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28 APRIL 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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16 Feb 86)..... 71

UNITED STATES

GROUP FORECASTS PRC, USSR POPULATION GROWTH

OW101409 Beijing XINHUA in English 1011 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--World population is expected to reach 6.1 billion by the year 2000 and may exceed 10 billion by the end of the 21st century, more than double the current 4.9 billion, according to a report published today by a private research organization in the United States.

The study by the population reference bureau said that world population growth rate has passed its peak, declining from slightly more than 2 percent a year in the late 1960s to 1.7 percent now. An "ultimate stabilized world population" would be 10.2 billion and will be reached in the last decade of the 21st century, the report predicted.

The population growth is concentrated in the less developed countries which now account for 76.1 percent of the global population but the population of the more developed nations--presently 24 percent--could shrink to 14 percent by 2100, the report written by Thomas Merrick, bureau president, forecast.

By the year 2025, about 80 percent of the world's people will live in Africa, Asia and Latin America and only 17 percent in Europe, North America, the Soviet Union, Japan and the Pacific region, the report added.

China with a population of 1.05 billion, now the most populous nation in the world, will be surpassed by India in 2100, the study said. India's population of 785 million people today, is expected to grow to 1.63 billion in 2100 while China's population is anticipated to increase to 1.57 billion because the efforts of the Chinese Government to reduce its population are expected to achieve some success, the study said.

Nigeria will replace the Soviet Union as the third most populous nation in the year 2100, according to the report. By that date the population in Nigeria will increase from the current 105.4 million to 508.9 million, but the Soviet population will grow from 280 million to 375.9 million, the report said.

The United States, presently ranked fourth with 241 million people, is expected to be surpassed by Pakistan and Indonesia in 2100. The United States will drop to seventh place despite an increase to 308.7 million by that year.

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CSO: 4000/218

SOVIET UNION

PRC-USSR BOUNDARY RIVERS NAVIGATION COMMISSION MEETS

SK220848 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] The 28th regular meeting of the China-Soviet Joint Commission for Navigation on Boundary Rivers was held in Harbin City from 5 to 21 March. Both parties discussed, amid a friendly and cooperative atmosphere, issues regarding safe navigation on the China-Soviet boundary rivers, including the Heilong Jiang, Wusuli Jiang, and Ergun He, and reached agreements on most of the issues.

Comrade (Wang Yuanzhang), chairman of the China-Soviet Joint Commission for Navigation on Boundary Rivers of China and leader of the Chinese delegation, and Comrade (Amisuhuan), chairman of the China-Soviet Joint Commission for Navigation on Boundary Rivers of the Soviet Union and leader of the Soviet delegation, jointly signed the summary of minutes of the meeting.

Through consultations by both parties, the 29th regular meeting of the China-Soviet Joint Commission for Navigation on Boundary Rivers will be held in the Soviet Union, and the specific date for the meeting will be decided through further consultations.

During the meeting, Comrade Liu Zhongli, vice governor of the Heilongjiang Provincial Government, met with all members of the Soviet delegation. Comrade Wang Yaochen, president of the Heilongjiang branch of the China-USSR Friendship Association, held a reception in honor of the Soviet delegation.

/9738
CSO: 4005/582

SOVIET UNION

USSR'S LOMEYKO DECLARES SUPPORT FOR LIBYA

OW252055 Beijing XINHUA in English 2015 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union today "resolutely condemned" the U.S. for its military actions against Libya and declared that it would give necessary support to the northern African country.

Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the press department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, stated at a press conference here that the military actions of the United States were aimed at "realizing its long-standing plans to destabilize and undermine the Libyan regime, which pursues an independent political course."

He said that the U.S. provocations "flagrantly violate the elementary norms of international law and are a manifestation of the policy of state terrorism."

He said that the Soviet Union "resolutely condemns" the U.S. military provocations and will give Libya as much political and moral support as it can.

Asked what concrete aid the Soviet Union will give to Libya, Lomeyko said only that the necessary aid will be given according to their bilateral agreements.

The United States and Libya exchanged fire on Monday in the Gulf of Sidra, an area claimed by the Libyan Government as its territorial waters.

/9738
CSO: 4000/215

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE, LAO LEADERS MEET—Hanoi, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--Vietnamese leader Nguyen Huu Tho and Lao leader Souphanouvong held talks in Vientiane yesterday on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern. No details of the talks were disclosed by the two sides. According to local press reports, during the meeting, Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic said that the two countries needed to strengthen their "outstanding friendship" and "cooperation in all aspects" in the face of the difficult and complex situation. Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly who headed a delegation to visit here, claimed that the advancement of the "special relations" between the two countries was an important factor for peace and stability in the area. Hanoi said it was helping Vientiane in the fields of agriculture and light industry. It is reported that there are many Vietnamese experts and tens of thousands of Vietnamese troops in Laos. The Vietnamese National Assembly delegation arrived in Vientiane on 17 March for an official visit. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 18 Mar 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/220

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM OF ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES LINKED TO FUNCTIONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Tang Daiwang [0781 0108 2598]: "Reform of an Organizational Structure Should Start With a Determination of Its Functions"]

[Text] In the past we often regarded the reform of an organizational structure as only a streamlining of it, as if by cutting it down we would attain our purpose. The result was that when time passed and circumstances were different we slipped back into the old ways. The lesson of streamlining--expanding--restreamlining--re-expanding made us realize that the reform of an organizational structure does not mean simply taking away, merging, and simplifying, but should start with a determination of the function of the organizational structure and then a readjustment, reform, and perfection of its administrative and management system.

The administration and management of organizational structures is an enormous, complex system. How many organizational structures this system should set up, what is the function of each organizational structure, and how many people are needed for each organizational structure should be determined based on the system's function as well as the task it is undertaking. What is called the function of organizational structures means the scope of the duties of their personnel, including the tasks that the organizational structures at all levels should undertake, their positions, and the roles they should play.

In our country's reform of organizational structures in 1981, with readjustment of the leading groups as its core, although we initially improved the age, education and ability, and speciality makeups of the leading groups and strengthened the work of functional departments in synthesis, supervision, politics and law, and education, because this reform did not proceed from a systematic viewpoint, did not study what functions our country's state organizational structures really have and what tasks they must complete, in order to determine as a whole what organizational structures the state should set up, what structures should be taken away, merged, or streamlined, as well as, based on the requirements of the tasks, what new organizational structures should be set up, the result was that what was taken away, merged, or simplified was not necessarily completely rational and scientific. In addition, this reform was not regularized by the legal system. Therefore, before long the number of organizational structures exceeded the quota, there

was unauthorized raising of the grades in organizational structures, there were more specialized organizational structures set up, there were more administrative companies, there were more personnel above authorized strength, there were more duties for the leading cadres, there were more concurent posts and deputy posts, there was more mutual bickering, and there was more overspending of administrative funds. To basically eliminate these malpractices, we must first of all draw clear lines of demarcation for the functions of the various kinds of organizational structures in order to create the preconditions for rationally setting up organizational structures and personnel establishments.

Our country's carrying out of the reform of the economic system and its pursuit of the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy have vigorously promoted the development of the commodity economy and have formed an multilevel economic structure. This state of affairs not only has rapidly expanded the functions of the government's organizational structures, but also has led to striking changes by shifting the focus of the economy. Today, in managing the economy the government must, in accordance with the internal relations of the economy and the principle of economic interests, switch from overly concentrated planned management to commodity economy management, switch from making administrative measures primary to making economic and legal measures primary, switch from making direct management primary to making indirect management primary, and switch from making micromanagement primary to making macromanagement primary. Also, the cadres' knowledge, speciality, and ability structures must be readjusted to meet the needs of the new economic system. Otherwise, it will be difficult for the government to display its functions of planning, guiding, coordinating, supervising, and serving.

Through determining the functions of the organizational structures and, in accordance with these functions, appointing work personnel, we will be able to strengthen the sense of responsibility and the dedication of work personnel, avoid cases of there being some things that everybody manages and some things that nobody manages, and achieve a situation in which people merge well things that should be merged, thereby achieving the goal of things being done in the best way and people being used to the best of their ability. This will both insure the soundness of the state mechanism and prevent unauthorized overestablishment; will both display the strong points and block incompetent people from being in place just to make up the number; and will both protect the cadres' legitimate rights and interests and spur them on to discharge their duties to the greatest extent possible, and prevent them from abusing their power and being derelict in their duty.

Marxists have always paid great attention to changes in the functions of organizational structures. Lenin said: The best organizational structure is the one that is "able to adapt itself to changing conditions" ("Complete Works of Lenin," vol 32, p 217), and "the responsibilities of every person who has a soviet post for carrying out a certain task and doing practical work must be clearly stipulated" ("Complete Works of Lenin," vol 25, p 329). As early as 1950, our country's government pointed out that the reform of organizational structures "must be closely combined with the improvement of leadership, improvement of work, reorganization of work systems, simplification of

administrative procedures, and the overcoming of the bureaucratic work style; and must be closely combined with making clear the scopes of professions, work duties, and work relationships (including the relationships between departments and between the central authorities and the localities." Our country's constitution points out that the State Council should "stipulate the tasks and duties of each ministry and each commission" and "stipulate the specific division of the limits of the functions and powers of the state administrative organizations of the central authorities and the provinces, administrative regions, and municipalities directly under the central government." It is thus obvious that the functions of organizational structures based on a determination of their work tasks, and their establishment in accordance with these functions, are a fundamental issue in the reform of organizational structures.

Determining the functions of organizational structures is an extremely complex systematic matter. Its policy nature is strong, it involves many people, and its range of effect is wide. A slight move in one part might affect the situation as a whole. It certainly must not be oversimplified. Based on our country's natural conditions and the principle of the separation of the duties of the party, the government, and the masses, under the guidance of the general policies and general goals of the party and the state, and on the basis of summing up historical experiences, we should make up a set of functions, which follow the laws of administration and management, that organically combine the work tasks, scope of duties, organization structure setups, and personnel deployment. Fixing the specifications, establishment number, and personnel standards of organizational structures, we should differentiate the functions of policy-making, managing, and implementing organizational structures; differentiate the party's leadership power over the state and its direct use with regard to the state's authority; and differentiate the state's ownership of enterprises and its direct power of administration. At the same time we must give consideration to the wholeness and interrelatedness of the state's organizational structures, draw up an cverall plan, and make a complete set of reforms. With regard to each reform plan, we must carry out full scientific demonstrations, and clearly answer the questions of what basic departments the organizations of the central authorities and the localities should set up, what grades they should be divided into, what needs to be and what does not need to be geared to specific jobs, and what should belong to administrative, enterprise, or operating organizations. We must also stipulate the proportional structure of party, government, and mass organizational structures and their jobs; make clear the nature, duties, limits of authority, and management relationships of all units, as well as the tasks, responsibilities, labor intensity, personnel structure, and work environment of every work post, and the record of formal schooling, experience, capabilities, skills, moral character, and physical condition of the personnel needed, as well as their welfare treatment, so that everybody will have rules to follow, each person will attend to his own duties, and each person will have his own responsibilities.

The number of posts in any organization should be fixed in accordance with the principle of keeping the number to a minimum. The minimum number is to be decided by the factors in the entire administrative organization of its positions, duties, scope of its functions and powers, and budget outlay. The duties and tasks of all posts must be made clear, and there must be effective cooperation among them, in order to insure that the organization's goals and tasks are achieved and fulfilled. All organizational structures that are not concerned with these goals should be streamlined.

QIAO SHI 'TOP CONTENDER' FOR NEW VICE PREMIER POSITION

HK040814 Hong Kong AFP in English 0729 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (AFP)--The current session of China's National People's Congress (NPC) is to name a new vice premier and a state councilor, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) reported Friday.

Candidates for the posts have been discussed at a Presidium meeting of the current NPC session and will later be approved by the full session, NCNA said without disclosing the names.

Informed sources said recently promoted party Politburo member Qiao Shi, 62, was a top contender for the new vice premier slot. China currently has four vice premiers, none of whom are expected to retire. Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who is due to retire from his current post, has also been tipped as a likely candidate.

A photograph of Mr Qiao appeared unexpectedly together with photos of two vice premiers, Li Peng and Tian Jiyun, in the current issue of the BEIJING REVIEW in a feature on the daily lives of China's leaders.

Analysts said the appointments were likely to be announced in the next few days.

The meeting also discussed a draft list of the candidates to fill vacancies in the NPC Standing Committee, including a new vice chairman, and candidates for additional vice chairmen and members of special committees of the NPC, the report said.

Posts in the NPC, which discusses and approves policies set by the Communist Party and adopts new laws, are largely symbolic and have relatively little impact on day-to-day Chinese politics, analysts said.

The Presidium also agreed upon drafts of resolutions for the full NPC concerning the 1986 plan and budget.

A draft resolution on approval of Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the 1985-90 5-year plan was passed to Presidium members and is to be approved at the next Presidium meeting before being sent to the next full NPC session, the report said.

All resolutions and nominations are expected to be approved by the NPC before it adjourns on 12 April, analysts said.

/9604
CSO: 4000/222

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BASIC-LEVEL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL AREAS EXAMINED

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Usher in a New Situation in Work of Building Basic-Level Party Organizations in Rural Areas"]

[Text] Party consolidation of the basic-level party organizations in the rural areas is about to begin, and the building of basic-level party organizations in the rural areas must be closely combined with the consolidation of the party. No matter whether it is party consolidation in the rural areas or the regular building of party organizations, the purpose is to make the building of the party's basic-level organizations in the rural areas stronger and more vigorous, so that the broad masses of party members, during the building of socialist new rural areas, lead the masses to achieve common prosperity and truly play the role of advanced models, thereby promoting a further turn for the better in party style and social atmosphere, and guaranteeing that reform in the rural areas develops healthily in a deepgoing way.

The success of the reform in our country's rural areas is, first of all, because of the wisdom and correctness of the party's principles and policies in the rural areas, and also cannot be separated from the role played by the party's basic-level organizations and the party members in the rural areas. The majority of the party's basic-level organizations and the broad masses of party members in our country's rural areas are good or comparatively good. However, at present in the party's basic-level organizations and party members there are still many problems, and we must soberly understand this fact. One important reason for the appearance of problems is that, after the focus of the party's work was switched, even if the central authorities time and again reminded us that we must strengthen the party's basic-level organizations in the rural areas so that they become nuclei for the advance of the broad masses and fighting forces, some comrades do not understand this point. They do not pay sufficient attention to it, their study of the new situations and new problems encountered by the party's basic-level organizations in the rural areas is insufficient, their grip is not tight, and they do not exert themselves to solve problems. Some comrades think that "taking charge of a party branch is not as good as taking charge of a specialized household." They cannot correctly understand the relationship between building the economy and building the party, and they set the two in opposition or split them

apart. The result is that some basic-level organizations are paralyzed and nobody bothers about them. This state of affairs must be changed as fast as possible.

The party's basic-level organizations are the foundation of the party, are the bridges and links connecting the party with the masses. Of our party's 42 million members, 22 million are in the rural areas. Of our party's 2.57 million basic-level organizations, 1.13 million are in the rural areas. If we build well the party's basic-level organizations in the rural areas, we will be able to strengthen the party's leadership over the basic level in the rural areas, so that the party's line, principles and policies will be smoothly implemented in every hamlet, and we will be able to organize the party members in all the rural areas and to unite the 800 million peasants to build, with one heart and one mind, socialist modernization. If the party's basic-level organizations in the rural areas are built well, the reform in the rural areas is developed in a deepgoing way, and the economy in the rural areas becomes more prosperous, then we will be able to insure that the reform of the entire economic system, with the cities as the key points, is carried out smoothly. Therefore, the strengthening of the building of the party's basic-level under the new circumstances not only relates to the question of whether the new situation that has already appeared in the rural areas can continue to develop and whether the 800 million peasants can achieve universal prosperity, but also relates to the question of whether the entire reform can be successfully achieved. We must be determined, do solid work, and strive within 1 or 2 years to make a big change in the features of the party's basic-level organizations in the rural areas.

In building well the party's basic-level organizations in the rural areas, the county party committees bear a particularly important responsibility. While getting a tight grip on building the economy, the county party committees certainly must conscientiously put the work of the building the party's basic-level organizations in the rural areas into their own hands. When the leading comrades go down to lower levels to do inspection work, they "must look at the specialized households, and even more must be concerned about the party branches." They must also regularly give topics to organization departments and strengthen their specific guidance of these departments. Once they discover a party basic-level organization that is in a state of paralysis, they must timely dispatch people to help and reorganize it, and they must not let it alone and not care about it. They must also further strengthen the building of the organizations' work contingents, and get a good grip on matching up and coordinating cadres who do organization work in party committees at all levels, helping them to improve their work capabilities and professional level in order to meet as fast as possible the needs of work. Provided we summon up our spirits, exert ourselves to make progress, and handle more facts, we will certainly be able to usher in a new situation in the work of building the party's basic-level organizations in the rural areas.

9727
CSO: 4005/427

COMMENTATOR: PARTY SHOULD TEND TO OWN BUSINESS

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "The Party Certainly Must Run Itself"]

[Text] The party must run itself--this topic is not new; it has been brought up many times in the past. After the focus of work in the party was switched to the four modernizations program, in some party organizations in the rural areas, when plunging headlong into economic work and other administrative work, there appeared the phenomenon of the party not running itself, which made the party organizations unable to meet very well the new demands on them imposed by the constantly developing new situation. Therefore, today it is again necessary to discuss the question of the party running itself.

The party must run itself, that is, the party organizations must run the building of the party. This is fundamental.

Our party is the party in power, and in every aspect of the country's life, particularly in the four modernizations drive, it plays the leading role. This is a fact about which there is not the slightest doubt. However, just like the fact that for a person to do good work he must first rely on the wholeness of his own body and be sound in body and mind, today for our party to complete its own historical mission in a highly effective manner it must rely on the soundness of the party members and on the improvement in their quality. Therefore, the party running itself and the party organizations getting a good grip on party building are an important matter concerning the increasing of the party's fighting capacity.

When speaking about the party running itself, some comrades immediately think of the work of developing party members, as if "running the party" meant running this work. This view is very onesided. By and large, in the party organizations' running of party building there are two aspects: one is the party's organizational structure, and the other is the party's building of ideology. The party's organizational building of course includes the development of party members, but it is certainly not just a matter of developing party members. It is also a matter of strengthening the party organizations at all levels, as well as their systems in work and life, of implementing the party's principles of leadership and its principles of democratic centralism, of upholding party discipline, and so forth. The most

important thing in the party's building of ideology is to educate party members in Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and communist ideals and morals; and to educate them in the party's nature, fundamental purpose, and discipline, as well as in the party's line, principles and policies. Also, in integration with reality, this education must be combined with the solving of the problem of unhealthy trends, in order to make the party organizations and the party members, when implementing the party's policy of developing an excellent situation in the rural areas, fully display their role as a leadership core, fighting force, and advanced model.

Here there is also a question of the relationship between running the building of the economy and running the building of the party. The party organization of a county, district, township, or village must, of course, run the economic construction in its own locality, and also certainly run it well, but there is a correct method of running it. What is this correct method? Running the party is concerned with the thorough implementation of the line, principle and policies for economic construction, and is not concerned with the specific work of running economic construction--this is a matter for the government and the economic management departments. The specific leadership of all work in economic construction is mainly to be done by party members through the work of the government and the economic management departments. The party organizations should put their main energy and the majority of their time on running the building of the party.

During party consolidation in the rural areas, the party organizations of counties, districts, townships, and villages should solve well the problem of the party running itself.

9727
CSO: 4005/427

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

QUESTION OF GIVING NONPARTY FIGURES REAL POWER EXAMINED

Editorial on Its Importance

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 85 p 5

[Editorial: "Sincerely Cooperate With Nonparty Personages"]

[Text] At the beginning of this year, several nonparty vice mayors and vice county heads of a certain province wrote a letter to leadership organizations, reporting that after they took up their leadership posts they could not get the proper ideological concern and they lacked the support necessary for their work, and thus they earnestly requested that they be allowed to resign. This incident reminds us that whether we sincerely cooperate with nonparty personages is an important question facing party organizations at all levels.

The party Central Committee has always attached importance to the role of nonparty progressive personages. In the anti-Japanese base of Yan'an. Comrade Mao Zedong many times commended the nonparty personage, Mr Li Dingming [2621 7844 6900]. During the period of building socialism, there are many excellent, talented persons among the nonparty masses. They are our country's precious wealth. By sincerely cooperating with nonparty comrades in working together with them, showing them utter devotion, and working together with them with one heart in times of difficulty, Communist Party members will insure that our country's important policy of a long and peaceful reign and of growth and development is carried out. Selecting nonparty personages who meet the conditions of the "four modernizations" for leadership work is of extremely important significance for developing a patriotic united front in the new period, strengthening the building of the people's regime, and promoting progress in reform and the four modernizations. The idea that making nonparty cadres leaders is "for the sake of graphs and putting up a front" is extremely harmful. The action of making nonparty cadres "serve as a foil" and become "furnishings and decorations" is even more mistaken.

To sincerely cooperate with nonparty personages, we must further overcome and eradicate the ideological influence of the "left" and the work style of closed-doorism. Outstanding nonparty cadres generally possess the characteristic of having a lot of cultural knowledge and fairly wide social connections. This characteristic of theirs should be fully displayed, and it is worthy of study by comrades in our party. The Hongdong County CPC

Committee places full confidence in nonparty leading cadres. It boldly supports their work, letting them have posts, use their power, and make the most of their responsibilities. Thus, gratifying successes in work have been achieved.

Example of Hongdong County

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 85 p 5

[Article by Jin Hong [2516 3163]: "Boldly Making Use of Nonparty Cadres, Working in Full Cooperation With Unity of Purpose To Build the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] In the process of reforming its organizational structure and readjusting its leading group, the Hongdong County CPC Committee in Shandong Province conscientiously got rid of the ideological influence of the "left" and shook off the yoke of the old convention that if one was not a party member one could not be put in an important position. In accordance with the demands of cadre "four modernizations," it broadened its field of vision, opened all avenues for people of talent, conscientiously selected nonparty people with lofty ideals, and recommended that nonparty young and middle-aged intellectuals who have both ability and political integrity and who have made outstanding contributions be put in the leading group. As of now there are five nonparty cadres holding leading posts in the county-level leading group, constituting 30 percent of the administrative leading cadres at this level.

1. Boldly putting outstanding nonparty cadres in the leading group. In the spring of this year, the principal leading members of the county party committee went down to the basic level and conducted investigations and studies. They listened attentively to the views of the broad masses, who suggested that Comrade Dong Zhenwu [5516 2182 2976], a nonparty cadre and the director of the county's dairy products plant, be a candidate for the post of vice county head. Dong Zhenwu is in the prime of life. He understands technology, is a good manager, is a bold innovator, and is determined and enterprising. The output, output value, and profits of the dairy products plant have shot up under his leadership. When the news that Dong Zhenwu had been made a candidate for the post of vice county head was transmitted, it quickly evoked a strong echo in society. The great majority of people thought that Comrade Dong Zhenwu was equal to the job. There were also some persons who said: "He is not a party member, a fact which will not be convenient for his work." The county party committee did ideological work among figures on all sides, and at a people's congress held in March Comrade Dong Zhenwu was honored by being elected to the post of vice county head. At the same time, the county party committee recommended that nonparty cadres with a broad mass basis--Song Yupu [1345 3768 3877], deputy director of the communications bureau; Liu Yingwang [0491 5391 2489], director of a carbon plant; and Liu Zhuoqi [0491 09587 1142], engineer of a phosphate fertilizer plant--be made vice chairmen of the county's people's congress and CPPCC.

2. Boldly letting nonparty cadres hold real power, take on real responsibilities, make what they say count, and have both posts and power. Some people once surmised that making a nonparty cadre vice county head was

nothing but "furnishings and decorations." The county party committee held repeated discussions and unanimously concluded that all nonparty cadres who have been conscientiously selected should have the powers commensurate with their posts, and that the party committee must support them in doing their work well. At an administrative meeting held by the county head, when Dong Zhenwu was put in charge of financial and trade affairs, he was surprised. Feeling that his responsibility was heavy, he became determined to "go all out to be a model." Wang Wenxue [3769 2429 1331], secretary of the county party committee, sought out Comrade Dong Zhenwu and had a heart-to-heart talk with him, during which he encouraged him to take a free hand in his work. Comrade Dong Zhenwu quickly became proficient in the work he had been put in charge of.

3. Vigorously helping nonparty cadres to usher in a new situation. The county party committee understood that after nonparty cadres take up leadership posts, for many reasons, they always feel that they have fairly weak backing. To help them become proficient as fast as possible in the work they had been put in charge of, the county party committee at all times lets them read some important documents and attend some important meetings, in order to deepen their understanding of the party's principles and policies. The party committee does not take over the work that they had been put in charge of, and once they encounter difficulties it helps them to resolve the difficulties. Because of the county party committee's vigorous support, the enthusiasm of Dong Zhenwu and the other nonparty cadres was further aroused. Dong Zhenwu went down to the basic level, found the principal contradiction in finance and trade work, and got a tight grip on the three links of finance, taxes, industry and commerce. By July the county's financial situation had taken a distinct turn for the better. By the end of August, for the first time there was a surplus in the county's balance of payments. These newly appointed leading cadres have already fairly quickly adapted to the work at their new leadership posts, and have won favorable comment from the broad masses inside and outside the party. Many nonparty personages have said: With the Communist Party genuinely and sincerely cooperating and working with us, we certainly must show our utter devotion to it, share honor and dishonor, and joinly make contributions to the four modernizations program.

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CSO: 4005/428

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CASES OF MALPRACTICES IN WUHAN CITY ANALYZED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 85 p 5

[Article by Investigation and Research Office, Wuhan City CPC Discipline Inspection Commission in "Analysis and Reflection" column: "Analysis of 21 Cases"]

[Text] Since December of last year, the Wuhan City CPC Discipline Inspection Commission has investigated and handled 21 typical cases. In analyzing these cases, what experiences and lessons are worthy of people's assimilation?

They must uphold the management orientation of socialism and get rid of the idea of "looking for money in everything." Zhang Hanhong [1728 3352 1347], manager, and Jin Yixin [6855 0001 1800], assistant manager, of the Wuhan City Computer Joint Development Company, during their business activities of importing microcomputers, in order to get more money colluded with Hong Kong businessmen and with one or two cadres of Wuhan customs. Forging contracts and falsely reporting cargo specifications, they engaged in smuggling and tax evasion to the tune of 720,000 yuan. This was a typical example. What is noteworthy is that the party organizations of some units and a small number of leading cadres, in order to increase their economic income, when making use of people did not stress "revolutionization" but rather appointed people on the basis of "money." The result was that the dregs floated to the surface of society. The party and the state advocate and encourage enterprises and institutions, based on policies, laws and decrees, to increase their production and income and to increase the individual's income. However, people who "look for money in everything" put the policies, laws and decrees out of their minds, and they depart from the orientation of socialism and from the aim of serving the people wholeheartedly.

They must strengthen their belief in serving the people with one heart and one mind, and resolutely oppose the practice of using their power of office to seek private gain. In the previous period, during their reform of the self-paid wages system and the distribution of monetary awards, some factory and mine enterprises practiced "promotion by post and decision on awards by officials," so that every one of the masses of staff and workers went up one grade in wages and all leading cadres went up two grades. Under the circumstances in which their economic results were not good, some enterprises still granted post allowances. In the name of smashing the "one big pot," not

practicing equalitarianism, and opening the files, some handed out to leading cadres much higher monetary awards than they handed out to staff and workers. Taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the reform of the system, some units adopted the method of large companies illicitly helping small companies, and gave goods that were in great demand, which the large companies should have handled, to small companies to sell at forced-up prices, thereby undermining the state to enrich the collective. These examples raise a serious question for us: Under the circumstances in which the enterprises' right to act on their own is being expanded, is the power in the hands of the party's cadres being used to seek public good or private gain? Is it being used for the greater good or the smaller good? A party member cadre must exercise his power for the thorough implementation of the party's policies and principles, and play his own role in this. Abuse of power causes losses to the party's and the state's undertakings.

They must establish the concept of looking at the situation as a whole, and must correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective, and the individual. From December of last year to January of this year, the amount of money and material objects recklessly issued by some units was enormous, and the material objects recklessly issued developed from being low grade to being high grade. The standpoint of most of the responsible persons in units that recklessly issue money and material objects is that of selfish departmentalism, and the slogan they shout is "seek the welfare of the staff and workers." Everybody approves of seeking the welfare of the staff and workers. However, this must depend on improvements in administering and managing one's own unit, and, on the basis of increasing income, gradually increase the welfare of the staff and workers. They certainly should not, disregarding the state's regulations, "seek the welfare" of the staff and workers by cutting the ground from beneath the state.

They must make discipline strict and impartial, and resolutely resist the "style of interceding for somebody." In the previous period, during the process in which the relevant departments were investigating big and important cases, the "style of interceding for somebody" was a big obstruction. According to an investigation, the sources of this style were, for the most part, certain leadership organizations and a small number of leading cadres. When the problem of their subordinate units' violations of law and discipline were revealed, the party organizations of some departments in charge, fearing to wash their dirty linen in public, did not stress principle, did not distinguish right from wrong, and tried to turn big problems into small problems and small problems into no problems at all. Some took a so-called "magnanimous attitude," and "shouldered the burdens" and "shared the worries" of the lower level. When dealing with those who seriously violated law and discipline, some leading cadres did not do it right. They didn't punish those who should have been punished, and they punished lightly those who should have been punished heavily. Thus they did not uphold the strictness of party discipline. When the sons and daughters of some cadres committed serious mistakes, the leading cadres concerned did not strictly educate their own sons and daughters, but went all around using their influence and went outside their own units to intercede for them. The essence of the "style of interceding for somebody" does not stress truth but rather "face," does not stress party spirit but rather human feelings. If this unhealthy tendency is

allowed to develop, it will be a case that "the bad example of losing strictness in one thing is followed by the losing of strictness in a hundred other things," and the results of our work to "correct unhealthy trends" will be that the loss is twice the gain.

They must vigorously overcome bureaucracy. Fifteen of these 21 typical cases were caused by the bureaucratic work style of the responsible comrades of certain party organizations. On some problems, the higher-level departments in charge had some clues, but they stopped action on the problems. When some persons made use of the reform and the lifting of restrictions to engage in dishonest practices, the higher-level departments turned a blind eye, and in reality gave them tacit consent and support. The management departments of a small number of units also formed some companies. What was the management orientation of these companies? What was the state of their cadres' thinking and organization? Very few of the principal leaders took an interest in them, and often after serious problems had occurred and they suddenly realized what was happening it was already too late. This was an effect caused by weakness and slackness in leadership work and of irresponsible bureaucracy. In the previous period, many "briefcase companies" appeared in society, and they did not have a strict and definite relationship with the management system. A small number of leading cadres, not caring whether these companies could raise capital by themselves and not caring whether they had the capacity to repay loans, at one stroke of their pens authorized loans to them amounting to several hundred thousand yuan. This gave the green light to "briefcase companies" to cut the ground from under socialism and to sabotage the four modernizations program. These facts clearly show that the new unhealthy trends are linked to the seriously bureaucratic work style in our party, and that we need to make a lot of effort to correct it.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TOP UNIVERSITIES TO ENROLL OVERSEAS STUDENTS

OW310948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0937 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA)—Young Chinese students living in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and abroad are again being invited to apply for places at seven leading mainland universities, it was announced today.

This will be the second year the universities have enrolled Chinese students from other countries and regions, an official at their united office here said.

However, for the first time this year, the Hong Kong examination authority will be empowered to handle registration of local students and supervise entrance examinations.

Other registration offices are in Guangzhou, Zhuhai in Guangdong Province, Xiamen in Fujian Province and Dandong in Liaoning Province. Registration will take place between April 15 and 30, and entrance examinations will be held from June 21 to 23.

Candidates must be under 29, unmarried, physically healthy and have a high school education, but the official refused to disclose how many places were available.

Once the students are enrolled, their tuition fees are waived and they can apply for financial aid. Outstanding students will be awarded scholarships. They will be allowed to visit their families during holidays, and to choose whether to remain on the mainland or return to their homes after their studies.

The seven universities are Beijing University, Qinghua University in Beijing, Fudan University in Shanghai, Zhongshan University, Zhongshan Medical College and South China Engineering College in Guangzhou and Xiamen University.

The official added that Chinese students from other countries and regions could also apply to other mainland universities and colleges.

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CSO: 4000/217

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAPER REPORTS ON COLLEGE-LEVEL EXAM SYSTEM FOR SELF-TAUGHT

HK040747 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 4 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Nie Lisheng]

[Text] Xian--A system of college level exams for the self-taught has been developed for students all over the country, a national conference was told here.

Since 1980 when the system was first tried in Beijing, 11,412 self-taught students around the country have received college diplomas in 15 subjects including Chinese language, English, law, philosophy, mathematics, economics, accounting and finance.

In a speech on college equivalency exams, Vice-Minister Zou Shiyan of the State Education Commission said the state was now drafting regulations to ensure that exams held nationwide would be able to verify the qualifications of self-taught students.

Now the National Commission Guiding College Equivalency Exams for the self-taught has worked out exam schemes for 35 subjects, teaching materials for 33 subjects and review outlines for 138 subjects.

At present all the exams are held locally by branches of the commission, usually twice a year. Last year, exams on 227 subjects were offered at each sitting. Each exam session attracted nearly 1 million applicants.

According to Vice-Minister Zou, the college equivalency study programs for the self-taught have not only enabled people who do not have the chance to go to college to acquire higher education by themselves, but have also provided a cheap and effective means to raise the vocational education of China's workforce.

Last year, for instance, more than 300,000 clerks dealing with statistics studied independently and then took part in a nationwide college level exam in statistics. Their efforts have greatly improved the professional competence of China's statisticians in coping with the country's increased economic activities, Zou said.

Unlike full-time college exams, the equivalency test system makes no restrictions on applicants' age, profession, schooling or health. The student has to pay a fee to take an exam and receives a certificate for each subject passed. Once a student acquires the required number of subject certificates, ranging usually from 10 to 15, he or she will be granted a college diploma, entitling him or her to the same kinds of jobs and pay as graduates of regular two-year colleges.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICIAL VIEWS SENTENCING OF TAIWAN YOUTHS

OW060138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--The course of action taken by the Taiwan authorities is against the will of the people. This was a comment by a responsible person of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots to XINHUA reporters today concerning the sentencing of Taiwan youths Chen Zhisen and Han Jinghui to 3 years' imprisonment by the military tribunal of the "Taiwan garrison headquarters" on "fabricated charges." The two Taiwan youths attended a summer camp for Taiwan compatriots in Xiamen last year.

The responsible person of the federation said: The All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots is only a mass organization of Taiwan compatriots residing on the mainland. Its purpose is to promote kinship and mutual understanding between Taiwan compatriots. Since 1984, the federation has sponsored two Taiwan youth summer camps which were warmly welcomed by compatriots at home and abroad. Taiwan compatriots Chen and Han should not be reproached because they came here to attend a summer camp--a people-to-people activity. Apprehensive of public opinion, the Taiwan authorities fabricated the so-called "attempted crime of supplying materials to traitors" and had the innocent Chen and Han court-martialled. The "crimes" listed in the court documents were groundless.

The responsible person pointed out: Compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Straits ardently wish to visit their relatives and friends, engage in entrepot trade, and take part in people-to-people exchanges. This is an irresistible general trend favored by the people. Running counter to the will of the people, however, the Taiwan authorities stubbornly court-martialled Chen Zhisen and Han Jinghui on the eve of the convocation of the Third Plenary Session of the KMT Central Committee, in an attempt to intimidate compatriots on both sides of the strait. All members of the federation are strongly indignant at the persecution of the two Taiwan compatriots.

The responsible person of the federation urged the Taiwan authorities not to take such a course of action against the will of the people in the future, and immediately release Chen Zhisen and Han Jinghui, who are innocent.

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CSO: 4005/588

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

AID TO TAIWANESE FISHERMEN--Hangzhou, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese coastal aid centers provided medical aid and ship repairs to more than 12,500 Taiwanese fishermen in 1,400 ships last year, a Zhejiang provincial official said today. The province has opened five aid centers since 1979 for Taiwanese who fish its waters, the official said, and construction of three more is underway. According to the officials, the aid centers also help Taiwanese who want to locate or meet relatives on the mainland. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 8 Apr 86] /9604

SUN YAT-SEN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY--Beijing, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--A 10,000-strong rally is scheduled in the Chinese capital to mark the 120th anniversary of Dr Sun Yat-sen's birth on 12 November this year, it was decided here today. This is part of a great variety of activities planned to honor the memory of this revolutionary forerunner who led the revolution of 1911. Other items include an exhibition, an international seminar, the publication of "Complete Works of Sun Yat-sen," a pictorial and a collection of Sun Yat-sen's letters, the issuance of commemorative stamps, gold coins and portraits, the shooting of a documentary and a feature film, and the unveiling of Dr Sun's statue in Beijing. Similar activities will be held in other parts of the country, such as Shanghai, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Wuhan. Preparations for these activities will be made by the general offices of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the National People's Congress Standing Committee, the State Council and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 8 Apr 86] /9604

KMT, SOVIET WAR DEAD--Nanjing, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--More than 100 officials and citizens in this capital of Jiangsu Province paid their respects today at a cemetery for air force martyrs of the Kuomintang and Soviet Union who died in the war of resistance against Japan (1937-1945). Zhang Shucheng, deputy secretary general of the Nanjing city government officiated at the ceremony. Wreaths were presented by representatives from government offices, local committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Communist Party United Front work departments and organizations in Jiangsu and Beijing. Located outside the city's Taiping gate, the cemetery contains 160 tombs of KMT and Soviet war dead. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 5 Apr 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/215

WORKSTYLE OF GOOD COUNTY SECRETARIES DISCUSSED

Changsha XUEXIDAOBAO in Chinese No 25, Jan 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Liu Yangchun [[0491 7122 2504]: "Discussion on What it Takes to be a Good County CPC Secretary"]

[Text] There is a common saying, "If the county CPC secretary is good, he will be as strong as a roof beam. If he makes a mistake, he will lead us down the wrong road." How then can one be a good county CPC secretary? Work hard in many ways, most importantly by grasping the overall situation and zeroing in on the major issues.

1. A newly appointed county CPC secretary must liberate himself from the state of "working in a hasty and disorderly manner" and come to grips with the work of a county CPC secretary in the new era.

I became a deputy county secretary in 1959 and was a county secretary for a number of years after that. The conditions then were very different from now, but I too went through a hectic and chaotic period in which I was busy "from the moment I opened my eyes in the morning to the second I turned off the light at night." Every day left me exhausted but I still failed to get on top of my job. The basic reason was that I did not understand the importance of taking charge of the overall situation and setting priorities.

To solve this problem, we must begin by understanding clearly the characteristics of the county CPC secretary's work in the new era.

The focus of his work has now shifted to the four modernizations. In other words, while the key link in the past was class struggle, today it is economic construction. The old preoccupation with agriculture must now be replaced by new attention to integrated management. In the 1950's, the county CPC secretary mainly concerned himself with conscription and the collection of grain and, in the 60's, with agricultural production. Times have changed: agriculture now requires a positive ecological system, industry requires an open production and marketing system, and the development of such subsystems as science, education and culture must be adapted to the larger system embracing the entire county's economic and social development. We are faced with a rather complex piece of systems engineering. The principles of integrated management have entered the work of county leadership.

Working procedures must be scientific, that is, there should be a shift from policy-making based on experience to scientific policy-making. In the past, we primarily relied on a leader's own experience and wisdom to see a project through from beginning to end. Nowadays a major policy decision requires inputs from a variety of scientific processes, such as forecasting, feasibility analysis, effectiveness theories and reliability analysis, and goes through a series of scientific procedures, from problem identification, goal-setting and value selection through plan formulation and analytical evaluation to plan selection, testing and general application. Sometimes it may even need modern technical know-how for its execution.

To provide leadership for modern construction is indeed a complex, demanding and difficult job. To master the overall situation and set priorities is exactly the new leadership approach suited to the new situation. The new situation requires us to take charge of the overall situation and think in terms of the whole, on the one hand, and concentrate on large problems and have a sense of priorities, on the other. It pushes leadership methods on to a higher plane.

2. A county CPC secretary must think strategically and be adept at grasping key, basic tasks.

In terms of space, a county CPC secretary with a strategic, comprehensive vision takes into consideration every sector in the county from every perspective, which is nevertheless more than the sum of the different parts. A mature secretary must have in mind the situation as a whole. He cannot but consider, for instance, the relations between the construction of the material civilization and that of the spiritual civilization, between economic work and ideological and political work, and between party committee work and government work. Nor is it possible for him not to consider county-wide strategies for economic development, population development, enterprise development, social development, technical development, information development, qualified personnel development, and so on.

In terms of time, a county CPC secretary who thinks strategically must take into consideration the county's entire development process, including the different developmental stages. A good secretary must learn from the past and anticipate possible future consequences. Every move must be carefully thought through. He must not only judge today's achievements against yesterday's struggle, but also evaluate today's practice by tomorrow's needs.

Things that affect the overall situation or have strategic importance are not visible to the eye. Only by carefully sieving through the large amount of perceptual data gathered through research can we identify them. For instance, a county's economic development strategy must be based on the various kinds of information provided by the information network and should be finalized only after repeated comparisons.

Moreover, a county CPC secretary must be a master when it comes to tackling key, basic work with a partial significance. What kind of work qualifies as such? It depends on the specific circumstances. As far as our present work

is concerned, some people suggest that our key, basic work is to develop qualified personnel. It is true that qualified personnel are most important; to do an outstanding job, we need outstanding people. In my opinion, however, even more important than people are structures and systems. Let us say a highly qualified person is like a high-speed car. Then structures and systems are comparable to wide, straight and smooth roads. Without such a road, even the fastest of cars cannot do much. Therefore, our basic and key work right now is reform.

3. To take charge of the overall situation and tackle the major issues, a county CPC secretary must spend time and effort on "management, policy-making and coordination."

A. Management is the secretary's basic responsibility. (1) Management by objective. Essentially speaking, management as a process means setting a goal in an organization and then carrying it out. (2) Planned management. To make sure people work efficiently, a job-related responsibility system must be instituted throughout the county from top to bottom at every level. The main concern of the county CPC secretary is to see that members on the committee do a good job. They in turn supervise another group of people in the party organization at a lower level. That way the county CPC secretary can cut down on the amount of time spent on daily routines and devote most of his attention to the consideration of significant, long-range problems. (3) Team management. To discharge his role as a "team leader" satisfactorily, the county CPC secretary must rely on the organizational principle of democratic centralism and step up ideological and political work. Accordingly, he must be fair in dealing with his subordinates and reward and punish them by the criteria of virtue, diligence, achievement and competence. Within the leading group, the stress must be on coordination. There must be mutual respect and understanding, with each complementing and cooperating with one another. (4) Efficiency management, that is, time management. The hours when we are most alert, most efficient, must be reserved for the most difficult jobs. The effectiveness of meetings must be improved and dispensable meetings must not be held. Meeting participants must practice economy of speech. (5) Personnel selection and appointment. In selecting people for jobs, we must be careful to give play to their strengths and avoid their weaknesses. There must be quantitative analysis of strengths and qualitative analysis of weaknesses so that we discover weaknesses amid strengths and encourage strengths despite weaknesses.

B. Policy-making is a county CPC secretary's basic function. Whether or not correct policy decisions are made at the right time affects the outcome of our enterprise. (1) Correct policies are the result of a scientific policy-making process. In the course of policy-making, we must be careful to treat a policy as a coherent entity. We must not allow a situation in which everybody makes his own policy and does his own thing. We must also make sure policy-making is scientific, instead of relying exclusively on power and influence. The various stages of the policy-making process must be carried out in a proper order: we cannot make a decision first and then test its validity. (2) To make sure policies are made at the right time, we need a high-caliber advisory body. A county CPC secretary must make skilful use of "brain-trusters" and bring out the best in them by being receptive to their opinions. This should

be accompanied by a receptiveness to public opinion. (3) Resolute policy-making requires both courage and knowledge. Knowledge means a firm and correct sense of direction, scientific knowledge and a clear understanding of the actual conditions. Courage means bravely adhering to right decisions and correcting wrong ones. It also means correcting and learning from partly wrong decisions realistically so that we can move ahead. (4) Also needed is a streamlined but highly efficient executive organization.

C. Coordination is what a county CPC secretary does all the time. (1) To be a "glue," a county CPC secretary must smooth out the relations between party committee organizations and government organizations and coordinate between various economic tasks. Toward that end, he must facilitate the flow of information so that everybody understands everybody else. He must make clear-cut and prompt decisions in the following three kinds of situation: first, when some irregularity has occurred; second, when a subordinate asks for instructions on a major issue; and third, when there is a difference of opinion among the people around him. (2) He must be adept at coordinating between the leadership and masses. He must try to be the masses' confidant. To do that, he must first go into the midst of the people and understand them. Second, he must do his best to make time to receive visiting citizens most warmly. He must also enthusiastically respond to the letters sent in by the public. Third, he must provide his subordinates with an optimal environment. This must not be interpreted to mean only or even primarily material compensation. More important is the creation of a "psychological milieu" where people can do the best they can. The so-called "psychological milieu" refers to the intellectual and working environment capable of influencing a worker's mental and psychological state. A good psychological milieu provides an impetus to people to excel.

To grasp the overall situation and set priorities, the county CPC secretary must also take pains to improve personal learning. First, he must study basic Marxist theories and the party's policies and principles and firmly lay down a correct direction for county work. Then he must study management science, leadership science and organizational psychology, among other things, to improve the level of leadership.

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CSO: 4005/506

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

MEETING OF HENAN ORGAN LEADING CADRES HELD

HK060930 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Our province scored certain achievements in straightening out party style and correcting unhealthy trends in the previous stage. It is now necessary to vigorously strengthen discipline in the organs at the provincial level in the next step. This was announced on 31 March by the provincial CPC Committee's leadership group for straightening out party style at the meeting of leading cadres of the organs at the provincial level.

When we look back on party rectification in the organs at the provincial level, we know that since November last year, we have grasped the correction of six unehalthy trends existing in party and government organs--rushing to buy imported cars; indiscriminately sending personnel abroad; party and government organs engaging in commerce and running enterprises; using public funds to tour, eat, drink, and entertain; and obtaining gain other than wages obtained in ill-gotten ways. We have generally examined the problems existing in party style and vigorously investigated and dealt with the big cases to promote further improvement of party style.

The provincial leadership group for straightening out party style pointed out: After we review party rectification in the organs at the provincial level, our work at the next step is to strengthen discipline. Strengthening discipline is an important link to ensure a fundamental turn for the better in party style and to correct unhealthy trends. In strengthening discipline this time, we must mainly strengthen party's political discipline, organizational discipline, discipline in keeping secrets, and discipline of all aspects of work. In the organs at the provincial level, we must mainly solve the problems of liberalism, individualism, and bureaucratism--three had ideological workstyles. We must link strengthening discipline with investigating and dealing with the big and important cases.

Liu Zhengwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Lin Yinghai and Song Zhaosu, provincial CPC Committee standing committee members, attended the meeting. In his speech, Comrade Liu Zhengwei stressed: At the next step of the work of strengthening discipline, we must grasp it stage by stage, unit by unit, and case by case. He hoped that leading cadres at all levels of organs at the provincial level would take the lead in strengthening discipline and straightening out party style and set an example for the whole province.

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CSO: 4005/583

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG HOLDS MEETING ON IMPROVING PROPAGANDA WORK STYLE

HK010719 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 28 March, at the report meeting of the regional propaganda system on straightening out party style, Li Weilun, director of the propaganda department of the regional CPC Committee, said: In studying the documents on straightening out party style, it is necessary to link theory with practice. The most important work in strengthening discipline is to conduct criticism and self-criticism. Linking theory with practice is the central link, while criticism and self-criticism is a sharp weapon. Only by firmly grasping these two aspects of work can we score achievements in straightening out party style.

Since the rally of the regional organs on straightening out party style, the party organizations of all units of the regional propaganda system have immediately responded to the call. They have seriously studied the relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and regional CPC Committee on straightening out party style. In conjunction with the realities of their own units, they have vigorously conducted criticism and self-criticism. At the same time, they have seriously investigated and dealt with cases of violation of discipline. A very good situation has emerged. However, some individual comrades do not clearly understand the significance of straightening out party style this time and straightening our guiding ideology. Some people hold that a propaganda organ is not a profitmaking yamen [government office in feudal China] and that there is nothing to be investigated there. Some people hold that straightening out party style is a matter of their upper-level leaders and has nothing to do with themselves.

In view of this, Comrade Li Weilun said: The two aspects of work--integrating theory with practice and practicing criticism and self-criticism--are the important contents of the party's three important styles of work. While we are straightening out party style this time, we do not casually make everyone pass the test but strictly conduct education in ideals for the great majority of people. To score achievements in education, it is essential to integrate theory with practice and to practice criticism and self-criticism.

Comrade Li Weilun said: To investigate and deal with cases of violation of discipline, it is also imperative to practice criticism and self-criticism. Through criticism and self-criticism we can then expose problems. We must implement the principle of simultaneously studying, going into action, and carrying out rectification and correction. To investigate and deal with the big and important cases, it is very important to strengthen the masses' confidence. All units must, therefore, attach importance to this work. We must also vigorously commend good people and good events.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Weilun stressed: The propaganda system must regard the publicizing of and education in straightening out party style as the current most important ideological and political work and grasp it continuously, firmly, and well.

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CSO: 4005/582

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG RALLY MOBILIZES CADRES TO GO TO RURAL AREAS

HK020209 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The regional CPC Committee and government held a gathering on 1 April to mobilize organ cadres to improve their leadership style and go down to the grassroots and among the peasants and herdsmen, implement the party policy on enriching the people, work together to solve problems of eliminating poverty and getting rich, and help the masses to get rich as soon as possible. Danzing, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, presided. Also present were responsible comrades of the party and government including Wu Jinghua, Raidi, Doje Cering, Gyanincain Norbu, Hu Songjie, and Jiang Cuo.

Doje Cering, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and acting chairman of the regional government, delivered a mobilization report. He said: sending large numbers of cadres to the rural areas, is the requirement of upholding the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and consciously and creatively implementing the party's series of policies for enriching the rural and pastoral areas.

The general demand on the cadres going down to the rural areas is that they should further publicize and implement the party's principles and policies for the rural and pastoral areas, centering on eliminating poverty and enriching the people, consolidate and develop the fruits of reforms in those areas, help the masses to formulate and firm up measures for getting rich, do a good job of building grassroots political power, build socialist spiritual civilization, and develop the excellent situation in the rural and pastoral areas.

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CSO: 4005/582

NORTH REGION

HEBEI SECRETARY ON POPULARIZING SCIENTIFIC, LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

SK100952 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, recently wrote a preface for the book "Sanpuji Tongsu Duwu" [A Book on Three Popularizations for Popular Consumption] which will soon be published by the rural book publishing house. This book was compiled and written by competent personnel who were organized by the Propaganda Department of the Baoding City CPC Committee, and the city office for five-stress, four-beauty, and three-ardent-love activities.

The preface says: It is very beneficial to carry out extensive three popularization activities focusing on popularizing general, scientific and technological, and legal knowledge in rural areas because they can enrich the people's knowledge, upgrade the competence of peasants, promote the building of the material and spiritual civilizations and combine them into one fairly successfully, expedite the readjustment of the rural production setup, and turn science and technology into social productive forces more quickly. The three popularization activities of our province have been carried out after the building of civilized villages cooperatively by armymen and civilians. They conform to the general rules on building civilized villages, and possess their own characteristics. In view of the practice of some localities, we should properly handle the relationship between upgrading the competence of peasants in an all-round manner and developing production and increasing income at present when we carry out the activities. The activities should be focused on developing the rural economy, and efforts should be made to provide the masses with the technologies urgently needed in their efforts to develop the commodity economy and achieve affluence through diligent labor. We should properly handle the relationship between book knowledge and practical application, between the popularization of scientific and technological knowledge and the popularization of general and legal knowledge, and between popularization and upgrading. We should grasp the popularization of knowledge with one hand and the upgrading of the competence of peasants with the other so that the activities can be developed in range and quality. We should also properly handle the relationship between (?educating people according to their aptitude) and strengthening leadership. It is an urgent need of

peasants to popularize general, scientific and technological, and legal knowledge. Comrade Mao Zedong said that the enthusiasm of the masses will not last long and develop along a correct track or to a high level if there is enthusiasm alone without an effective leading body to organize it. Therefore, we should persistently adhere to the guiding principle of (?educating people according to their aptitude), exercising positive leadership, introducing experiences, and rendering enthusiastic service when carrying the three popularization activities.

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CSO: 4005/589

NORTH REGION

HEBEI HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION SESSION

SK100220 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The third enlarged plenary session of the second Hebei Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission opened in the provincial capital of Shijizhuang on 1 April. The main topics for discussion at the session are to relay and implement the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and to make arrangements and plans for the province's work of rectifying party style and checking unhealthy trends this year.

At the plenary session held on 1 April, Bai Shi, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, first relayed the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. He then made a few remarks on the province's work of rectifying party style. While touching on the province's main tasks in rectifying party style this year, Comrade Bai Shi said: In line with the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the requirements of the provincial CPC Committee, we put forward four tasks: 1) We should vigorously check all kinds of unhealthy trends; 2) do a good job in grasping education on party spirit; 3) strictly consolidate discipline; and 4) deeply carry out the work of dealing blows to serious economic criminal activities.

Comrade Bai Shi said: It is necessary to have the efforts of the whole party in order to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style. The CPC committees and party groups of the various departments at all levels should formulate specific plans in line with the demands of the provincial CPC Committee, grasp the main problems that may affect the fundamental improvements in party style in the course of conducting investigations and study, and adopt effective measures to solve them conscientiously.

Comrade Bai Shi pointed out: While checking all kinds of unhealthy trends and dealing blows to serious economic offenses, it is necessary to handle the cases in line with policies. We should implement the principle of being resolute and careful in handling cases and not be soft-hearted. We should also be calm, objective, and realistic.

In short, in addition to checking unhealthy trends and dealing blows to economic crimes, we should also draw a clear demarcation line in regard to some policies in order to guarantee reform and vitalize the economy.

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CSO: 4005/589

NORTH REGION

BEIJING HOLDS MEETING TO PAY RESPECTS TO ZHANG JIESHI'S REMAINS

SK100146 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] A ceremony for paying last respects to the remains of Zhang Jieshi was held at the auditorium of the Beijing Babao Shan revolutionary cemetery on 28 March. Zhang Jieshi was an outstanding Communist Party member, a special-grade municipal model worker, an outstanding plant director, the winner of the "1 May" labor medal given by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and the manager of the Beijing Changcheng Raincoat Company.

The central and the Beijing municipal leading comrades concerned, including Duan Junyi, Yuan Baohua, Yang Bo, Li Ximing, Chen Xitong, Wang Wenzhe, Kang Zhonglun, Chen Shineng, Li Qiyan, Han Boping, Zhang Jianmin, and Zhang Peng, sent wreaths and attended the ceremony for paying last respects to the remains of Zhang Jieshi.

Wreaths were also sent by Ye Lin, Jin Jian, Xu Weicheng, Wang Daming, Zhang Fuyou, Yu Zhen, and Chen Yuan, as well as other leading comrades. The Ministry of Light Industry, the municipal CPC Committee and government, the general office of the State Economic Commission, and the general office of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions also sent wreaths.

More than 400 persons, including friends and relatives of Comrade Zhang Jieshi and staff and workers of the Beijing Changcheng Raincoat Company, attended the ceremony for paying last respects to the remains of Zhang Jieshi. All of them expressed their heartfelt condolences to this entrepreneur who had dedicated his life to reform and performed his official duties honestly, and extended cordial regards to the friends and relatives of the deceased.

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CSO: 4005/589

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

BAOTOU CITY CPC CONGRESS--The sixth party congress of Baotou City, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, was held from 24 to [no date given] March. The congress elected the new leading body of the city party committee and held earnest discussions on the basis of summing up the experience gained in the past with regard to opinions on strengthening the building of the two civilizations during the implementation period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and major tasks for building the party. At the first plenary session of the sixth Baotou City CPC Committee, (Zhang Cangong) was elected secretary of the city party committee and (Wu Jie), (Zhuang Xin), (Tang Jiewen), and (Wang Peizhong) were elected deputy secretaries of the city party committee. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 86] /9604

CADRES RECEIVING ADDITIONAL TRAINING--Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--More than 100,000 cadres at offices and enterprises in Beijing are being or have been trained at colleges and secondary technical schools since 1983, BEIJING DAILY reported today. The newspaper said the city council was pursuing an 8-year rolling program to train its cadres, who can choose from a list of 98 subjects divided into 10 categories, including politics, economics, history and professional knowledge. Between 1983 and 1985, more than 60,000 cadres took college courses, and 20,000 graduated. In addition, 200,000 cadres have taken various short-term courses. Thirteen universities attached to the Beijing Education Bureau are taking part in the training program, along with 200 institutes, vocational schools, radio and TV schools and technical schools. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 10 Apr 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/221

NORTHEAST REGION

KOREAN REGION BOASTS EDUCATIONAL SUCCESSES

OW091442 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Changchun, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--The Chinese Koreans are probably the best educated among the minority ethnic groups in China, according to the Jilin Provincial Education Committee.

An educational system complete for pre-school and school-age children and for adults has been set up in the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture in the province, where nearly half of the 1,763,870 Chinese Koreans live.

The third population census in 1982 showed that in the prefecture there were 22,000 people with a university education and 300,000 with a senior high-school education, a ratio higher than the national average.

Primary education became universal in the prefecture in the early 1950s. Now Yanbian has 1,200 primary schools and 230 middle schools, enabling 98 percent of the youngsters to receive a regular education. In addition, there are 24 agricultural and other vocational schools with an enrollment of nearly 10,000.

Yanbian University, China's only one run by and for one single minority nationality, has turned out more than 10,000 graduates since it was founded in 1949.

"Whatever the financial conditions, children must go to school"--this is a universal saying among the Koreans, who also take pride in sending their children to universities.

In Yanbian University, over 70 percent of the students and 80 percent of the teaching staff are Koreans. The postgraduate school of the university has been authorized to offer the master and doctorate degrees in 16 subjects of study.

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CSO: 4000/223

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

KOREAN WAR MARTYRS' TOMBS SWEPT--Shenyang, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--More than 500 people from all walks of life in Liaoning Province and Shenyang City today visited and swept the tombs of revolutionary martyrs of the War To Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. They laid wreaths at the revolutionary martyrs' tombs and viewed the relics of martyrs Huang Jiguang, Yang Gensi, Qiu Shaoyun, Sun Zhanyuan, and Yang Liandi in the cemetery's exhibition hall. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1603 GMT 5 Apr 86] /9604

CSO: 4005/590

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI'S NORTHWEST UNIVERSITY EXPANSION SET AS KEY PROJECT

HK310201 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Northwest University has been designated as a key point in the seventh 5-year plan construction in Shaanxi. During the period of the plan, this old school, which has been under construction for a long time, will undergo considerable development. The number of students will rise to over 8,000 and the number of teachers, staff, and workers to over 3,000. The university will also enroll students from foreign countries.

Vice Governors Zhang Bin and Lin Jizhou recently went to the university, accompanied by responsible comrades of the provincial planning commission and higher education bureau, to make specific studies of the development plan together with party and government leaders of the school, administrative cadres, and some faculty heads. Zhang Bin said: Northwest University is an old school which has been under construction for quite a long time. During the seventh 5-year plan, we must fully tap its potentials and train still more talented people of all types for the province's economic construction and social development, and also to provide more fruits of basic research and applied studies.

He demanded that the university complete preparations this year for construction of a 15,000 square meter modern library. It should also draw up reports on construction of large-scale electronic teaching and of basic living facilities.

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CSO: 4005/582

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI RADIO URGES PUNISHMENT FOR SLANDERERS

HK280341 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 Gmt 27 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "Those Who Make False Accusations Must Be Sentenced to the Same Punishment Facing Those They Wrongly Accused"]

[Excerpts] (Di Bingcheng), who made false accusations against and framed others, eventually came to grief and was punished by the law. This case is profoundly enlightening and educational.

Due to the pernicious influence of the cultural revolution and corrosion by capitalist ideology, certain people have been infected by ugly notions of harming others to benefit themselves and engaging in foul trickery. They are always out to make false accusations against and frame others. Some, who are seriously individualist, lay charges against those who criticize and denounce them. Some regard people who persist in principles as a nail in the eye and a thorn in the flesh and arbitrarily fabricate evidence of crimes against them, distributing anonymous letters everywhere and using the trick of making false accusations to frame them.

It must be pointed out that every time we examine and promote cadres and readjust the leadership groups, certain people who harbor evil intentions always want to make a move. They resort to all kinds of despicable means, moved by jealousy, revenge, or unspeakable aims, by speaking and acting on hearsay evidence, exaggerating things, making something out of nothing, fabricating facts, writing sinister letters, and laying sinister charges. They thus frame certain good comrades and good cadres in a bid to muddy the waters.

The cadres and masses have the greatest resentment of the practice of making false accusations. However, many areas and units fail to act with strictness in investigating, dealing with, and cracking down on problems of this type. This is a major reason why the practice of making false accusations is hard to stop.

In order to put a stop to this practice, we must seriously sum up experiences and lessons in this respect and distinguish between right and wrong.

In connection with investigating and dealing with cases of this type, we should further improve education in totally negating the cultural revolution and mobilize the cadres and masses to wage resolute struggle against all acts of making flase accusations and framing others, so that this malpractice can be effectively curbed.

It must also be pointed out that the (Di Bingcheng) case has also exposed the ideological and work style problems in the political and legal work contingent. The great majority of our political and legal cadres and policemen are good and are able to seriously execute their sacred duty of protecting the people and striking at the enemy. However, a few people are seriously infected with the idea of being specially privileged, and use their powers to pursue private aims. Some arbitrarily make things difficult for the masses and bully and oppress them. Some ignore the law by protecting and conniving at bad people and taking revenge on and framing good people. Since they have a certain degree of power, it is relatively easy for them to engage in lawbreaking and crime. The consequences and affects are therefore all the more serious.

In order to properly solve the problems in this respect, the political and legal departments at all levels must be resolved to summon up great energy to seriously rectify the political and legal contingent. The few cadres and policemen who flout the law they are supposed to enforce must be severely punished. We must apply the (Di Bingcheng) case as an example of education by negative example to conduct education for the cadres and policemen in party spirit and police discipline and behavior, and resolutely oppose the privileged mentality in the political and legal contingent. We must enhance awareness of observing discipline and law, in order to restore the lofty image of the cadres and policemen among the masses and make contributions to accomplishing a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social mood.

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CSO: 4005/582

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

XINJIANG EDUCATION STATISTICS--Since the CPC Central Committee published its decision on reform of the educational structure in May last year, Xinjiang Region and all prefectures and counties in the region have successively held education conferences to convey and implement the spirit of the national and regional conferences on education and formulated plans for each place and department to popularize 9-year compulsory education. Many counties, towns, townships, and villages have vigorously raised funds to set up schools. Subsidies appropriated by the Central Authorities and the region for primary school capital construction last year amounted to 12.5 million yuan, with which school premises on 13,000 square meters were built, resulting in improved conditions in 249 primary schools throughout the region. Last year, the region also raised 47.21 million yuan to repair dangerous middle and primary school premises on some 400,000 square meters. Last year, the region ran some 100 short-term teachers' training courses. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Apr 86 HK] /9738

CSO: 4005/582

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

REPORT ON GUIDED MISSILE TEST CITY GIVEN

Beijing KUNLUN in Chinese No 1, 20 Jan 86 pp 149-169

[Article by Luo Laiyong [5012 0171 0516]: "China's Rocket Heroes"]

[Text] Look west as you emerge from Yanmen Pass and you can see the winding Great Wall, together with the blurred outlines of the ruins of ancient beacon towers and old fortresses in the mist. The melodious sound of the ox-horn Qiang flute and metallic gongs and drums is wafting in the air.

Here you are in close communion with the spirit of the Chinese nation.

In June 1966, a remodeled Soviet-made reconnaissance plane circled above this land, making the peasants curious. For several days in a row it unfailingly appeared at a certain hour and hovered overhead. Apart from the flight crew, a reconnaissance expert who reported to Premier Zhou Enlai at the Great Hall of the People 2 months ago was also in the cockpit. Behind him was Qiao, [0829], deputy chief of staff and, later, commander of China's guided missile test city. Qiao, who was 1.80 meters, had the hefty build typical of a Shandong man and a face that spoke determination. Before he took up his position at the guided missile test city, he was artillery commander of a certain unit. The purpose of his present mission was to assist the reconnaissance expert to carry out Chairman Mao Zedong's and Premier Zhou Enlai's orders to tentatively select a site for a missile test city.

They had flown over thousands of square kilometers and made a comparative study of the seven proposed sites.

Copies of the detailed report were sent to the headquarters of the National Defense Science and Technology Commission and Premier Zhou Enlai's office. This was another sleepless night for the premier. In his plainly appointed office at Zhongnanhai, which was the focus of world attention, the premier read through the report carefully, then closed it and walked over to the enlarged military map. His bright, piercing eyes fixed their gaze at the familiar land. A ladder to heaven, to the universe, would be built where the flames of war used to burn. Yes, if they were to join the ranks of the world's nations, the Chinese people must have the capability to protect their independence and self-determination and highly sophisticated science and technology. A grand design for China's space endeavor had already taken shape

in the premier's mind. He had already instructed the National Defense Science and Technology Commission to consider launching spacecraft at the future guided missile test site. At that point the Telegram Building's bell chime was heard across the lake at Zhongnanhai, a sign that daybreak was approaching.

A breezy summer night in the mountains. Politics had reached a feverish pitch in the provincial capital and county seat as those places reverberated to the cries of rebellion. Here, however, a pristine tranquillity still prevailed. They were put up by the masses in the latter's mud-and-brick houses. After examining the drafts prepared by his technical assistants, the reconnaissance expert left the house for a round of inspection outside. During the day, he personally led the "kids" (his name for students from Beijing, Qinghua and Harbin Military Engineering Universities) on a 100-kilometer trip. These student soldiers were all fine young people. The jeep took them up the slope which had been trodden by flocks of sheep. When the slope became too steep for the vehicle, they got off and prospected on foot. Qiao first slung his haversack across his shoulder and the students followed suit. Inside each haversack were a jar of water and three pancakes; that was all they had for lunch. As the students said, "If our leader can put up with pancakes, it is only right for young people like us to do likewise." This was a time when people shared weal and woe in order to revive China. Everybody was bursting with drive and energy.

They made an on-the-spot survey of the radar station. Under the leadership of Deputy Chief of Staff Qiao, the survey team descended on deep valleys and climbed steep mountains. The backbone of the team was engineer Pan Peitai [3382 1014 3141], then not yet 40. He had bushy eyebrows and handsome eyes and was bright and capable. He was also a superb mountain climber.

Well, this was certainly a high mountain. It "soared into the sky and dwarfed all other peaks." The mountain in front of the deputy chief of staff was exactly the spot where General Wang Ruofei [3769 5387 7378] and Army Commander Ye Ting [0673 2185] were killed in a plane accident; a monument had been built halfway up the mountain. The mountain echoed to Pan Peitai's Shanghai-accented Putonghua.

Deputy Chief of Staff Qiao gazed at the well-known mountain silently for a long time. It had been over 30 years since he joined the revolution. His head of coarse hair had now turned white. Was he, at this point, again thinking about his responsibilities? Was he contemplating the revolutionary martyrs' unfinished tasks?

If there are tens of thousands of ideal-minded people in the military who "concern themselves with the world's ills ahead of others and are not happy until everybody else is happy," then Qiao is certainly one of them. Ever since he joined the revolution, he had dedicated himself to the nation and people. When the country was liberated, he was already a grassroots commander in the southern army. From a mere soldier to deputy chief of staff and later commander of the guided missile test city, his military career spanned 35 years and lasted from the 1940's to the 1970's. As the revolution triumphed and the people began to settle down and live and work happily, soldiers and

generals removed their military uniforms and left the army for the bliss of domestic life. Yet for Qiao, family life lasted only a few short years while he was studying at the military academy. As the saying goes, "Human beings are not grass and wood. How can anybody not have feelings?" For his whole life, however, Qiao suppressed the romantic side of his nature and made state affairs his bounden duty. He was separated from his wife and children for over 20 years. Only in 1985 when he resigned from his position did the idea of living out his twilight years in peace occur to him. He was then 63.

There was nobody in the guided missile test city who did not respect Qiao for his lifelong incorruptibility. Since he stressed thrift in every way, he gave people the feeling that he had a "peasant mentality." Once a vice chairman (i.e., deputy commander) of the National Defense Science and Technology Commission was in town on an inspection tour. Qiao accompanied him back to the capital. His entourage bought some bananas and other fruit for their trip. But Qiao sternly chided the his staff member responsible, "These are expensive fruit and you paid for them with public funds. If this happens again, I will throw the stuff out." His subordinate tried to defend himself, explaining, "I did not buy them for you alone. There is also the vice chairman from the commission." Qiao said, "He is here for inspection purposes. We need serve him only rice and vegetables."

Decades of plain, frugal living had forged a deep-seated standard in him. In upholding this standard, he was prone to exploding in anger mercilessly, regardless of the occasion, whenever somebody misspent a fen of public fund.

"As you occupy an official position, so you worry about affairs of state," so the saying goes. Only people who knew Qiao extremely well realized his innermost concerns. Word was already out from headquarters that the three proposed large-scale space projects, including the construction of a spacecraft launch pad, had been put on hold for a reason well known to every high-ranking general -- the state was strapped financially and could not come up with the necessary funds. Every time he passed by the spacecraft launch pad where work had been suspended and the sites for the other two projects and saw the half-excavated foundation, his concern welled up inside him: What alternative do we have other than saving every single penny?

Night had fallen. Silence reigned in the mountain village and desolate countryside. No neon lights here, only the barking of dogs and the crowing of roosters at midnight. From the perspective of the 1980's, such isolation and solitude are well-nigh unbearable. For Qiao and Pan Peitai, it was not a question of putting up with solitude: they rejoiced in it. Theirs was the kind of rejoicing one feels when one's dream comes true: they had selected a site for the radar station. Oh, how many days of grueling work went into it. Throughout that period all they could think of were a host of concepts: the required radar scanning range, the visibility between different radar stations.

Morning had hardly broken when engineer Pan Peitai and the expert from the mapping bureau at general staff headquarters set off to climb separate peaks as planned. Guided missile testing makes it imperative that no mountain peaks come between different radar stations so that there would be unobstructed

vision between them. At the specified time, Pan Peitai raised his powerful telescope and focused at a selected peak scores of kilometers away. However, poor weather rendered his counterpart's reflecting equipment unworkable.

They sat on the peasant-style adobe in the dim light of night, cudgeling their brains. Somebody suggested that they use the ancient beacon tower method and light a fire as an observation device. Pan Peitai shook his head and said, "Won't work. The dancing flames will mislead us." As the night deepened, everybody could not help but doze off at the adobe: it had been a long day. But Pan Peitai did not feel tired at all. Since he did not smoke, he just leaned against the adobe, thinking hard. Suddenly a spark of an idea crossed his mind -- use the air-dropping method to set up indicators! Sure, it was a painstaking method. But China, after all, was a penniless nation struggling to develop itself when other nations imposed a blockade against it. Could we possibly avoid shedding blood, sweat and tears?

The next day, Pan Peitai explained his plan to the comrades, which was unanimously approved. They then went to the villagers and asked them to help carry lime up the mountains. Soon hundreds of square meters of white lime were at the peak. When they saw in the telescope the snow-like white spots, comrades on the survey team jumped up like little children.

We call the launching of a rocket "a ladder to heaven." That is no exaggeration. Each of the stages involved -- from research, design, manufacturing to launching, tracking and recovery -- represents a rung on the ladder. Through such manuevers as radar ranging and optical tracking at a speed much faster than modern television transmission frequency, radar stations record the way the rocket cruises in space and accurately determine its flight orbit. When a rocket deviates from its predetermined path, it is the responsibility of the radar station to provide a basis for action to the command center for the latter to issue an order to have the rocket destroyed. This is an indispensable rung on the ladder to heaven.

The ladder was now in place. When would our rocket lift off?

A Special Propellant

On the eve of the Zhenbao Island incident, all signs pointed to a deterioration in Chinese-Soviet relations, to the intense concern of the whole world. The United States, bogged down in the Vietnam quagmire, was anxious to divert China's attention to its northern border, so its media kept harping on the theme that top-level Soviet leaders were considering whether or not to destroy China's sophisticated weapons in their infancy; otherwise they might become increasingly difficult to tackle later. Yet intelligence sources in Paris and London believed that such hue and cry was a mere ploy by the Central Intelligence Agency to sharpen Chinese-Soviet antagonism and hence reduce pressure on the United States.

However foreign nations schemed and manuevered, the People's Republic of China had matured considerably, like a youth fast approaching his twentieth birthday. When it looked back on its history, it realized that prosperity and strength were prerequisites for national independence. It was a trying hour

for the People's Republic. A large number of teachers and veteran revolutionaries, who had nothing but the nation's welfare at heart, were branded as disreputable people after being accused of engineering the "February countercurrent." As the economy languished and political intrigues thickened, people directly in charge of China's state-of-the-art science and technology, Chairman Marshal Nie Rongzhen [5119 2837 5271] and Vice Chairman Zhang Aiping [1728 1947 5493] of the National Defense Science and Technology Commission, were stripped of their power. Unable for the time being to keep the eminent veterans in their posts, Premier Zhou Enlai took over the heavy responsibility himself. With his acute sense of destiny of the nation, the premier realized that to end China's scientific and technological development then was to let the Chinese people down.

As a string of incidents including the "Xinjiang Shihezi massacre" and the "plundering of aid materials for Vietnam" in Guangxi plunged the country into chaos and darkness, the strictest of orders went out to all sections of the Lanzhou-Xinjiang Railway. Railway workers told one another most gravely, "This is a personal order from Premier Zhou Enlai." The order was that the Lanzhou Railway Bureau should do its utmost to ensure the safety of special through trains No x and No x.

At the scheduled time, the special through trains sped by. The series of boxcars skipped the major stations, stopping briefly only at small remote stations. During such a stop, a number of soldiers would emerge from the train to take the prepared provisions on board. As they walked by the rifle-carrying soldiers, maintenance workers might occasionally be able to glance inside the train and see a number of tarpaulin-covered oddly-shaped objects. They could not figure out why that stuff was so important.

On board the two military through trains were none other than technicians and operators highly valued by the nation and its most advanced guided missile test equipment at the time.

The deputy leader of the launch team, Jiang [1203], (years later promoted deputy commander of the guided missile test city), was then on board the first military through train, closely watching the situation at the station ahead. Jiang was one of the launch experts of China's first-generation rockets.

When he was leader of the launch squadron at the nation's first rocket test range, he worked with rocket experts from the Soviet army and successfully put into space China's first-generation rockets which were functionally equivalent to Hitler's U-2 rocket. At a time when Soviet and U.S. satellites were cruising in space, those Soviet-made rockets were clearly becoming outdated. Now he was instructed to go to the guided missile test city designed and built by China itself. His mission -- launch the nation's second-generation Chinese-built medium-range rockets. As he recalled what he was told by the technical department, namely that the test city was capable of launching medium-range rockets, he overflowed with enthusiastic ardor and was proud that he was shouldering such a heavy responsibility for the nation, at the same time paying extra attention to the safety of the equipment and technical personnel. On the one hand, he must prevent rebels on the way from looting the trains on the assumption that they carried weapons. On the other hand, he

must make sure his own men did not cause any accidents. He asked everybody to protect the equipment the way he protected his own life and had the squad of security guards fully armed to deal with any attempt to rob the trains. Of course, the guns had all been unloaded; you can only fire warning shots when dealing with your own people. As the trains made it safely through one station after another, he began to feel more at ease.

At this point a university student who had recently joined the military leaned forward and asked, "Deputy regimental leader, we cannot smoke even a single cigarette, can we?"

"Not even half a cigarette," he said with curt finality. "We made the regulations before we left. Now let us stick to them." Smoking was strictly prohibited in the units under his command. When he was leader of the test team, only nine engineering and technical workers were allowed to smoke. Their names were made public and the snack counter was instructed to sell cigarettes only to those people.

His extremism was not without reason.

There was a soldier called Wang Lai [3769 0171] in the squadron stationed near the original rocket range. Jiang knew this outstanding soldier well. One day, a lighted cigarette caused some equipment at the launch site to catch fire. Working frantically, Wang Lai managed to extinguish the blaze but caught fire himself. He could have rolled on the ground there and then to put out the fire but, anxious to protect the launch site, he dashed toward the open space outside, still burning. All the people saw was a moving fireball raging more and more fiercely as the wind fanned the flames. By now Wang Lai's whole body was ablaze; even the soles of his rubber shoes were burned out. He kept running and suddenly collapsed as he reached the safe zone. Now and then Jiang would relate this incident angrily to soldiers under him who smoked, "A fine soldier of ours lost his life just because somebody wanted to take a few puffs."

As the train wound its way through a more tortuous part of the journey, Jiang looked out at the long line of cars and thought to himself that both equipment and personnel these days were more precious than before. Almost every railroad car behind him carried one or two college students. All in their 20's, these college students represented the cream of the crop. With his soldier's memory, Jiang remembered everybody's name: Zhang Muhan [1728 1970 7281], a graduate of the Xian Telecommunications Engineering College and a specialist in semiconductor physics; Ning Guangxue [1337 0342 1331] of Xibei Technical University; Li Liangjun [2621 5328 0971], who came from Beijing Aeronautical Engineering College; Li Jiamin [2621 0857 2404], a graduate of Harbin Military Engineering College...

To Jiang, these names not only indicated an educational standard but also suggested a precious quality. The combination of this quality and culture made him confident that he could accomplish any launch mission.

A stretch of deserted, impoverished land, the guided missile test city at the time could hardly be called a "city." A local folk rhyme went like this:

"There are poor people elsewhere, but we are poorer than others." The selection of this site met requirement that "a minimum amount of land be taken up and a minimum number of people be relocated." On the other hand, because it was so far away from the cities, there were serious food and housing problems for the soldiers. Cave dwellings were considered good housing, along with houses with walls of rammed earth and others made of sun-dried mud bricks. Since tents were temporarily unavailable, the commander of the launch squadron had the villagers' cattle and sheep pens cleaned up and used them as quarters.

According to historical records, it was not unusual for this place to snow in June during the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Whenever that happened, tens of thousands of people were frozen to death in the mountains.

It was dawn not long after the unit moved in. Suddenly the guards reported hearing thunderous noises in the gully behind them. At that point torrential rain came pouring down. Jiang at once ordered the unit to evacuate to high ground where the garage was located. Within an instant the torrents rushed down with a roar, washing away bedding, clothing and shoes and scattering them all over the gully. Jiang sternly prohibited everybody from entering the water to salvage the articles of daily use as long as the equipment was not endangered. The date for the launch test was approaching and he could not afford an accident involving a single person. Almost no article of daily use survived the disaster. On Army Day, 1 August, an important occasion for soldiers, they ate saltwater pancakes.

But all the launch equipment was now in place. The glistening guided missile entered the technical base as scheduled. It lay there like an obedient baby, putting up uncomplainingly with all the technical personnel's probing equipment.

Jiang was well known for being tough and strict with his men. He subscribed to the theory that "you cannot rule an army with kindness."

Ning Guangxue, a graduate of Xibei Technical University, had long heard about Jiang's disciplinarian ways. One day he was eating in the cafeteria. Somehow he dropped the metal food plate on the floor. "Clank!" The noise was amplified by the silence in the room. A moment later, Ning Guangxue quietly got up and was about to slip out. He did not pick up the plate; he was afraid to.

"Ning Guangxue!" He heard a shout at the back.

"Here!" He stiffened his body and turned around.

"If we drop plates and chopsticks the rest of the time, we will drop pliers and wrenches during a launch. Habits develop over time. Do you understand?"

"Yes, we must not drop those things."

"To err is human. The most important thing is that once we make a mistake, we firmly correct it. Otherwise, we may be courting disaster." Jiang said most

earnestly, "If you leave behind in the rocket a screw the size of a grain of rice or if you forget to push the button as the operation procedures require, and sneak off quietly, the rocket which costs more than tens of millions of yuan will fall back on to earth."

Any accomplished general knows that "you cannot win a war with people press-ganged into the military." In this aspect Jiang was very demanding.

The moment scheduled for the launch drew closer and closer. On the ground and underneath operators in all positions waited with rapt attention for that solemn launch order. Then thunder was heard at the horizon and soon rumbled overhead, accompanied by lightning. In a flash torrential rain came tumbling down. Time passed, minute by minute, but the weather showed no signs of improvement. All launch preparations went down the drain. They had no choice but to reschedule the launch.

The thunderstorm continued. The launch site did not receive any evacuation order. But everybody at the meteorological station was ordered by Jiang to report to the launch site.

When cadres and soldiers from the station raced to the specified place, it was hard to tell whether their faces were covered with sweat or raindrops.

The station master reported to Jiang, "The station reports for duty as ordered. Please instruct."

A grim-faced Jiang said, "Stand by!"

Not a sound was heard throughout the launch site. The rocket units had a saying: "For every hundred people who wield a rifle, one thousand people operate rocket launch equipment controls." Hence you can imagine the many pairs of eyes around the launch site both on the ground and below. Advanced command and communications networks have made it possible for almost everybody to hear the commander's orders. Yet the site was so quiet at that moment that it seemed almost deserted. The only sound was that of raindrops hitting the slushy ground. It was then winter. Although they were dressed in woolens, the young fellows were chilled to the bone as the cold rain slipped down their necks and gradually penetrated their close-fitting garments. The soldiers at the launch pad watched this contingent in the rain in silence. It was a solemn sight.

They could not possibly complain: Jiang too was standing in the rain. Jiang believed that he was partly to blame for the wrong weather forecast. All of them stood facing the towering rocket. The silence was oppressive.

Suddenly amid the silence, something flashed across everybody's mind. Undeniably what he did might not be recommendable, but all remembered the incident very well.

It happened during a test. A propellant was being fed into the rocket. Suddenly a valve failed and the strong corrodant started shooting outward under intense pressure. When a person comes into contact with the corrodant,

he will instantly develop blisters and his contaminated clothes will burn. Once it comes into touch with another fuel in the rocket, it will cause an explosion capable of reducing to ashes everybody and everything on the site. Operator Liu Shoude's [0491 1343 1795] contaminated hands were covered with blisters. His work clothes were on fire, sending forth blue flames. At this critical juncture when his life hung in the balance, he dashed forward and, wearing neither a protective face guard nor gloves, screwed the valve tight with his blistered hands. By that time his chest was burning furiously. But before he had time to put out the fire, he quickly jumped out of his position, his back to the rocket. Thus one soldier saved the launch site by bravely sacrificing himself. It also showed the noble quality of the people of the guided missile test city. China's guided missile test city has not had a single launch accident for more than 20 years because of that quality.

And because it had many soldiers like Jiang, a lot of first-rate launch experts and numerous heroes like Dong Cunrui [5516 1317 3843]. They are the cornerstone of its strength.

The Starry Firmament Embraces China

The verdant mountain range soared 1,700 meters into the sky, its peak reaching into the firmament. Nestled in the valleys were a handful of indistinguishable villages consisting of cave dwellings, making up an uneven mural. The Creator divided this mountain range into two parts, bisecting it at its central valley with a stream. The air was crisp, cool and refreshing. By the 1970's the loess road here had been replaced by a dark, wide and glistening asphalt highway. At the top of the road, a mountain city laid out in the shape of the letter "U" sat partly hidden in the morning fog.

As the Chinese economy developed, the crude launch site built by Jiang and his men in the past has also been transformed. What used to be barren, desolate mountains are now covered with tall trees. The special railway and special highway resemble two arms extending directly toward the launch site.

As the towering giant launcher became steadily higher and higher, it was the focus of many a foreign reconnaissance satellite. We have become so confident of our defense capability that we no longer have to cover up our space technology. This year the colorful launcher for intercontinental guided missiles emerged with amazing speed at the center of the launch site. It was as tall as Beijing Hotel and Xiyuan Hotel. Meanwhile, the NEW YORK TIMES wrote, "Today China has the capability to aim its rockets at any corner of the world and destroy the cities of any nation whom its considers its enemy."

But more far-sighted newspapers like the WASHINGTON POST realized that "in the future, China can use its powerful rockets to explore the universe and launch into orbit any rockets required for economic development. The benefits that the peaceful use of rocketry can bring to the Chinese people cannot be ignored."

Midnight. Snow flakes, which had been falling thick and fast all day, came to a stop. Against a faintly blue sky, the dimly lit test city assumed a new, spartan look. At the launcher, a score of iron arms held the upright

intercontinental missile in a close embrace. As thick as the airframe of a Boeing jet, the missile was blanketed with snow. It would be filled with tons of propellant. But this rocket was not for launching. It was to be used in a cold storage test designed by the rocket experts to examine its low-temperature conditions.

As soon as Yang [2799], who was in charge of the technical office, and Officer Shi Yuzong [2457 5940 1350] emerged from the launcher elevator, a bitterly cold wind blew up their leather coats. After casting a glance at the brightly lit launcher, they ran toward a jeep parked nearby. This car was for the test command team's special use and doubled as their haven from the wind and rest shelter. The clock was approaching zero hour. There had been three shifts in the company since early morning. As representatives of the command team, however, they had been at the site throughout the day -- 16 hours so far. Their limbs were stiff with cold, despite their leather coats and layers of cotton and woolen clothing underneath.

The driver turned on the engine and the car got a little warmer. Yang slowly closed his eyes as the cold at last gave way to the day's exhaustion. Scarcely had a moment passed, however, when somebody appeared and asked them to settle an argument between two units. Yang was startled out of his sleep. He opened the car door and disappeared with the visitor into the darkness.

Yang graduated from Beijing Aeronautical Engineering College where he majored in general guided missile design. Shi Yuzong, Yang's junior by a few years, was a graduate of the Beijing Technical University, majoring in guided missile launch setup. A shared intellectual interest and their common defiance of hardships accounted for the tacit understanding between them. Yang was a master of his specialty. He handled affairs in a decisive manner and was efficient and competent. After tempering himself in the barracks for years, Yang blended his intellectual qualities with the dauntlessness and coolness of a soldier. The latter qualities, rarely found among intellectuals, paved the way for his future promotion to be the youngest top cadre in the national defense science and technology system.

Several huge filling vehicles loaded with fuels and oxidizer drove by the jeep and came to a halt near the missile. The filling workers were wearing gas masks. The engines rumbled. The toxic substance in the propellant made the filling stage extremely dangerous to humans. Excessive exposure to the toxic gas can damage such blood-producing organs as the liver and spleen and may even poison the nervous system. Yang and Shi Yuzong did not evacuate from the site. Although they kept distance from the vehicles, they still inhaled a good dose of the toxic gas. They felt nauseous and wanted to throw up: it was as if their internal organs were being churned. Realizing that they had no gas masks on, comrades at the site urged them to move further away. Both brushed aside such advice; they knew only too well the danger at this stage, so they must not lower their guard at all.

When the time came to test the equipment in the rocket in a vertical state, Yang and Shi Yuzong heaved a sigh of relief. Back at the living quarters near the site, Shi Yuzong still felt a little nauseous, so he took over 20 Vitamin B_6 tablets and gradually fell asleep. Suddenly he saw his daughter again on

the banisters. "Danger!" he cried and dashed forward to grab her but missed. Then he woke up -- it was only a dream. But his heart kept beating violently. He sat up, staring at the magnificent launcher in the distance; still the image of his daughter's face refused to go away.

It happened some years back. The launcher was under construction. For convenience's sake, he moved to the site, leaving his wife to care for the two children on her own.

At a science conference held in a northern city, Qian Xuesen [6929 1331 2773], the world-famous scientist and a vice chairman of the National Defense Science and Technology Commission, said, "Our guided missile has passed a barrage of ground tests. In the coming scheduled space tests, we must make sure that not a single missile is fired in vain. We must obtain the necessary data. The nation pinched and saved to come up with the vast sums of money for the project. If we do not do a good job, we will have let our elders and our children down."

Every conference attendant knew first hand the hardships behind this remark. At the time the most important thing for ensuring that "not a single missile is fired in vain" was our capacity for tracking and surveying. Everybody was confident of China's ability to fire a rocket. What they were worried about was that the test city's design capability for radar testing, radar ranging, optical surveying and distant surveying might not meet the requirements of trajectory test. If they lost track of their target, millions of yuan would be wasted.

Pan Peitai, the engineer in charge of the navigation survey office at the guided missile test city, was on pins and needles. Outwardly, he looked calm and confident.

Several experts from the relevant departments suggested two courses of action to solve the problems relating to the city's equipment capability. One, change the launch site. This would be the safest thing to do. Two, keep the launch position but divide tracking into stages. Within a specified number of minutes after the guided missile lifted off, the survey station at the test city would turn off its machine and let the radar station in another region keep track of it. There was confidence that they could keep the target on track for x minutes.

Pan Peitai adjusted his spectacles unconsciously. One of the first students to graduate from Harbin Military Engineering University, Pan Peitai realized that his colleagues' suggestions were in line with scientific principles and accorded with the premier's instruction that our actions be "safe and reliable and that we must not run any risk at all." Nevertheless, there was a voice deep down inside him which said, "Come on, this is our first intercontinental missile test. Whatever we do now will set a precedent. If we do what they say, we could forget about launching this high trajectory rocket. The function of the test city, which the state spent a huge sum of money to build, will be severely limited." What agonized him was the realization that the experts' proposals were solidly based on the test city's actual capabilities. He should defer to science. But he was not ready to give up: he wanted to

take a chance. At a previous joint conference, therefore, he suggested, "It is our job to fire the rocket. Surveying, too, is best done by us alone, instead of being chopped up midway. I propose that the design people modify the trajectory within permitted limits. I would also like to ask the departments concerned and the air force to cooperate with us to improve our radar survey system."

Because of his insistence and that of the test city's leadership, the higher authorities approved his suggestion. A considerable amount of time elapsed, during which the radar equipment was improved with the air force's help. Still it was not good enough. So at this meeting he had no reason to insist on his own idea.

Comrade Qian Xuesen made the final decision, "The launch site will not be moved. Instead, tracking will be done in sequence, with the changeover taking place after a specified number of seconds."

A depressed Pan Peitai returned to the test city. An ordinarily agreeable type, why was he so stubborn this time? He was bewildered himself. In the few days before the launch, they succeeded in determining the safety coefficient at x seconds from repeated changeover tests. That revived his tenacious idea. With the permission of his direct supervisor, he asked Beijing not to restrict their tracking time as long as they stayed within the framework of the changeover plan. He promised that they would do their best. If they lost their target, they would change over within the safety coefficient time.

Beijing approved the test city's request. But Pan Peitai was risking the failure of China's first intercontinental guided missile.

The rocket roared magnificently. Flames shot out of the diversion notch at its tail, reducing all the shrubs on the mountain to ashes. In the blazing fire, the crystallization of China's scientific achievements gradually soared into space. But the outcome remained up in the air.

Pan Peitai and the acting deputy chief of staff stood in front of an instrument panel in the command and control center, watching with baited breath the white indicator light. If the various tracking stations kept the target on course, the white light would light up. If the target disappeared from the radar screen of any one station, a red light would appear and trigger off an alarm. The astronomical clock ticked away the time, one micro-second after another. The critical point was approaching. Pan Peitai's heart was at his throat. Ah! The highest angle of elevation was passed: tracking had been a total success. Pan Peitai did not smile. Instead of jubilantly discussing the exploit, he just got up and left the control center quietly. He wanted to sleep.

Subsequently China carried out several successful long-range missile tests. That solemn moment had come.

In late November 1979, all units in the guided missile test city received an order for rigorous training. Later Commander Qiao led several valiant

technical leaders in a close inspection of all regimental stations within an radius of several hundred kilometers. For over a month they worked nonstop. Each and every problem raised by the units was taken care of. Veteran soldiers realized that an extraordinary mission was in the works.

New Year's Day, 1980, had just passed. Qiao inspected the last survey station as planned and soon left for the capital. He had looked forward to that moment for 21 long years.

Beijing Jingxi Guest House was under tight security. Apart from military and political leaders from relevant units under the National Defense Science and Technology Commission, other conference attendants staying there included delegates from the Ministry of Electronics Industry, Ministry of Aviation Industry, the navy, air force, State Oceanography Bureau, Central Meteorological Bureau and the Second Artillery Corps. Zhang Aiping, vice premier and chairman of the National Defense Science and Technology Commission, announced at the conference, "The CPC Central Committee has decided to launch a test rocket in the Pacific Ocean at an appropriate time in May. The aim is to test the various functions of long-range rockets. The test will be made known to the world at a right time beforehand."

When that rare water column shot up in the center of that part of the ocean guarded by China's ocean-going task force, planes and ships had already been despatched to await orders by every nation on the Pacific coast which had the capability to do so. In an instant they all came swarming. U.S. and Soviet fleet and reconnaissance planes were the first to arrive at the scene. For a few brief moments the water column became a treasure the world had seldom seen. It was as if a seaborne international victory celebration was in progress with its center at the Chinese fleet.

But at this very moment, unknown to the world, China's rocket experts were racking their brains over exploration in another field..

The Smile of the Microcosmic World

Success and failure treat every nation fairly. China naturally is no exception. As the Chinese people aspired to enter even more novel rocketry territory after several successful tests, a new rocket suddenly drifted off its orbit after entering space. Without waiting for instructions from the ground, the automatic control system on board ignited the rocket on its own. The sound of explosion in the air broke the hearts of rocket design experts. This was not the first time a rocket exploded in space.

The rocket resembles a microcosmic world. Closely packed inside it are myriad parts and components, like single cells. Where did the cause of the disease lie? We cannot diagnose a rocket the way doctors do a patient. Nor can we find out the truth with the aid of a "black box," as in a plane accident. The only thing available for analysis is data recorded by equipment on the ground. But then making sense of the data is as difficult as decoding hieroglyphics.

After the taps, the tens of thousands of lights at the guided missile test city gradually went out. Darkness closed in. A few flickering lights could

still be seen in the reception room not far from the launch site, where experts from the test squadron of the Ministry of Aeronautics were discussing and analyzing the cause of the failure.

The headquarters building was pitch-dark but for a pale yellow everlasting light at the sentry post. Only engineer Li Yongxian's [2621 3057 6343] office was brightly lit. He was leaning against his desk, staring blankly at the ground data and the broken orbit. His alma mater -- Zhejiang University by the edge of Xizi Lake -- had a solid domestic reputation in physics and quantum mechanics. From that institution had emerged a host of outstanding nuclear physicists. He himself had benefited tremendously from the instruction of fine teachers and was confident of his own expertise. Now he realized that in the vast universe of knowledge, what he knew was ridiculously minuscule. Although he had been thinking long and hard for so many days, he still could not figure out the problem. He slapped hard on the desk, turned around and got up. In the dim light he saw a rising fog gradually envelope the foothill and soon the entire mountain. He had the feeling of being covered by mist and cloud together with the building and drifting away. In his drowsiness, he saw the rocket's parts and components parade in front of him. He knew them better than his own fingers. Invisible parts suddenly became tangible objects in his mind. They seemed to be moving around in space. He quietly went over the launching procedure. First stage ignition. Turn off the engine. Before the second stage ignition occurred, the rocket left its orbit. Sound of explosion. -- That must be it, that must be the troublemaker.

All night he remained highly excited. Even when he dozed off occasionally, the extraordinary sound kept whispering in his ears. At daybreak, he jumped out of bed, straightened out his train of thought a little and convinced himself his judgment was correct. Then he immediately contacted experts from the Ministry of Astronautics and called for a technical analysis meeting.

From the perspective of his own specialty, each expert queried the validity of his analysis. He answered each and every one of their questions. The experts still failed to reach a consensus. This, after all, was purely an exercise in scientific analysis. Only through tests could they confirm Li Yongxian's suspicions or discovery.

The ailing "organ" (let us call it that) which Li Yongxian identified was microcosmic, accounting for several hundredths of 1 percent of the entire rocket. On the other hand, it was extremely critical and sophisticated, so much so that an entire factory employing over 1,000 people was devoted to servicing it. Results of the tests in Beijing confirmed Li Yongxian's analysis and won him much respect among his colleagues in the test city.

Amid bitterly cold weather, the improved guided missile entered the test plant. Since this type of rocket using composite fuels must be tested when loaded with fuels, it posed an additional hazard. The plant must be designed for temperature consistency and to withstand explosions.

Learning from their failure, they made the test extremely stringent. The group responsible for level testing manned the various positions with their

best technicians. A young female technician was so desperate over her failure to identify the exact location of the mechanical failure that she cried. Technician Guo Ziheng [6753 1311 5899] had been running a fever and was hospitalized. But neither his expertise nor his position could be replaced.

A highly embarrassed deputy leader Dong [5516] sought out the doctor and asked him whether Guo Ziheng could be discharged. "He regained consciousness a moment ago," the doctor said and then led him into the ward.

A saline solution bottle hung high at bedside. Guo Ziheng was lying in bed, one of his arms strapped.

"Is the deputy station master here?"
"Feeling better now?"
"Much better. Have a seat."
Dong sat down by the bed and put down the fruit he had brought with him. His heart was heavy: how could he have the nerve to broach the subject?

Drops of saline solution fell down the infusion tube, one after another. The ward was very quiet.

"Deputy station master, did you come to see me?"
"Who else?" They laughed at this redundant question.
"Nobody is replacing me?"
"Cannot be replaced." Guo Ziheng called the nurse and asked her to remove the syringe needle. Then he followed Dong back to the test plant.

The level test went off smoothly. When the rocket was about to undergo a vertical test prior to being launched, they discovered an unanticipated hitch: the electric cartridge igniter must be replaced. This meant coming into contact with an active time bomb with the force equivalent to that of a strategic nuclear weapon.

Who was going to carry out this replacement mission?

A soldier emerged from the 100-member technical company. Unfortunately we do not remember his name now, except that he was surnamed Liu and had reliable expertise. At the company's request, the command center sent a driver to assist Liu in his manuever.

To make absolutely sure that no accident would occur, top leaders of the command and control center ordered all ground personnel of the launch site to evacuate to a safe area.

In an instant the site became unusually quiet. The driver of the elevated platform operating vehicle believed that if an embroidery needle fell on the site's cement floor then, it would be audible. Liu later told his comrades-in-arms, "I was very brave to begin with. After everybody was evacuated, I suddenly felt very lonely. Below the tall missile were only me and the driver. I climbed onto the work platform. When I was slowly lifted by the hanging arm to get near the missile, my legs were a little tremulous. Perhaps even my bones will be burned to ashes, I thought. Then I suddenly spotted a

person not too far away: the company leader has not evacuated! I became much more relaxed instantly. Damn it! Was there not a beacon tower at the mountain top over there? Countless people must have been killed on this spot in wars in ancient times. I chided myself, 'You spineless jellyfish!'"

China successfully launched its new rocket, but the world hardly noticed. Only some time later when we fired a real missile from a submarine that we caused a sensation world wide. But those soldiers who threw personal safety to the wind will not be known to the world or even by their fellow countrymen whom they served. Of course, their personal lives remain even more of a mystery.

The Moon on the 15th

Had Sun Zhaoqin [1327 0664 0530] received the telegram? Where was he?

The rocket was about to be launched. This was the long-range high trajectory test on which Pan Peitai had labored long and hard. All program control personnel and radar and optical tracking stations had received the strictest operating commands. They could not afford to make the most minor of mistakes. In the basement at the command center, Sun Zhaoqin was standing in front of several pieces of function recording equipment, totally absorbed in monitoring their operations.

Over at the launch site, the long-range missile was so tall that it towered into the clouds. A number of filling vehicles were quietly feeding fuels into the fuel storage tank. Li Jingli [2621 0079 0448], a Beijing-born soldier, has been working nonstop for 3 hours. Since the liquid fuel was highly toxic, the platoon leader had repeatedly asked that he be relieved, but he would not hear of it. Suddenly he started vomiting. An ambulance at once raced to the site, its siren at full blast, and took him away. They stopped his vomiting. When he woke up, he loudly ordered, "Take me back to the site at once. Do you hear? I cannot let those novices meddle with the thing. When the right amount of pressure is not applied and an accident happens, who will be responsible?"

The doctor said calmly, "Without you, the rocket can still go up into space. Relax and get well."

"Send me back. I am leaving tomorrow. This is my last filling mission. For the sake of our rocket." His speech was incoherent and his eyes were as tame as those of a fawn.

But the ambulance did take him back. He immediately dashed out like a tiger, grabbed a gas mask and put it on and relieved the other filling operator. He worked from 3 am to 11 pm the next evening, when work was completed. Only then did he remove his gas mask, where new vomit had been accumulating: he had thrown up his entire meal. He put up with it for all those hours for fear of being returned to the hospital.

In the dim light of night, a fellow townsman from Beijing named Ma Wenyue [7456 2429 6460] and a soldier from Chengde called Li Dongzhi [2621 2639 1807]

came up to relieve him, guns in hand. "Take it easy, Jingli. Today the two of us will keep your rocket company."

The first rays of dawn colored the eastern sky. Ma Wenyue and Li Dongzhi went off duty and removed their collar badges. Then they walked toward the car which had left the group.

The guided missile was dissembled for hoisting. Squad leader Xian-born Li Yanping [2621 1693 1627], who had already removed his badge, could not set his mind at rest. He said to the company leader, "I am an old hand at this. Let me make sure everything is OK." He told the company leader that a novice would feel dizzy when he was hoisted up a 70-meter high tower crane. Even a veteran would sometimes unavoidably fail to see properly. Li Yanping was the company leader's most trusted operator. "Go ahead," the leader said.

Experts from the Ministry of Astronautics who were present watched the moving crane with admiration. They sighed, "What an adorable generation!"

Goodbye, company leader! Goodbye, guided missile test city! As raging flames spurted out from the rocket, a row of soldiers, wearing neither badges nor insignias, gave it a last military salute.

The ancients described this place as beyond the Great Wall. Li Taibai once wandered here and composed a poem titled "Ode on Journeying Beyond the Great Wall," in which he said, "The cold clouds protect the accumulated snow. The sword emerges from Heavenly Gate." It was not unusual for this place to snow in May. In winter when it could be as cold as -25 to -39 degrees, the boiler room needed an even more constant supply of coal. A row of uneven footprints could be seen in the snow. They were a woman's footprints, now deep, now shallow. You could hear the snoring of a child. There were two people in the boiler room, a mother and a child of the guided missile test city sleeping on his back.

Whenever the guided missile test city fired a rocket, the playground of "Long March School" located at the heart of the city would be crowded with children, ranging in age from 9 to 17. They might be bundled up in heavy coats or cotton clothing to protect them from the cold wind. Quietly they waited for the arrival of that great moment, accompanied by neither mothers nor fathers. Only a daily living teacher could be found looking after the youngest children in one corner.

Please understand the denizens of the guided missile test city. Parents had no choice but to let their beloved daughters leave them when they reached nine and enter the "Long March School," a boarding institution. After grade three, the children left their parents to embark on life's "long march" (What a meaningful name for a school) until they entered college or society. During all these years they could see their parents only once a week. When they missed them, they learned to call them on the phone.

An Indomitable Star

The party committee conference had ended. Political Commissar Liu, one of the top leaders in the test city, emerged from the building and walked home in his big, firm and steady strides. A moment ago at the meeting he exuded an air of power and control. Now, that was gradually wearing off. Had he not been wearing his woolen uniform, one could not tell he was a military leader and might assume that he was a mild-mannered logistics functionary or an amiable engineer.

Only when Mrs Liu slowly groped her way back to the TV set in front of the table could one discover that her large eyes were sightless.

"I graduated from the Chinese Department of Beijing University in 1963 and was assigned to the Foreign Literary Commission in Beijing. Since old Liu felt very lonely staying here all by himself, I asked to be transferred back to his side in 1966. Later my eyesight failed. Naturally it was very painful for me. He also got very worried. So I sought treatment in Beijing and entered Hospital 301. But there was nobody to take care of me there. How can a half-blind person look after herself? Since Old Liu could not stay with me, not to mention the children, I returned to Tianjin for treatment where there was at least somebody home. Actually I worked for the military for only 12 years. When I became basically blind in 1978, I asked to retire. It is a very painful thing to retire when you are only in your 40's."

The wife of Deputy Commander Jiang once gave me an opportunity to admire an elegant painting by her father-in-law. Beside the tall, straight and dark green bamboo, the old man had written a verse: "I would rather have my bamboo which stays green through all four seasons than peach- and plum-blossoms which flower only in spring."

Thus did this old man who was a headmaster in the liberated area during the War of Resistance against Japan admonish his son with words distilled from the experience of an 80-year-old. Here we can detect the Chinese people's consciousness of the righteousness of a cause, a spirit passed on from generation to generation.

The CPC Central Committee had a deep understanding of the guided missile test city.

In the early winter of 1984, leading comrades on the Central Committee, including Yang Shangkun [2799 1424 0981], Wang Zhen [3769 7201], Yu Qiuli [0151 4428 6849], Yang Dezhi [2799 1779 1807] and Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539] turned up at the launch site in the test city.

The north wind was piercingly cold. The leaders wore military heavy coats and stayed outdoors with the rank and file. Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun said humorously, "Since the weather is so cold, the people will not like it if we talk too long." Wang Zhen said loudly and clearly, "Comrades, what kind of place is this? A place of hardship, but also a science organization at the cutting edge and an important base for national defense. Comrades' past efforts have benefited the nation, benefited the people."

On many an occasion these anonymous heroes have confronted death face to face and did not flinch. At that point, however, their eyes were filled with tears. Their names were not even known to the public. But the Central Committee remembered them. Comrade Zhang Aiping, in particular, who for half his lifetime went through thick and thin together with the national defense science and technology personnel, always had them on his mind. When he heard that the radar survey station had built a summer house on the barren hill which he had afforested, he joyously copied the couplet composed by a technician for the summer house:

"As I climb the green mountains and survey the open country, I recall nostalgically the ancestors' heroic exploits.

As I stand at the summer house and look at the blue sky, I am pleased to see a huge dragon dancing in the firmament."

As China opens its door to the world and puts rocket technology to peaceful use, the missile test city's iron curtain has also been drawn back.

Epilogue

High-ranking military leaders from various test bases under the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission congregated at a guesthouse in Beijing in the early spring of 1985. Military and political members from the nuclear test city, spaceflight city, satellite city, oceangoing test task force, conventional weapons test city and guided missile test city all came as instructed.

This was an extraordinary meeting for the generals, marking another milestone in the march by this particular arm of the People's Liberation Army toward modernization.

A thick and luxurious crimson carpet extended from the hallway into the conference room. Orchids greeted the guests with whiffs of delicate fragrance. The generals sat ramrod straight in front of the long table covered with a piece of dark green velvet. Sitting upright at the head of the table was Ding Henggao [0002 5899 7559], the new chairman of the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission. With his dignified appearance, Ding Henggao had the manner of a scholar in addition to his military air. He studied in the Soviet Union in the 1950's and was in his 50's that year. Beside him was the newly appointed political commissar, Wu Shaozu [0124 4801 4371], who became vice chairman of the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission at 43 and has deeply impressed his subordinates with his quick, decisive way of doing things, mental agility and modern ideas. He graduated from Qinghua University in the 1960's. At 45, he is among the youngest leaders of the same rank in the Chinese military today.

The absolutely authoritative orders of the Military Commission reverberated in the conference room, sending every word, every sentence into the participants' ears. These orders were "once in a lifetime" for every general. They

signified the end of half a lifetime of military life. Despite repeated discussions beforehand between the new chairman and political commissar and the veterans, the latter still felt shaken when the orders were announced.

Qiao, the guided missile test city's veteran commander, stood up. He wanted to say a few words of farewell but at that point tears welled up in his eyes. Yes, how can anyone not feel a stab of pain when emotional ties with the soldiers forged over a period of several decades must suddenly be severed? It is like being separated from one's children. "A soldier's bounden duty is to obey orders." And veterans embody that saying particularly well. Raising his head now covered with silvery hair, he said, "Whatever the Military Commission orders, I will obey without demur. As far as personal feelings are concerned, even if living is tougher at the base, I will still find it difficult to leave. Well, the time has come to hand over power to the young people. This is what the times require. From now on, I will hand over the commander's authority to Xiao Yang. I believe he will achieve something."

"Xiao Yang" was none other than the leader of the technical office mentioned above. He became deputy commander a year before. When Qiao announced the transfer of power to Yang, the former was 63, the latter, 47. Yang is an outstanding graduate of the Beijing Aeronautical Engineering College. At 1.8 meters, he is as tall as Qiao and thin, with eyes that sparkle with wisdom. A combination of professional training and military quality has made him a cool-headed, indomitable introvert. He is modest but does not lack drive. He has a cold exterior but is actually emotional. He is receptive to subordinates' opinions but has his own judgment.

A new generation has drawn open the curtain of history, imparting to history its own characteristics.

The guided missile test city's new leadership has drawn up an ambitious plan to step up its modernization in accordance with the scientific and technological standards of the late 1980's. Looking far into the future, they are watching very closely the international market for commercial satellites.

A decade ago, Comrade Qian Xuesen visited the test city and looked up the relevant technical experts, advising them earnestly, "We must be more far-sighted. This base is ideally located geographically. In the future when the government has more funds, the base should be prepared to launch polar satellites that fly over the North and South Poles, solar synchronous satellites and satellites that study nature. The survey system and communications system here will also be linked up with those elsewhere in the nation to form a space survey network to track satellites and spacecraft. This place should contribute tremendously to China's space program."

Rocket City, August 1985

12581
CSO: 4005/554

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHAANXI, ORDNANCE MINISTRY TO INITIATE REFORMS

HK310159 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial Government and the Ministry of Ordinance Industry recently decided after consultation to reform the management structure of the provincial ordnance industry bureau, and to put into effect cooperation between the ministry and the province to jointly develop serial production of civilian products and speed up the transfer of defense industry technology to civilian use.

The newly-established provincial ordnance industry administrative bureau, set up after the reform, is both an agency of the ministry in Shaanxi and also a specialized administrative department of the province. Its tasks are, on behalf of the ministry and the province, to directly lead and administer the ministry's enterprises in Shaanxi and help the ministry in managing its scientific research units, schools, and other undertakings in the province. At the same time, the ministry will institute separate listings in its internal planning and proportional division of finances for its subordinate enterprises in Shaanxi in a way which combines duties, powers, and interests.

At present the provincial planning and economic commissions, finance and labor and personnel departments, and the organization department of the provincial CPC Committee have started to take over the relevant professional work.

The provincial CPC Committee and the Ministry of Ordnance Industry have also decided to establish pilot projects in cooperation between the ministry and the province, so as to develop lateral economic and technical ties in producing ordnance and civilian products, with the focus on doing a good job in developing civilian products and transferring defense industry technology to civilian use. A leadership group for cooperation between the ministry and the province was recently set up. A cooperation agreement is about to be initiated.

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CSO: 4005/576

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

TRAINING COURSE FOR DEMOBILIZED ARMY CADRES

Hk290621 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] In 1985 professional training course for army cadres transferred to civilian work in the province formally opened this morning. Some 500 students of 11 training centers, including the party school of the provincial CPC Committee, Lanzhou University, and the Political and Legal College, attended the opening ceremony.

Over recent years, the work of professional training of army cadres transferred to civilian work in our province has been constantly developed and perfected. Certain achievements have been scored. In accordance with the central regulations on receiving training before taking up a post and with the principle of giving such training as is desired or needed by army cadres transferred to civilian work, the provincial work group for resettling army cadres transferred to civilian work organized 26 training courses throughout the province last year. It conducted professional training for 1,070 cadres transferred to civilian work, accounting for over 93 percent of the cadres to be trained.

In accordance with the quality and tasks of different trades, all temporary training centers have formulated feasible plans for teaching and organized various subjects, including philosophy, political economy, and modern science and technology. After 4 months' professional training, those who pass in the examinations will be issued graduation certificates. [words indistinct]

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government, Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke, saying: The problem is not that there is an excessive number of cadres but that they are mainly unsuitable for civilian work. The professional training of army cadres transferred to civilian work, basically speaking, is aimed at solving the problem of being unsuitable for civilian work. This is also a requirement and measure for realizing the four modernizations. Modern science, technology, and management demand that cadres at all levels have not only good political quality and theoretical level but also a certain degree of scientific and cultural knowledge, professional level, and leadership method. We must grasp the work of training of army cadres transferred to civilian work as an aspect of work.

Attending the opening ceremony were Hou Zongbin, vice governor; Pei Jiuzhou, deputy political commissar of the Lanzhou Military Region; and (He Zhiying), deputy commander of Gansu Military District.

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CSO: 4005/576

BRIEFS

MISSILE CADRES COMMENDED--According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, has issued an order conferring first-class merit citations to deputy division command cadres (Jiang Shaohua) and (Pei Jingfeng), who took charge of the experimental production of a certain type of missile. The Central Military Commission has issued an order commending all those who took part in the experiment. A grand commendation ceremony was held in Beijing on 23 January. Leading comrades (Li Xibo) and (Liu Lifeng), respectively commander and political commissar of the Second Artillery Corps, placed gleaming medals on the chests of the 29 engineers. In its citation order, the Central Military Commission expressed the hope that the Second Artillery Corps would try even harder and make greater contributions to the modernization of national defense. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 23 Jan 86 OW] /9738

DEMOBILIZED CADRES' STUDY COURSE--The first Chengdu area study course to be run for cadres of Chengdu Military Region who are being transferred to Sichuan Province held its opening ceremony yesterday. Some 500 cadres are participating. Training courses also started at five other points in the province yesterday. The opening ceremony in Chengdu was attended by responsible comrades of the province and city, Chengdu Military Region, and large PLA units stationed in Chengdu City including Yang Rudai, Fu Guanyou, Wan Haifeng, Gu Jinchi, Qiao Zhimin, Li Shuo, and (Shao Weinong). [Excerpt] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Apr 86 HK] /9738

CSO: 4005/576

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

INVITATION TO JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE CRITICIZED

OW081446 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The news that Japanese Emperor Hirohito's crown prince will come to China for a visit at the invitation of China's leaders has triggered off indignation among the people. The armymen are especially indignant. Quite a few commanders and fighters have furiously pondered over this news. Numerous veteran fighters in our Army who fought bloody battles with Japanese devils cannot help but look at the scars on their bodies and burn with wrath.

If we say that China has developed trade and technical cooperation with Japan in the past few years for the four modernizations, can we say the invitation to the crown prince of Hirohito, a special-class war criminal, is also aimed at promoting the four modernizations? It goes without saying that it was precisely when this Japanese Emperor Hirohito indulged in his fond dream of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere that Japan invaded our country. Even the concoction of a Manchuria in Northeast China was Hirohito's proud masterpiece. The policy of "burn all, kill all, loot all" pursued by the Japanese aggressors in our country was personally formulated by Hirohito. After the Japanese Army butchered our 300,000 compatriots in Nanjing, Hirohito celebrated the occasion for 3 days in front of the supreme headquarters in his royal palace.

The commander in chief of the Japanese Army stationed in Northeast China organized bacteriological warfare unit 731 at a place south of Harbin. This unit used Chinese people, including Chinese children, as guinea pigs. During the years of Japanese invasion of China, wherever the Japanese Army went it burned, killed, and looted, stopping at nothing. Countless numbers of our sister compatriots were raped and killed by Japanese beasts. This huge debt of blood and national hatred can never be forgotten by our armymen and people.

However, leaders of our country went so far as to invite this [word indistinct] who massacred our compatriots, occupied our hills and rivers, and attempted to enslave our Chinese nation to visit China. Where is our national dignity? Where is our national integrity? Not long ago,

Zhou Erfu was severely punished for losing national dignity and visiting the Yasukuni Shrine, a place for souls of Japanese war criminals. Yet today the successor to Hirohito, a living special-class war criminal, is invited to visit China. Those who extended the invitation went even farther than Zhou Erfu, who lost his national dignity.

Forty-six years ago, Manchuria's puppet premier Fu Yi, in Chinese dress, presented himself before Japanese Emperor Hirohito in Tokyo. Today, after 46 years, is the invitation to the Japanese crown prince to visit China regarded as a return visit? Actually, inviting the Japanese crown prince to visit China means adding a new chapter to the history of the Chinese nation's disgrace.

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CSO: 4005/587

U.S. SENATOR URGES LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW

OW041230 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. Senator Alan Cranston has just concluded a 2-day visit to the Republic of China [ROC]. He left behind the impression that he is a friend worthy of trust. The senator from California is no stranger to the people of Free China. He is the principal architect of Taiwan Relations Act that obligates the United States to sell Taipei sufficient arms for self-defense.

During his visit in Taipei, Cranston reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the ROC, saying that maintaining the peace, prosperity, and welfare of the people in Taiwan is essential, and serves the interests of all the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. The Senate minority whip minced no words in his praise for the ROC.

Speaking at a press conference, he said he was deeply impressed by the economic prosperity in Taiwan and by the steps that have been taken to ensure the broadest possible participation by the people on the island in that prosperity. The senator also said that he was delighted to see that there is more and more participation by the so-called native Taiwanese in the government through election process as well as appointments. Therefore, Cranston dismissed as sheer nonsense the attempt to liken the ROC to the Philippines prior to the ouster of Marcos. Noting that the situation of the two countries is totally different, Cranston said the ROC is not only prosperous and capitalized by an equitable distribution of wealth, its government also enjoys broad popular support.

Despite his positive assessment of the ROC, however, Senator Cranston also raised two points which seemed to suggest that there is still room for improvement in the ROC's political democratization. In a speech at the Tamkang University, he urged the ROC Government to immediately lift the martial law and permit the emergence of genuine opposition parties. His argument is that genuine democratic rule is the best weapon to fight communism. There is no question that the argument is a sound one. However, one cannot help pointing out that his two suggestions stemmed from

misunderstanding. The so-called martial law, as it is applied in Taiwan, is a misnomer. It is nothing but a special precaution against communist subversion and does not, in any way, curb the legitimate rights of the people. This has been borne out by a survey which showed that over 70 percent of the people were not even aware of its existence.

After the question of opposition parties, the ROC Government has to take into consideration the fact that the nation is still in a state of war. Too many political parties can only have an adverse effect on the nation's stability on which its security and prosperity rest. Furthermore, there is no lack of opposition in Taiwan. Dissidents are not barred from elections and their views were fully aired in their campaign forums and a large number of opposition publications.

We appreciate U.S. Senator Cranston's frank suggestions, believing that they were made out of sincerity. Nonetheless, we have to say that adoption of his suggestions will have to wait until China is reunified under the banner of the Three Principles of the People.

/9604
CSO: 4000/219

BRIEFS

COUNTRY'S NAME NOT TO CHANGE--Taipei, 7 Apr (CNA)--It is not only against the basic national policy of the Republic of China [ROC] but also falls into the trap set by the Chinese Communists if the ROC should participate in the international community under a new name, said the Executive Yuan. In a written reply to an interpellation by Legislator Chiang Peng-chien, the Yuan said that the Chinese Communists have tried to downgrade the status of the Republic of China to a local government by promoting such schemes as "one country, two systems," and "Hong Kong Model" in recent years. Facing the Chinese Communist tactics to isolate the Republic of China in the international community, the ROC is trying to strengthen existing relations with friendly nations and to promote substantive relations with countries which do not at the present time have diplomatic ties with the ROC. At the present time, the Yuan said, the Republic of China keeps 86 embassies, consulates and agricultural organizations in free countries. And 21 nations which do not have diplomatic relations with the ROC also have set up 28 representative offices in the ROC. Currently, the Yuan said that the ROC has participated in 664 private international organizations. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1041 GMT 7 Apr 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/219

UNCERTAIN FUTURE FOR POLITICAL PARTIES IN HONG KONG

Hong Kong PAI SHING SEMI-MONTHLY in Chinese No 114, 16 Feb 86 pp 6-7

[Article by Zhang Jiefeng [1728 4814 7685]: "The Formation of Political Parties in Hong Kong Faces Many Barriers"]

[Text] Li Pengfei Beats a Hasty Retreat; Li Zhuming Can't Go It Alone

Many participants in public affairs and political commentators have strongly advocated that some legislative councillors be directly elected in 1988. And regardless of whether people support or oppose direct elections, they agree that direct elections will expedite the emergence of political parties. But 1986 has come and yet there is still not a single political party in Hong Kong with a clear-cut platform. Even Legislative Councillor Li Pengfei [2621 7720 7378], who has consistently declared his intention to form a political party, has recently become disillusioned and give up the idea.

The absence of political parties does not bode well for direct elections in 1988. Yet it may be that people show no enthusiasm for forming parties because they are already pessimistic about the prospects for direct elections.

Central to Li Pengfei's party plan was his estimate of the chances of winning political power. After careful analysis, however, he came to one conclusion: only China can decide how the place is to be governed in the future. Herein lies his decision not to go ahead and form a political party. He even admitted that at first he held the illusion that Hong Kong people would be allowed to run Hong Kong. That illusion has now been shattered.

Li Pengfei is the "standard bearer" of the "intellectual party," an organization in the making for some time by a group of legislative councillors and professionals. Now that he has called it quits, is the party stillborn? Li Pengfei's partner, Liang Shuyi [2733 3219 1837], said that she agreed with his conclusion that conditions are not ripe for political parties for the time being. She noted that friends who had considered with her and Li Pengfei the possibility of forming a political party would not form any party involving her at the moment. Of course she did not rule out the possibility that some friends may go ahead on their own and do just that. But the resultant organization will not be the "intellectual party" which had been gathering together to study political party formation for the past 2 years.

Liang Shuyi's about-face is less dramatic than Li Pengfei's. She said that all along they were only looking into the feasibility of forming a party. Never was there a decision taken explicitly in favor of such a move. She said the so-called platform of the "intellectual party" is merely the preliminary draft of a position paper, a basis for discussion to find out whether members have a common position on issues. It is not a political platform.

It is obvious that Li Pengfei and Liang Shuyi have been lying low politically in recent months. In contrast, Li Zhuming [2621 2691 6900], one of their associates, has been much more active and has not shown the slightest sign of retreating. He said he still wants to form a political party, but not in the foreseeable future. He pointed out that it is not easy to find a group of friends with completely identical ideals and goals. And only people who have such similarities can join together in a party. He does not approve of the practice of the Progressive Association which does not have a platform and allows its members to adopt different positions. For this reason, his party, if it does materialize, will be a long time coming.

"Intellectual Party" Too Sensitive; Progressive Association Still Low-Key

Before making a move, Li Pengfei took a "long hard look" at the political situation and was able to beat a retreat from his earlier plan to establish a political party. As for political organizations already in existence, have they been adversely affected by the unfavorable political situation? According to Pu Bingrong [3184 3521 2837], secretary of the Progressive Association's executive committee, since it was never the association's aim to be a "ruling party," its future political participation can take a variety of forms, depending on the situation and regardless of the type of political system then in existence and whether or not there will be direct elections. Whatever the circumstances, the group's raison d'etre will not be affected.

About the association's functions, Pu Bingrong noted that it seeks to provide a forum transcending classes where people from all walks of life can come together in a joint effort to influence policies, on the one hand, and serve as a training ground for civic-minded and politically conscious leaders, on the other. Uniting these two functions is one single aim: help Hong Kong make a successful transition. As for the means to the end, they have yet to be worked out over time. The Progressive Association still lacks a political platform. What it has is a host of subcommittees each with its specific jurisdiction, such as education, legal system, finance and economic policy.

On the basis of the above analysis, Pu Bingrong characterizes the Progressive Association as a more political organization than pressure groups. In his words, it belongs to "the second type of organization." He believes that it is premature to form political parties in Hong Kong at the moment, whereas the formation of the "second type of organization" is more suited to Hong Kong's current political system and the people's level of consciousness. Whether or not "second type organizations" will evolve into political parties depends on how the situation unfolds. In any case, Pu Bingrong thinks that we should not jump to conclusion by assuming that democracy is doomed and give up too quickly.

It is clear that the Progressive Association, whose leader Tan Huizhu [6223 1920 3796], is a legislative councillor, has been much lower-key than Li Pengfei's "intellectual party." From the beginning, Tan Huizhu has never admitted that her group is a political party. Nor does it have a plan to "vie for political power." Apparently her approach has proved more acceptable to China. Although China has never openly shown intolerance for political parties in Hong Kong, a number of leftists have privately criticized vested interests dependent on British influence for trying to protect their power and influence by forming political parties. Needless to say, the so-called "vested interests" refer to members of the Legislative Council. It can thus be seen that China is very sensitive to the political activities of people with close ties to Britain. Li Pengfei claimed that China has never put pressure on him. But it is also true that China has not singled him out for preferential treatment. In contrast, not only was Tan Huizhu appointed a member of the drafting committee, but the basic law advisory committee has 17-18 Progressive Association members, 10 percent of the committee's total membership. Can it be that Tan Huizhu is smart enough not to step on China's toes? After weighing the pros and cons, has China concluded that her "ambition" stays within tolerable bounds and that she qualifies as a "united front" partner? Lu Ping [7627 1627] recently said that political parties are not suitable for Hong Kong since they are not "very useful." This remark can serve as a footnote to Li Pengfei's disillusionment. On the other hand, the field is now wide open to Tan Huizhu who is less interested in forming a party than in setting up an organization with a watered-down political character.

Undoubtedly, China's attitude makes up a big part of the so-called "political situation" which determines the future of political parties here. Vice Chairman Yang Sen [2799 2773] of "Meeting Point" has pointed out that during their successive visits to Hong Kong, both Ji Pengfei [1213 7720 7378]] and Lu Ping cautioned against overly rapid political development in Hong Kong. Echoing the Chinese was British Under Foreign Secretary Li Lian Deng who went so far as to suggest that Britain is not responsible for the development of a representative system of government in the colony. All this has indeed created an atmosphere highly discouraging to political participation. Still Yang Sen has not given up hope for the future of political parties. As he sees it, China has made explicit only two positions: one, there can be no independence for Hong Kong; and two, Hong Kong's political system must be in line with the Basic Law. The essence of both positions is an insistence upon Chinese sovereignty and a desire to keep the initiative to influence political development in Hong Kong. Does China frown upon the formation of political parties in Hong Kong? Does it disapprove of direct elections? Yang Sen believes it is too early to tell. He suggests that if party competition does emerge, the leftists can also form parties and enter the race. Given the power of leftist groups here, their party will certainly be a formidable force. Why should China fear and reject political parties?

A Bumpy Road to Democracy

The "Meeting Point," established 4 years ago, is the first of the new political organizations born in response to the call for democratic self-government for Hong Kong. At the beginning, its activities were strictly limited to political commenting. In other words, it was what Pu Bingrong

calls a "second type of organization." However, "Meeting Point" put up members as candidates in the district council elections last March and will do so again in the coming Urban Council elections, thus moving one step away from political commenting toward political participation. Both its organizational history and actual performance suggest that it has great potential to gradually evolve into a political party. Has it been affected by China's recent actions and therefore slackened its pace?

Yang Sen said that no illusion has been shattered because he has always been aware of the many barriers ahead and never had any illusion. Nevertheless, they are still hopeful about the prospects for political participation. They remain convinced of a number of things: 1) China does not want Hong Kong to dissolve into chaos; 2) Because China and Hong Kong have different social systems, it will be difficult for China to send somebody here to run this place. China is aware of that; 3) Intellectuals who grew up in the 1960's and 70's have a sense of belonging to Hong Kong and want to do something for this place. In view of China's recent emphasis on economic development and pragmatism, it will not intervene in Hong Kong excessively. On the other hand, if and when China reverses its policies, the several favorable conditions mentioned above will naturally no longer obtain. Consequently, what Yang Sen refers to as "convictions" rests on a shaky basis.

Yang Sen too admits that democracy in Hong Kong is fraught with uncertainty. Apart from the unpredictability of Chinese politics, Hong Kong people's "mercurial" character is another hidden worry. In their eagerness to adapt to the new situation, will the people of Hong Kong, who have traditionally eschewed politics in favor of making money, lean over backwards to accommodate the wishes of the powers that be? Actually there are already signs that this is happening. Once the Hong Kong people themselves turn their back on principles, political parties will lack popular support even if some individuals are willing to form parties.

In Yang Sen's opinion, people interested in political participation are either progressive or regressive, depending on their intentions. Do they espouse "democracy" as a means to resist the communists? Or do they genuinely want democratic self-government for the people of Hong Kong? If the former is true, China will find them sentimentally unacceptable. Besides, such "resistance" will not succeed, given the magnitude of the forces stacked against it. So one should not be surprised to see these people give up in the face of overwhelming difficulties. The latter, on the other hand, still have a fighting chance because the extent of "self-government" can be negotiated.

What role can Hong Kong people play in "self-government?" Although some people have reached a conclusion--beat a hasty retreat--there are plenty of others who are willing to continue to search for a way. The expression "let Hong Kong people govern Hong Kong" must be more precisely and scientifically defined. It is high time that "political parties" and "political organizations" born of the demand for "self-government" examined their conditions for existence.

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CSO: 4005/515

- END -

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2 MAY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SOVIET UNION

GORBACHEV ASKS SOVIET WORKERS TO MODIFY METHODS

OW090828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 8 (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev called on Soviet workers today to abandon old working methods in order to carry out the will of the recent 27th Party Congress. In a speech to the workers of Togliatti, a major industrial city on the Volga River, Gorbachev stressed that a major question facing the Soviet Union is how to modify the style and methods of work in management bodies at all levels, including even the Politburo and government ministries.

Criticizing local officials for having outdated work styles and methods, the Soviet leader said: "They all approve of the party's decision, but once they get home, they continue to work in the old ways. They do this, not because they are against new methods and a new work discipline, but because they find it difficult to adapt." he added.

"The success of our advance depends to a great extent on how promptly we apply the new methods of economic management," Gorbachev said, adding that the Kremlin is attaching much importance to solving questions related to the implementation of a drastic reform in administration and economic management methods.

The Soviet leader stressed the need to fulfill, as soon as possible, the resolutions of the 27th Party Congress on expanding economic independence, developing initiative and increasing responsibility of enterprises, collective or state farms and design or research institutes. Party Congresses are held every five years, the most recent being the Congress from February 25 to March 6 this year.

Since taking office a year ago, Gorbachev has already toured a series of key regions, including Leningrad, Kiev (Ukraine), Minsk (Belorussia), Tyumen (Western Siberia) and Kazakhstan (Central Asia) regions.

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CSO: 4000/233

SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW SAID 'IN CONTACT WITH' U.S. ON LIBYA

OW142132 Beijing XINHUA in English 2047 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 14 (XINHUA)--A Soviet Foreign Ministry official said today that Moscow "is in contact with Washington" over a possible U.S. attack on Libya.

First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko said at a press conference that the Soviet Union and United States have had diplomatic contacts about Libya. "The main thing is not to allow the United States to commit aggressions," he said.

Korniyenko said that "to talk of what the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact members would do (in the event of a U.S. attack) is counter-productive."

He also refused to answer a question about possible Soviet deaths last month when U.S. planes attacked SAM-5 millile batteries at the Libyan base of Surt.

Korniyenko said that Soviet military experts in Libya are performing "strictly technical tasks, helping to maintain and operate equipment and training Libyan military personnel in the use of the equipment."

Therefore, "if there is an attack and raids are made on targets where there are Libyan citizens and Soviets, then obviously the Soviets are running the same risk as the Libyans," he said.

Turing to the U.S. nuclear test conducted last week, Korniyenko said the Soviet Union no longer feels compelled to continue its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing, which began last August and has twice been extended. However, he added that the testing issue is more important than ever and the Soviet Union is ready to halt testing again at any time if the United States does the same.

However, he stressed that any future test ban would be bilateral.

Army Chief-of-Staff Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev said at the same press conference that the Soviet unilateral ban on nuclear test "had certain military costs," but the political gains were higher than the military losses.

Akhromeyev declared that the Soviet Union has no "star wars program, is not going to establish a national anti-missile defense system, and therefore will not conduct any nuclear explosions for testing outer space weapons."

On the next Soviet-U.S. summit, Korniyenko said the Soviet Union will not raise any preconditions other than wanting a "propitious atmosphere" first so that the summit would be productive.

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CSO: 4000/233

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET UNION OPENS AIR CORRIDOR TO LIBYA

OW141402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 14 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has opened an air corridor to Libya to supply the latter with additional weapons in preparation for an anticipated American attack, the pro-Syrian daily ASH-SHARQ reported here today.

Emphasizing Syria's announcement of full support to Libya, the paper said that the American attack will cause the U.S. tremendous casualties and damage.

Libya is one of the Soviet major arms customers, and in late 1985, it began to install Soviet SAM-5 long-range missiles in what Washington terms as a "significant and dangerous escalation of the Soviet-Libyan arms relationship."

It is reported that in 1986 the Libyan army has 58,000 troops supported by 4,000 tanks, 535 fighter plans and several Soviet-made missile bases.

The U.S. Sixth Fleet has moved back into position off the coast of Libya, ready to accept orders from Washington for military actions against it as a retaliation on alleged Libyan involvement in the latest attacks on American targets in Europe.

The opening of the Soviet-Libyan corridor indicates that Kremlin will not sit idle to watch Washington's military actions against Libya.

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CSO: 4000/233

U.S. SOUTH AFRICA POLICY 'NOT HELPING' SITUATION

OW182119 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 18 Apr 86

["Apartheid South Africa Condemned at Socialist International Meeting by Chen Guowui and Xue Lin"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Gaborone, April 18 (XINHUA)--The two-day meeting of the presidium of the Socialist International began this morning here with sharp attacks on South Africa.

President Kenneth Launda of Zambia, who arrived here this morning for the meeting said at the opening of the meeting: "The Southern African situation continues to be plagued by three problems: the first is apartheid itself and the minority rule in South Africa. Second, Namibia continues to be illegally occupied by South Africa and third, South Africa has intensified its aggression against and destabilization of independent African states in the region."

He said: "The United States' policy in this area is not helping the situation either." "The Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement has only encouraged South Africa to continue to defy, with the utmost impugnity, international public opinion," he noted.

He said: "We want the complete eradication of apartheid and the only peaceful way of doing that is through the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa."

He also expressed his support for the decision of the United [Nations] General Assembly to convene this year an international conference for the immediate independence of Namibia and a world conference on sanctions against racist South Africa.

Addressing the meeting, Botswana President Quitt Masire said: "To use force of arms to protect an unjust political system is to keep people in bondage. The people of South Africa have been resisting their oppressive system of government because it does not serve their interest."

He said, the Socialist International will be assisted in gathering evidence which will put a sharper focus on the issues of apartheid, the destabilisation by South Africa of neighboring countries and self-determination in Namibia.

The Socialist International President Willy Brandt, chairman of the meeting who has just wound up a tour to South Africa, said: "Black South Africa and white South Africa are moving even more away from each other, and more violence is to be expected."

In South Africa, he said, "The whole state is built without any disguise on principles which make racism the actual constitution of the society."

He urged European countries to get involved in efforts to move South Africa from its present policies.

The Socialist International meeting will focus on developments in Southern Africa, the struggle against apartheid, independence for Namibia and support for the frontline states and liberation movements.

More than 65 delegates are attending the meeting.

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CSO: 4000/233

JUDGE SPEAKS TO CPPCC ON STATUS OF COURTS

OW091338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--China should first raise the status and prestige of courts and public procurators if it is serious about maintaining the rule of law.

This was the view of Lin Hengyuan, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

Lin, former deputy head of the civil and criminal divisions of the Supreme People's Court, made a long speech at a plenary meeting of the current CPPCC session this afternoon.

He quoted Premier Zhao Ziyang as saying in his report on the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90) at the current annual session of the National People's Congress (NPC) that "it is a major problem today that too many people ignore the law."

Lin stressed: "If this problem is not solved, the country's economic reform and construction will suffer."

Speaking on judicature, he said that the independent judicial authority of the court must be guaranteed. No organization or individual should be allowed to interfere in the trials.

He pointed out that the interference by government officials did exist. A judge can find out the truth and make accurate judgment only when he or she is free from any pressure or intimidation, he said.

Nor should procuratorial organs to be subject to any outside interference, Lin said, adding that procurators must be impartial and incorruptible, and do their jobs strictly according to the law.

"Anyone who violates the law must be brought to justice no matter how high his position is," Lin said.

He also called for a bigger role for Chinese lawyers. Lawyers should no longer be employees of the judicial organs, as they are now. Instead, he

said, they should be supervised by the lawyers' associations, because only in this way can they maintain their independence.

He said China needs more law schools. Judicial workers should be subjected to re-examination, and those who are not qualified should be re-trained or transferred to other work.

Eight CPPCC members sopke at today's meeting. Other subjects included legislation, environmental protection on the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, rural development, the publishing industry and education.

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CSO: 4000/233

FIRST SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL OPENS IN BEIJING, SHANGHAI

OW101704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 10 April (XINHUA)--China's first Shakespeare festival opened in Shanghai and Beijing today to mark the bard's 422nd birthday.

The 2-week festival will present 11 Shakespearian plays in Beijing and 13 in Shanghai. These include "Twelfth Night," "Richard the Third," "King Lear" and "The Merchant of Venice."

Meanwhile, Beijing will host four Shakespearian seminars for Chinese and foreign experts.

The opening ceremony in Beijing was attended by some 900 Shakespeare experts from all over China, and that in Shanghai, by 1,000 people.

The festival is being sponsored by the Shakespeare Research Society of China, the Chinese Dramatic Art Research Society, the Central Academy of Drama and the Shanghai Drama Academy, with China's leading playwright Cao Yu chairing the organizing committee.

At today's Beijing gathering, Cao described the festival as an event that "reflects the spirit of our times--a trend of assimilating world culture and spiritual wealth of the highest order."

A collection of Shakespearian tales was translated into Chinese 120 years ago, and 60 years later, some of the plays were first performed in China.

Yet, Cao said, once the Chinese audience was confronted with Shakespeare's profound insight into human nature and witnessed the absolute brilliance of his plays, "they were overwhelmed with admiration."

He said that Shakespeare must not only be read, studied and appreciated; the most important thing is to perform his plays. "It is only on the stage that Shakespeare achieves immortality."

Sir Richard Evacs, British ambassador to China, attended the Beijing ceremony.

"Even Shakespeare would have been surprised and delighted to know that his plays were bringing enjoyment ot the people of a different culture, in a different language and in a different age," he told the gathering.

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NPC RESPONSIVE TO CITIZENS' APPEALS, COMPLAINTS

OW101112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 10 Apr 86

["Newsfeature: National People's Congress Responds to Appeals"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 10 April (XINHUA)--Crops withered, fish died, and people came down with hideous diseases.

Over 3 years, Zheng Daping and his neighbors in Fujian Province, South China, tried hard to fight the ruin of their village. The cause was polluted water. The source a nearby factory, owned by the army.

They spoke out, and they complained, and before they were finished they wrote more than 100 times to government offices whose job was to protect their environment.

But even though their world was dying, the factory would not respond, and the only action the offices would take was to refer them to more offices, whose response was just the same.

Knowing nothing else to do, Zheng and his neighbors last year wrote to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) in Beijing, and the Standing Committee responded.

The committee's Appellate Department took up the matter and an investigation was made. With 3 months a solution was found.

The factory was required to establish an adequate fund to indemnify those who had suffered and to purify the polluted water within a fixed time.

Thousands of people write the Standing Committee each year, looking for help or making suggestions. When the NPC deputies gather in Beijing for their annual session, the letters multiply.

In the last 2 weeks, for example, during the current NPC session, more than 16,000 people from throughout China have written the committee.

Many of the letters include suggestions about the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-90), which the NPC is now considering, said Ju Congshan, deputy director of the Appellate Department under the general office of the NPC Standing Committee.

"And some voice the writers' problems with unreasonable wages or poor housing," he said. "But the majority complain about violations of the law."

Ju said since the job of the Standing Committee is to investigate problems, the letters are going to the right place.

"According to the constitution," he said, "the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee have the power to supervise the work of the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate," which investigates and prosecutes crimes.

Letters to the committee are processed in one of several ways, depending on their importance.

Summaries of the most important are published in bulletins distributed to government leaders, who often take it upon themselves to respond officially to those involving matters within their control.

Most letters involving legal problems are forwarded to relevant departments, while those with the most far-reaching concerns are sent to the leaders of the NPC Standing Committee.

The Appellate Department takes responsibility for letters involving severe violations of the law. These letters are flagged as top priority, and the department sees to it that the matters they raise are promptly addressed.

"Local governments and relevant departments usually give timely attention to the letters we forward to them," said Ju. "And if the letters are flagged, they jump to solve the problems and to let us know what they have done."

Last year, the department flagged more than 1,200 cases, and it was able to settle all of them, according to Ju. At issue were such matters as elections, pollution, damage to historic relics, injustice, lawbreaking by communist party and government officials, individual hardships, and civil disputes.

Investigations also found out ungrounded complaints. But those grounded--796, or 65.5 percent of the total--were resolved much the same way as that of Zheng Daping and his neighbors.

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CSO: 4000/226

PRC READERS USE INFORMATION FROM NEWSPAPERS

OW101427 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 10 April (XINHUA correspondent Xu Yidao)--Xu Qian, who is 5 years old, spends her days at the Chongqing Experimental Kindergarten.

At home, she likes to watch television, but sometimes finds it hard to decide what to see. So most days she applies what reading she has learned and looks in the TELEVISION AND BROADCASTING WEEKLY to find out what programs are on.

In that, she is like increasing numbers of youngsters and adults in China who rely on print media for information. Although radio and television are still important, as literacy spreads, demand for print explodes.

"More and more people are relying on newspapers as reliable sources of information," says Liao Linangguo, deputy postmaster of Chingqing City in Sichuan Province.

In China, all national publications for general readers are sold through post offices. And this year, Liao said, his post office is selling more than 2,700 national newspapers and periodicals.

More than 70 of the newspapers mainly carry economic news or advertising. In addition, countless factories and other enterprises publish information tabloids for trade markets.

With the country's top circulation of 48 million, PEOPLE'S DAILY, the national communist party newspaper, every Wednesday runs a special page of economic briefs called "information service."

Many provincial newspapers have also started special pages providing information on the economy, science and technology, and personnel available for work.

These information bits have helped some enterprises considerably.

For example, a transformer plant in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province saved itself from financial ruin with advertisements in ECONOMIC REFERENCE NEWS.

The plant had overstocked energy-saving transformers, but thanks to the ads it was able to sell them out in 3 months last year while earning 620,000 yuan.

And a rubber plant in Hunan, desperate for raw materials to meet its production commitments following a fire, found ample supplies with the help of a newspaper. It paid for publication of an article about its situation in a specialized newspaper filled with paid articles about enterprises and their activities and needs.

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CSO: 4000/226

OFFICIALS CITED ON 'SERVICE JOURNALISM' POPULARITY

OW111417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Shanghai, 11 April (XINHUA)--A worried young Shanghai couple did not know what to do with their 2.5-year-old child who threw and broke everything he could get his hands on.

Finally, they turned to a local magazine, FOR CHILDREN, asking for help, and received advice from its "Family Education Consultant" column.

The magazine, with a circulation of 230,000, is one of the 60 Shanghai-based periodicals devoted to service news and articles. It specializes in advising parents on children's mental and physical development, helps with behavioral problems and suggests ways of educating youngsters.

"FOR CHILDREN is popular among young parents in Shanghai because 90 percent of them have one-child families," said an official at the Shanghai Women's Association which runs the magazine.

Other service publications provide information on bodybuilding, gardening, married life and do-it-yourself household maintenance. Some have circulations running to the hundreds of thousands.

Officials attribute the increasing popularity of service magazines and periodicals to improved living standards in the city.

"People want more out of life than just enough food and clothing," one said. "They need guidance and advice when they try to live better."

A local postal official said Shanghai's 12 million citizens bought a total of 1.95 billion newspapers and 350 million magazines or journals last year--190 per person.

The term "service journalism" was introduced to China in 1980 when, not long after the "cultural revolution" ended, journalists were discussing how to improve their service to the people and China's modernization.

Since then, almost all national and local newspapers have started service columns under titles, such as "For Our Readers" (THE WORKERS' DAILY) and "For the Well-Being and Health of Your Own and Your Children" (the CHINESE WOMEN'S JOURNAL).

The service column in the PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY DAILY is called "Opinions of Adviser Xie."

Xie, supposedly a considerate officer, advises on soldiers about everything--ranging from what to do when wrongly reprimanded by commanding officers to how to solve quarrels with their girlfriends.

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CSO: 4000/226

CPPCC SESSION REVIEWS EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

9 Years Compulsory Education Urged

OW051150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)--Nine years of compulsory education for all Chinese children is vital if the country is to eliminate illiteracy, the current session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference here was told.

Lei Jieqiong, a senior official of a non-communist party, said that the draft law on compulsory education being presented to the National People's Congress would prevent the creation of a new generation of illiterates, and would improve the standards of Chinese science and culture.

A national census in 1982 showed there were about 200 million illiterate and semi-literate people in China,--23.5 per cent of the total population.

Huo Maozheng, a highly-qualified teacher, said the nine-year schooling program depended on the training of skilled primary and middle school teachers.

She warned: "About 15 per cent of China's teachers are totally unqualified and another 30 per cent need further training."

Mei Xiangming, vice-president of Beijing Teachers' College, said the problem should be tackled by first enlarging the enrolment at teachers' universities, and then assigning more well-qualified graduates to primary and middle schools.

Qi Gong, professor at Beijing Normal University, pointed an accusing finger at officials who used inadequate educational funds for other purposes.

He said: "If the practice is not ended, it would be useless even if more funds were allocated."

Chen Mingshao, vice-president of Beijing Industrial University, said: "The growth rate of educational funds must be higher than the growth rate of state revenue, otherwise it will only be empty talk about nine-year schooling for all children."

Teachers Discuss Education Law

OW101355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--More funds and more qualified teachers are needed to make compulsory education a success in China, according to the country's "think tank".

Speaking at today's plenary meeting of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference annual session here this afternoon, many educators made suggestions on implementing a new law on compulsory education to be adopted by China's legislative body.

Four primary and middle school teachers from Shanghai suggested the law provide a minimum proportion of funds for promoting compulsory education in the state expenditure and their annual increase rate.

This increase rate should be higher than in the funds for higher education, they said in a joint speech.

Special funds should be allocated for promoting education in remote areas and regions inhabited by ethnic minorities, they added.

They also called for a law to legally define teachers' duties, social status, professional requirements, income, performance examination, awards and punishments.

"Blind pursuit of more students to enter higher schools must be stopped," they urged.

She Shiguang, also an educator, called the public to pay due attention to the needs of youth. "More than half of China's 2,300 counties have no facilities for young people to conduct their own activities," he noticed.

He urged the government to build more youth centers, museums and libraries. "Youngsters should know more about their hometown and the country's history," he said. "Their aesthetic sense can be fostered in literature, arts and sports."

Other speakers at the meeting dealt with such subjects as contacts between the mainland and Taiwan, rural development and urban reforms.

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CSO: 4000/233

BUDGET INCREASES PLEASE EDUCATORS AT NPC SESSION

OW050250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)—School principals attending the current National People's Congress session are satisfied with the 72 per cent increase in state educational funds over the next five years.

China's educational budget for the next five years will be 116.6 billion yuan, compared with 67.7 billion yuan spent over the past five years.

Li Chen, vice-president of Jinan University in Guangzhou, said that the total figure coupled with the funds from local governments and public organizations will be "remarkable".

In light of China's tight budget, to have the growth rate of educational funds exceed the growth of state revenue is "inspiring for people in the field of education," he said.

Li described the increase "a strong demonstration" of the importance of scientific and educational development, as stated by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report on the draft five year plan (1986-1990).

Mou Lifang, deputy principal of the Jiefanglu primary school in Changchun, noted that due to the increase in educational funds, her school got an additional grant of 10,000 yuan this year.

She said that the money has been used to buy new desks and chairs, and the teacher's pay was increased from an average of 40 to 80 yuan a month.

Liu Meiyu, deputy principal of the No 2 middle school in Jilin, said that in his school, teacher's pay has gone up from 60 yuan over the past few years to nearly 100 yuan.

The deputies noted that educational funds have been on the rise over the past few years, making up 16.8 percent of the total state expenditure over the last five years compared with 9.5 percent of the 28 years before 1980.

They said, however, that the increased funds over the past five years had been mainly used to hire more faculty members and repair schools facilities.

Liu Meiyu said that besides the money for development, there will be a little left over for improving school facilities. Thus, he hoped that the state will allow them to have a bigger say in budgeting the money earned from school-run workshops.

Li Chen is against setting up new institutes when conditions are improper. He proposed that more funds be used to build new teaching centers and laboratories at prestigious universities. "In this way," he said, "teaching qualities can be guaranteed and unnecessary expenses avoided."

Li also suggested that attention be paid not only to key schools, but also to ordinary schools and schools in rural areas. "Otherwise it will be very difficult for them to improve their teaching quality and facilities. If not, the quality of universal education will be affected."

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CSO: 4000/233

NATIONAL CONFERENCE HELD ON WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS

OW131430 Beijing XINHUA in English 0914 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Tianjin, April 13 (XINHUA)--The State Education Commission has urged the nation's middle and primary schools to continue the work-study program as part of the effort to reform the curricula and promote vocational training.

Liu Zhongde, vice minister of the commission, stressed the need to carry out the program as a long-term educational principle at a national conference discussing the program, which closed here yesterday.

According to the conference, more than 66 percent, or 620,000 Chinese middle and primary schools were on the work-study program last year, 189,000 more than in 1980, involving more than 88 million students.

All the schools reported that the program has not only yielded significant economic results, but most importantly, sparked a love for labor among children.

According to reports from middle and primary schools, the total output value of school-run workshops and farms was more than five billion yuan in 1985, with a net income of more than 1.3 billion yuan, 900 million more than in 1980. The total net income in the past five years came to 4.2 billion yuan, of which nearly 2.3 billion were used to expand educational facilities.

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CSO: 4000/233

PROGRAM SCHEDULED TO UPGRADE QUALITY OF TEACHERS

HK100423 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by CHINA DAILY staff reporter]

[Text] China is to step up efforts to improve the quality of its school teachers, often called "architects of the mind."

The country will start an educational television programme on October 1, offering on-job-training courses for school teachers. The programme, to be broadcast via satellite, will include courses on history, classical Chinese, geography, composition, mathematics and English. It is regarded as a key scheme to help school teachers in remote regions and mountainpus areas, the CHINA EDUCATION JOURNAL newspaper said.

The State Education Commission has also decided to increase the enrollment of students in teacher's colleges and schools. A total of 163,000 students will be enrolled this year, making up more than 30 percent of the nation's total college enrollment this year, CHINA DAILY has learned.

Teacher's colleges will start recruiting students earlier than other colleges as part of the measures approved by the state government to ensure the quality of students.

Central government organizations will continue to send their employees with a higher education background to under-developed regions to help local school teachers in the their on-the-job studies. Last year, these organizations sent 3,200 people from Beijing to far-flung areas and they offered lectures to 310,000 school teachers in rural areas.

Zhejiang Province has allocated 11 million yuan this year to its teacher's colleges and invested 7.5 million yuan in its educating or retraining primary school teachers.

Anhui Province has also set aside 35 million yuan in educational funds for its teacher's colleges and schools, and Tianjin City has just opened classes for 600 school teachers at 12 universities and colleges.

These concrete measures taken by provincial and municipal governments to improve the quality of school teachers are the key to China's effort to popularize its goal of compulsory nine-year schooling. The law of Compulsoary Education is to be approved tomorrow at the current session of the National People's Congress.

China now has an estimated (?30) million illiterates and semiliterates, and the law is considered an effective way of wiping out illiteracy in China and raising the educational level of the nation. Delegates attending a special panel discussion on the new law said teachers' social status and living conditions must be improved along with their proficiency. Low social standing and inadequate pay for teachers prvented many people from joining the profession.

According to a previous estimate by education experts, more than 30 per cent of the nation's school teachers were not up to standard. The situation is worst in remote regions where many primary school teachers can barely read and write properly.

The problem was caused, at least partly, by an over-hasty effort to achieve universal secondary schooling during the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976) when people without much training were recruited by primary schools to replace those who had gone to secondary schools. The underestimated role of school teachers and their treatment is also contributing to the shortage of qualified people in this profession, education experts said.

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SOCIAL CONTENT IN LITERATURE DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 86 p 7

[Article by Dan Chen [0030 2525]: "On What Is Cultural and Social"]

[Text] In recent years, some comrades have deprecated and criticized the sociological approach to the study of literature and the social content of literary creation, believing that the literature of the past is not really literature and is without culture because we have subsumed everything under sociology. Such an idea is implicit in some young writers' proposal to "search for the roots" of literature, stressing the need to express the pattern of the national historical culture. Yet, if as a result of this we try, intentionally or not, to avoid using class and economic relationships to think about and observe life in our creations and to view literature and social life, social content, social attitudes, and social meaning as mutually exclusive relationships, we too may not necessarily be correct.

Sociology is a science which studies the social life of human beings and it is itself a pioneering science among the social sciences, having a close and intertwined relationship with literature, history, philosophy, ethics, ethnology, folklore, politics, economics, demography, anthropology, and religion; yet all these disciplines have their own research tasks. Precisely because the subjects portrayed by literature have always been focused on human beings and social life, literature and society have been inextricably linked and it is difficult to separate them. Yet it is also onesided if we use only the perspective of social life to compare and study literature or use social value as the only basis to evaluate literary works; after all, we cannot but refer to literature's own aesthetic function in talking about literature--otherwise, that would be vulgar sociology. Therefore, Marx and Engels always advocated the use of historical and aesthetic viewpoints to study literary works. Some of their incisive and profound expositions have helped us to understand correctly the historical and social value of these writers. This is an important and indispensable method of criticism. But we cannot conclude from this that there is nothing more as far as literary works or literary criticism is concerned and that Marx and Engels also advocated that their models be followed in litarary creation and criticism: That, of course is a misunderstanding. Such a misunderstanding has caused some comrades to equate Marxist literary criticism with sociological criticism.

Since sociology's area of study is so broad, culture is also an important component of social life. Every culture is permeated with the reflection of the consciousness of the society and the era and their contents are intertwined. Human culture, from the era of primitive peoples, has been social culture. Therefore, the use of sociology to study literature is also a cultural form.

The historical and national cultural form is constantly developing and changing; one form is constantly being eliminated while new ones are being created. But it always bears the historical marks of a specific society. Some of its aspects, such as human nature, feelings, and psychology, may change rather slowly, showing considerable stagnation, sluggishness, stability, or even a certain historical inertia, but they do not remain unchanged. Therefore, it is in fact a biased view to separate society and culture rigidly into opposing entities and to consider sociological concepts as obstacles to the development of literature and not as a cultural form.

For example, some comrades have stressed the portrayal of ancient folk customs, thinking that this may help to explore the deeper layers of the "cultural years." Folklore is a new discipline in the social sciences and specialists in China and other countries disagree on its field of study. The British scholar Thale believes that in the search for the actual progress of world civilization, there are a lot of factors, including behavior, customs, and attitudes which, through the force of habit, have continued into new social conditions originating from sources different from these factors which then become the evidence and example of the old cultural conditions. The French scholar Sandefu [phonetic] believes that folklore studies such areas as people's material, spiritual, and social lives. In other words, folklore collects and studies "non-material things left behind" from ancient times, for example, surviving superstitions, stories, and attitudes; they should be the lives and cultural forms that are outside the norm and inherited from the people. Therefore, literature has to be concerned with folklore. A considerable number of the fields mentioned above are also areas which sociologists study, for example, religion, social trends, blood lineages, and the knowledge, skills, and daily lives of the people. Thus, in the West, folklore studies developed almost simultaneously with sociology and folklorists are often also sociologists; folklorists and sociologists study many similar problems, the difference being only in their respective perspectives, objectives, and tasks. In a general sense, both standard and non-standard cultural forms are social in nature. We should certainly advocate the portrayal of folk customs in literature, and this is also an effective way to rectify the vulgar political and sociological literary concepts in past literature. Yet, to exaggerate it as the only cultural form which has a high aesthetic consciousness and which has penetrated into the lower cultural layers is to belittle literature's portrayal of social content to the point of excluding it from the realms of aesthetics and cultural forms. This is also unfair. The movie "Women of Good Familie avoids using social consciousness to describe the marriage of a good daughter-in-law to a mean husband, portraying it as a tragedy which resulted from the inherent nature of Chinese women--their kindness, weakness, submissiveness, and the suppression of sexual

consciousness. In the movie "Yellow Earth," the writer has particularly emphasized the tragic scene of praying for rain. He tries hard to cast such primitive and backward customs into aesthetic forms. But can we view such intentions and expressions as the manifestations of a deep-layered thought and culture? For example, many movies exaggerate the marriage customs of northern Shaanxi and Hebei; yet, in fact, as far as the villages along the ancient route of Huanghe are concerned, such lavish happenings were rare because of poverty. Such customs can be portrayed based on the peasants' psychology and old habits, but they are still only superficial patterns which can be observed from the people's faces. We have to explore further the inner relationships in the general society in order to find the social "roots" of the real culture.

Of course, there is a reason for people's aversion to the sociological method and to the emphasis on social problems in literary creations. In the past, the narrowness and ossification of certain concepts of literary creation and theoretical criticism equated literature with sociology or even with politics and specific policy explanations of a particular time and place, thereby completely denying the characteristics of art and literature. Moreover, the social content and political concepts themselves were full of those absurd and obnoxious antihistorical creeds. Therefore, it is logical that people become resentful and contemptuous and search hard for a new path. They discover that art and literature are, in themselves, wide and beautiful worlds which are linked not only to the politics and economics of the society but also to the national and historical cultural psychology and spiritual quality; there are also a livelihood and spiritual gold mine which are bountiful, vital, and dazzling and which have rarely been explored waiting for writers to develop and create. Undoubtedly, this is a major turning point in the development of literature. The problem is that when we see that the domain of literature and art is so wide, we should not remove from it the content and value of social life, nor should we separate the inter-permeating and interdependent relationship between sociology and culture and literature and heap upon it inappropriate praise or blame. Also, we should not ridicule works which actively reflect the current realistic life and human psychological conditions. It has been said that some people believe that it would be a great victory if we can one day exclude the works dealing with reform from national competition; others single out particular works for lavish praise because they have shunned sociology and class and economic relationships; and still others believe that at this time, there is little significance in portraying the bloody persecution and cruel struggle of the "Cultural Revolution." For them, to write about feelings of transcendental subjects is to deal with the deep "cultural layers." Such views are of course biased and incorrect.

Today, there may still be some who want to use literary works as explicit explanations for policies and to serve specific political tasks. We should of course oppose this vulgar sociological approach which denies the writer's feelings, experience, and imagination or the positive function of literary exaggeration and which considers art as merely the portrayal of social, political, and economic life. In the past Engels criticized German vulgar materialists for their lack of a dialectical explanation for the interacting

relationship between existence and consciousness: they explained the economic function as absolute and materialism as a "label" or "idiom"; consequently, there is no vitality of life. Plekhanov pointed out that the contemporary aesthetic critics' opposition to the writers of the national essence school was weak because they wanted to persuade the latter group to ignore social problems. Similarly, if we oppose others for being concerned with and describing the realistic and changing life while we stand aloof and pursue only the so-called "eternal feeling" and "infinite feeling" of art, we are also being absurd. Yet of course, we have every reason to carry out a serious analysis and criticism of certain models in art which are crude, ideologically superficial, and boring. People long for reform and the building of a modern cultured society: this is the new direction of the accumulation and development of several thousand years of national cultural psychology. The contents of the different types of drama, comedy, farce, and tragedy in real life is indeed so rich and complicated that our literary works pale by comparison. This is because many writers have not fully become informed about, understood, and comprehended this change as well as the varied and complicated psychological reactions, sentiments, behavioral patterns, and many conflicts among the people regarding this change.

My point is that literature should have its own language and literary legacy, with a rich historical cultural content, but it should belong to the society and, directly or indirectly, consciously or unconsciously, be permeated with the consciousness of the society and the era.

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MARXISM CITED AS CORE OF SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Xia Zhengnong [1115 1767 6593]: "Reflections on the Study of NPC Documents"]

[Text] After the National Party Congress [NPC], CPC committees, departments, enterprises and institutions at all levels have all heeded the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization and are looking into ways to strengthen ideological and political work. This is a critical step toward consolidating and perpetuating the current excellent situation. Addressing the NPC, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "If we fail to step up the construction of the spiritual civilization, we will damage the construction of the material civilization and end up taking a roundabout course. If we depend on material civilization alone, neither our revolution nor our construction will succeed." Strengthening the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization and "coming to grips with both civilizations" is a prerequisite for the success of economic reform and socialist modernization.

The construction of the socialist spiritual civilization is a magnificent and arduous piece of systems engineering in social and human transformation. Not only does it complement the construction of the material civilization, but it also touches all aspects of a person's spiritual being and social life. The construction of the socialist spiritual civilization requires us to struggle in a united and consistent manner for generations. We can neither rush it nor proceed at an uneven pace, now relaxed, now frantic.

By and large, there are two aspects to the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization: ideological work and cultural work. They share the supreme objective of cultivating a socialist social tone and moral climate and developing a new idealistic, ethical and disciplined generation who are dedicated to the motherland's four modernizations and trained in modern culture and science. Marxism is the heart and soul of the socialist spiritual civilization.

Basically speaking, ideological construction is exactly the construction of Marxist theories, that is, educating cadres and the masses in Marxism and communism and gradually establishing in them an unshakable faith in Marxism and communism. Once people develop a faith in these ideas, they will have

common ideals and observe discipline conscientiously. That is a genuine strength for us. In the past, we relied on it for the success of the democratic revolution. Nowadays we must make full use of it to succeed in the restructuring of the economic system and socialist modernization.

Marxism is the ideological basis for communism. Removed from Marxism, socialism and communism are mere fantasy. Should we fail to take Marxism as a guide and implement an ideological line that combines the Marxist universal truth with the nation's actual conditions, we will also fail in our revolution and construction. The reason Mao Zedong Thought became the banner of success of the Chinese revolution was that the CPC Central Committee, led by Mao Zedong, created and adhered to this Marxist ideological line for a long time.

Marxism is not a dogma, but a guide for action. Studying and propagandizing Marxism does not mean mechanically memorizing isolated theories and conclusions in Marxist works. It means essentially mastering basic Marxist theories and methods; in other words, using the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to observe and analyze phenomena and draw the right conclusions from them. Some individual Marxist theories have lost their relevance as circumstances change and must be replaced by new viewpoints and conclusions. This is precisely what gives Marxism its endless dynamism. However, we must not judge such and such a theory to be outdated merely on the strength of somebody's whim. Nor can we establish a particular viewpoint by adopting one of the schools of thought popular in the West and now being peddled around. Marxism is no hybrid but a coherent scientific system, a science for the proletariat. It is both an embodiment of human civilization and the culmination of the international proletarian movement. It is a product of the combination of theory and practice. There is only one way in which we can update Marxism by eliminating old theories and establishing new ones: use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to study and analyze the new conditions and new issues in real life which have emerged as a result of changed circumstances and draw new conclusions. Through his analysis of Russia's domestic and international situations at the time, Lenin came to believe that the proletarian revolution would first triumph in the capitalist world's weakest link, Russia. That was a departure from Marx's own verdict that the proletarian revolution would score its initial victory in the few advanced capitalist nations. Lenin engineered the October Revolution and, in bringing it to a success, ushered in a new stage in Marxism. Based on his analysis of China's conditions and the revolutionary situation, Comrade Mao Zedong abandoned the experience of the Russian October Revolution in urban armed uprisings and innovated the strategy of rural armed struggle: establish revolutionary bases in the countryside, encircle the cities from the rural areas and then capture them. That way he won the democratic revolution in China, at the same time enriching Marxism. Today, in response to changing circumstances, our party has corrected the "leftist" mistake of "taking class struggle as the key link" and discarded the old concept that there could only be one model of socialism. To accelerate the development of social productive forces and realize the grand objectives of socialist modernization, the party has formulated on the basis of its experience a series of new policies and principles suited to the nation's conditions, such as the open door policy, domestic economic invigoration and structural reform. Although these policies and principles are still being implemented and have yet to be perfected, they

have already demonstrated their tremendous power and fundamentally turned the economy around. Facts show that they are entirely correct. Our success in restructuring the economic system and socialist modernization cannot but greatly enrich Marxism and elevate it toward a higher level. We must orient ourselves to the world, study and transform the essence of all nation's cultures and science and introduce it into the Marxist system in order to enhance its vitality. But even more important, we must have our feet firmly planted on our own country, be realistic, abide by the principle of integrating theory with practice, solve new problems in our work, review our experience and draw new theoretical conclusions. Such is the only way to develop Marxism.

The propaganda of Marxism and communism takes place in stages and at different levels. The substance of propaganda differs according to stages, conditions and audience. At present, our propagandistic focus is on patriotism, collectivism and internationalism. We must publicize basic socialist principles and the party's principles and policies. We must publicize the excellent situation of stability and unity and point out righteously and forcefully that without the CPC's leadership, there would have been no new China and no successful socialist modernization. We must resist ultra-individualism, factionalism, the tendency to worship foreign things and fawn on foreign powers, bourgeois liberalization, waning decadent bourgeois ideas and lifestyles in all their incarnations and the pernicious influences of various feudalistic ideas. This kind of propaganda is Marxist and communist propaganda in action and is indispensable to educating and uniting the masses and ensuring victory for the restructuring of the economic system and socialist modernization. Not for a single moment can we forget that the supreme objective of the Chinese people's struggle under the CPC's leadership is to bring about communism. Nor can we ignore however slightly the struggle mission put forward by the party at any stage and during any period of time. Without the victory of the democratic revolution, there would be no socialism today. Without socialist construction today, there will be no communism tomorrow. Communism will be empty talk if we do not diligently perform the tasks of socialist modernization today. We will lose our way and our cause will be unfulfilled if we forget that the supreme goal of struggle is the achievement of communism.

Cultural work, like ideological work, is basic to socialist modernization. Without an effort to strengthen cultural work and improve the entire nation's cultural quality, ideological work will be like an "hero with no place to display his prowess" and our socialist modernization will fail.

Cultural work includes the development of education, science, literature and art, publishing, the mass media, public health and sports, libraries and museums. Each of these enterprises has its own specific characteristics and functions. The primary function of schools, for instance, is to disseminate cultural and scientific knowledge through classroom instruction. The function of newspaper publishing is to publicize Marxism, socialism and the party's principles and policies directly through the written word among the masses and reflect public interests and demands. The function of literature and art is to exert an imperceptible influence on people's minds through the artistic images created in literary and artistic works. So on and so forth. We must

heed their uniqueness and make full use of it in the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. However, they are also similar in that all cultural enterprises must take Marxism as a guiding idea and make it their goal to serve the people and socialism. Herein lies the basic difference between socialist culture, on the one hand, and capitalist and feudal culture, on the other. The CPC Central Committee has time and again reminded the whole party that the type of modernization we are engaged in is socialist modernization, not just any modernization, and that the type of economic restructuring we have gone in for is not just any type of economic reform but the self-perfection of the socialist system aimed at promoting the development of our socialist economy. We must also remind comrades on the cultural front that our cultural construction is socialist cultural work, not any type of cultural work. Under no circumstances should we forget this similarity among all cultural undertakings. If we overlook and obliterate their individual uniqueness, we will impede their development. But if we forget or downplay their generality and let each go its own way, they will get lost and go astray.

The policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is the policy of stimulating socialist culture. Historical experience proves that if the policy is implemented properly, culture will thrive; otherwise, it will languish. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China's culture has been flourishing, precisely because the party has firmly adhered to the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." We must continue to uphold it and never relapse into erroneous "leftist" ways. On the other hand, we will not allow people to misinterpret the policy as liberalization, misuse it to produce and disseminate works and opinions that violate the four basic principles, and introduce and spread waning decadent bourgeois ideas and life styles.

International cultural exchange is an indispensable avenue of promoting cultural development. The culture of any nation inevitably includes foreign cultural elements but also retains what is unique and traditional to it. If a nation is conservative and complacent, rejecting everything foreign, its culture will wither, its people will suffer and the country will become vulnerable to attack. Similarly if a nation's culture loses its uniqueness and heritage, it cannot begin to talk about cultural exchange, its people will lose their national self-esteem and confidence and the country will have difficulty taking its place in the world of nations today. The culture we want to develop is a socialist, national mass culture. It is dictated by China's socialist system and is our cultural mainstream. Foreign cultures can only serve as a reference and supplement.

To facilitate the healthy growth of China's socialist culture, all cultural departments and units must have a clear idea as to what they should advocate, permit and oppose and make sure their position is clearly demonstrated in practice. We must strictly prohibit the production of undesirable spiritual products. Nor should we let "harmless" things flood the cultural market. For a while we allowed the so-called "harmless" things to do just that. Since they were everywhere on the stage and in books and magazines, people got the mistaken impression that what we allowed was also what we advocated. Once

this perception takes hold in the course of time, it will harm the growth of socialist culture and produce highly negative social results.

The above opinions are my personal reflections as I study NPC documents.

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CSO: 4005/499

BRIEFS

ILLITERACY RATE DROP--Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)--China's illiteracy rate has been reduced from 8 percent [as received] in [word indistinct] to 23.6 percent in 1982, according to a release by the State Statistics Bureau today. However, this means that more than 237 million Chinese people are either illiterate or semi-literate. The targets of the present anti-illiteracy campaign are people between the ages of 15 and 44, mostly living in rural areas. Some three-quarters of these are women. Meanwhile, annually about two million illiterates will be added in the ages 12-14 because 10 percent of Chinese have no chance to go to school. It is expected that the present nine-year compulsory education program will further bring down the illiteracy rate. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1818 GMT 17 Apr 86 OW] /6662

PAPER STRESSES 'MORE EDUCATION'--["Youth Paper Calls for More Brain, Less Brawn"--XINHUA headline]--Beijing, April (XINHUA)--The government was warned today to guard against too many young people taking early laboring jobs at the expense of their education. CHINA YOUTH NEWS, quoting official statistics, said 160 million young people aged between 15 and 24--82 percent of the total--were now employed. The newspaper said this was a higher percentage than in many other countries, and showed that the government had achieved great success in expanding job opportunities for young people. However, the paper pointed out that 97 percent of the youngsters were entering physical jobs, and such early employment would not improve their education. China's economic strength at the turn of the century depended on this young generation, said CHINA YOUTH NEWS, so it was vital that every effort was made to raise their educational level. The newspaper also quoted the State Statistical Bureau figures as showing that the employment rate among girls from 15 to 19 years old was higher than among boys in that age group. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0908 GMT 10 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CULTURAL NEWS BRIEFS--Beijing, 10 April (XINHUA)--Today's cultural news in brief: Research Society on Cai Yuanpei: A research society to study the life and work of the late Cai Yuanpei (1876-1940), a noted democratic revolutionary educator, was set up today in Beijing. Yellow River Statue: A 2.5 meter tall stone statue--"Mother Yellow River"--has drawn the interest of crowds of people since it was erected last week on the south bank of the Yellow River in Lanzhou, capital of Gansu Province, earlier this month. Male Sexual Disease Consultancy: China's first consultative service for male sexual diseases was (?set up in) Harbin, capital of northeast China's Heilongjiang Province. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 10 Apr 86] /12232

CSO: 4000/226

HUANG HUANG SPEECH AT ANHUI RURAL WORK MEETING

OW050346 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 86 p 1

["Excerpts" from speech by Comrade Huang Huang at 2 February provincial meeting on rural work: "Persistently Forge Ahead, Firmly Take the First Step Forward During the Next 5 Years"]

[Excerpts]The year 1985, which has just passed, was a year of continuous advancement. During that year, our nation made tremendous progress in production and construction, and the people's living standards were further raised. A new situation, characterized by sustained, steady, and coordinated development in the national economy, prevailed. Like the rest of the country, the situation in our province is excellent. There is new progress and development in all fields of work. The broad masses of cadres and people are reasonably satisfied with the following four aspects:

1. The diligent work carried out by leading bodies at all levels. The overwhelming majority of the leading bodies in the entire province are filled with militancy. They have done a great deal of work and scored tremendous achievements in implementing the directives issued by the central authorities and vigorously developing the two types of civilizations.

2. Progress in all fields of work, particularly in the economic field, including new developments in reforming the economic structure. First, the major proportions in all sectors of the economy tend to be better coordinated. This is an important sign reflecting a healthy development in economic construction. Next, the growth rate is fairly rapid and steady. Last, economic efficiency is constantly on the rise.

3. Improvement in the people's living conditions. The living standards of the people in urban and rural areas continue to improve. The wages of cadres and workers are on the increase. The per-capita income of peasants witnessed a much higher rate of growth in 1985 compared with 1984.

4. Gradual improvement in social order. The entire social order is quite stable, and the people's sense of security has generally been strengthened. A large number of typical advanced characters, who have done an excellent job in maintaining social order have emerged.

All this has provided us with good conditions to carry out our work well and further develop the economic and political situation this year.

In its proposal for the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," the party Central Committee pointed out: We have every reason to demand that we do even better work and score even greater achievements in carrying out all types of reform and construction work during the "Seventh 5-Year Plan." This is our important guiding ideology in doing all our work. The year 1986 is the first year for implementing the "Seventh 5-Year Plan." In doing all types of work in our province, we should persistently forge ahead, and firmly take the first step forward over the next 5 years. We must bring into full play the spirit of the foolish old man and persist in simultaneously developing the two types of civilization, carrying out reform, promoting commodity production, further invigorating mining and industrial enterprises, strengthening basic-level units in rural and urban areas, carrying out commodity production in an even more lively, way, upgrading spiritual civilization and consolidating and developing the favorable situation in the province.

I. Further Strengthen Spiritual Civilization

Efforts must be made to "row a boat with both oars." We must pay attention to material civilization on the one hand, and develop spiritual civilization on the other. This is an important strategic principle laid down by the party Central Committee in building socialism. At the conference of cadres of central organs held at the beginning of this year, Comrade Hu Yaobang regarded the development of spiritual civilization as one of the two major events that we must grasp in the next 5 years, and placed this requirement before the whole party. Recently, in his speech delivered at a graduation ceremony at the Central Party School, Comrade Hu Gili once again relayed the important decision by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee that, while carrying out major principles and policies in economic work, even greater attention must be paid to strengthening and improving ideological and political work and to bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and in the general mood of society. At the same time, he clearly defined this year's task for the development of spiritual civilization. On the basis of the plans of the central authorities, we must truly concentrate our efforts to firmly carry out work in this regard, and implement the specific tasks in the development of spiritual civilization on a solid basis. Particularly in places we can see and touch, we must work hard to achieve marked progress as soon as possible, and help people find things fresh and new. On the one hand, we must firmly grasp these major issues, while on the other hand, we must persistently do specific trivial things with which the people are concerned. In our daily life, there are many specific trivial things reflecting the people's spiritual outlook and the general mood of society. For example, the outlook at the rural areas, the cities, and the stores and the attitude of party and government organs at work and in their services to the public are things which should not be ignored in developing spiritual civilization. Only by paying full attention to all this, will it be possible for us to make spiritual civilization achieve practical results and give people inspiration and strength. In order to ensure success in building spiritual civilization, efforts should now be concentrated on the following:

1. Leaders should take the initiative in setting good examples to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party workstyle and social conduct. Leading central organs have set an example for us with their determination and practical actions in improving party workstyle. In order to achieve remarkable progress this year, organs directly under the provincial authority and the capital of the province should play a leading and exemplary role in the province's efforts to improve the party workstyle and curb unhealthy practices.

Intent on improving party workstyle and curbing unhealthy practices, the provincial party committee and the provincial government will resolutely keep up their efforts and are open to comments and supervision by fellow comrades. We urge leaders at all levels to take the lead in:

a. Conducting a thorough study and improving their understanding of relevant documents.

b. Assessing their problems against the proper standards and relentlessly and seriously correcting mistakes if discovered;

c. Studying and solving the problems of their units without covering up shortcomings;

d. Investigating and dealing with major cases and serious problems in connection with party workstyle and discipline, and acting in strict accordance with the law and the party rules; and

e. Stepping up orderliness and discipline and setting an example for abiding by the law and exercising self-control.

Due attention from leaders at all levels is the key to improving party workstyle. Attention from leading organs at the higher level alone is not enough. Leaders of all localities and departments should also set a good example and play an active, leading role.

2. Conscientious efforts should be made in party rectification work in rural areas and enterprises. All localities should earnestly consolidate and implement the arrangements and specific plans laid down by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the provincial commission for guiding party rectification in regard to party rectification work in rural areas. Party committees and leaders at all levels should regularly conduct in-depth investigations and study in real life, make elaborate plans, and provide thorough guidance in order to ensure sound progress in this task. Enterprises and units, which have not yet completed their party rectification work, should strive to attain a new level in their work and complete the various tasks involved in accordance with relevant criteria by combining the study and implementation of improving party workstyle with that of the guidelines of recent important speeches by leading central comrades.

We must vigorously strengthen ideological and political work. Leadership at all levels must raise the level of awareness and strengthen such work. This year, we must pay even greater attention to educating the broad masses of

party members and cadres on current events and policies, on party spirit and party discipline, on following correct guiding ideology in working well, and on fostering the idea of promoting lofty ideas and moral integrity, strengthening education and our sense of discipline. At the appropriate time, various localities may conduct democratic discussions on the gains and losses and on the merits and demerits of reforming the economic structure, arousing the people to contrast the current situation with that prior to the smashing of the "gang of four" and with that during the "Great Cultural Revolution," so that they will understand the situation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the worth of the policy of carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world and invigorating the economy, and how we can correctly handle the existing problems. Through the aforementioned democratic discussions, we shall be able to further reaffirm the true nature and main trends of reform and help people raise their ideological awareness, broaden their knowledge, and further improve their methods of thought.

In order to keep pace with the new situation, we must strengthen the contingent of workers doing ideological and political work and help personnel doing political work raise their ideological level and improve their professional competence. The various departments must strengthen their leadership, enthusiastically support such personnel in doing their work, and maintain and enhance the prestige of the ideological and political work departments at all levels must earnestly study the new situation, new problems, and new ways in doing ideological and political work in the new period.

4. In order to bring about a fundamental change for the better in party style and the general mood in society, we must rely on education as well as law. We must popularize legal knowledge among all citizens by giving widespread publicity to the socialist legal system, so that everyone knows, understands, and observes the laws, consciously guard the sanctity of the law, and oppose and prevent illegal and criminal activities. We must help the broad masses of party members and cadres, particularly leading cadres at all levels, foster the fine habit of observing the law, acting according to law, punishing lawbreakers, and strictly enforcing the law. We must proceed from handling specific cases, improve our ability to investigate and handle all cases, and promptly and severely punish those heinous economic criminals and other vicious felons according to law. We must arrest and try criminals to the extent of sentencing them to death if they deserve such action. We must never become soft-hearted. While strengthening the legal system, we must also strictly enforce all kinds of rules and regulations from all angles. Particularly in the course of correcting the party style and unhealthy tendencies, we must further improve our rules and regulations and plug all loopholes to prevent those who seek to carry out unhealthy practices from making use of such loopholes.

II. Actively Promote Reform

The central authorities have pointed out that the main task of reform this year is to consolidate, digest, supplement, and improve what we did last year and to make good preparations for taking additional important steps in next year's reform work. This is a measure of strategic importance to the sustained,

steady, and coordinated development of our socialist modernization program, and we should make a serious effort to put it into practice. Using this as a guideline, we should continue to place the emphasis of reform on the cities end, at the same time, strive to make a success of the reforms in rural areas and in other realms as well. In reforming our province's economic structure, we should focus our attention on the following five points:

1. We should continue to delegate power to lower levels and enliven the activities of enterprises and other grassroots units. In delegating power to lower levels, we should be open-minded and take real action. We should neither profess to delegate but secretly keep power nor give out the "bone" but retain the "meat." The provincial authorities should delegate power to prefectures, cities, and counties, which should, in turn, delegate power to enterprises and other grassroots units in a planned way on the principle of facilitating the correct handling of relations among themselves, the stimulation of the masses' initiative, and the economy's overall development. This year we should achieve some results in grasping the work of delegating power to townships, towns, and enterprises by cities and counties. Delegation of power is not a very easy job, and after power has been delegated to lower levels, some localities may abuse the power and go their own ways. Because of this, the leadership should have a firm attitude, do meticulous ideological work, improve management to cope with the new situation, and see to it that power is delegated but order kept, and that control is exercised but not rigidly.

2. We should maintain the stability of our rural policy and resolutely carry the second step of rural reform through to the end. Now the peasants are still afraid that the policies may change. This indicates that our party's policies are good. We must seriously carry out these policies and not change them at will so as to avoid dampening the initiatives of cadres and masses. One thing deserves our special attention: We should neither ignore and therefore weaken the role of agriculture as the foundation nor change the orientation of the second step of rural reform.

3. Positive efforts should be made to promote the comprehensive reform of the county-level economic structure. In general, the work in this respect is to delegate power, publicize the policies, and push reform ahead. In the meantime, serious efforts should be made to improve the leading bodies. It is imperative to make a success of the structural reform in the 22 counties selected for experiments in conducting such reform. In particular, new progress should be made in reforming the financial system. In reforming the various organizations, it is necessary to take active steps to do practical work and acquire experience. The prefectures and cities concerned should strengthen their leadership over the reform work of the experimental counties. The provincial departments concerned should take it as their bounden duty to support and assist the structural reform at the county level. All other counties should vigorously draw on the successful experience of the experimental countries and put it to use in a way suited to their own conditions. All in all, everyone should make unremitting efforts to bring about an all-round development of the county-level economy in our province.

4. We should try to make a new breakthrough in reforming the system of commodity circulation. It is necessary to emancipate our minds and be bold in exploring new ways. We should have some new channels for the flow of goods, new forms of commerce, and new commercial organizations so as to solve from various angles the problem of failure to attain smooth commodity circulation. We should break down the restrictions caused by administrative divisions and the barriers between different regions and make proper arrangements for combining the commercial activities of urban and rural areas, inside and outside units. According to the direction of rational flow of commodities, we should establish a multilayered, multifunctional, interconnected, and open-type socialist market system with cities and towns as the centers. Continued efforts should be made to bring into play the role of state-owned commercial units and supply and marketing cooperatives as main channels for the circulation of commodities and to actively create conditions for setting up on a trial basis some new inter-regional and inter-departmental business enterprises marked by a combination of agriculture and industry, agriculture and commerce, or agriculture, industry, and commerce. Also, we should continue to increase investment in commerce and gear up the work of improving the facilities for the flow of goods. It is hoped that all localities and departments concerned will make positive efforts to explore new ways in an endeavor to make a fresh advance in reforming the commodity circulation system.

5. We must continue to open to the outside world and broaden lateral ties with other areas. Not only should the industrial and commercial departments open to the outside world, but also the communications, educational, and tourist departments as well. They should, in accordance with the principle of reciprocity and promoting friendly contacts, import and export what should be imported or exported so that their work is geared to the needs of the country and the world. Meanwhile, the lateral ties between provinces, prefectures, cities, and counties should be broadened. Party and government organs, aside from rendering whatever assistance is needed in promoting these ties, should also mobilize various industrial and mining enterprises to take active part in these activities. They may establish ties with research units or with other industrial and mining enterprises or schools, and enlist their assistance in seeking support and proficient personnel as well as in opening new paths for development. In establishing lateral ties, we should pay ample attention to achieving better economic returns. Experiences show that regional ties are generally successful, especially in the areas of disseminating goods, and so ample attention should be directed to the operation in this field. In the process of promoting lateral ties and broadening cooperation, making mistakes is inevitable because of inexperience. We should not be overly critical of these mistakes, but should consider them "tuition" that must be paid for learning.

In the course of opening to the outside world and promoting lateral ties, we should pay attention to giving full play to the functions of cities. We must pay attention to tapping the potential of cities and give full scope to their versatility. All cities should open wide their doors for people from various parts of the country and welcome them to discuss business, to trade, exchange technical know-how, promote cooperation, and establish ties there.

III. Energetically Develop Commodity Production

A planned development of commodity economy, which has the attributes of a socialist economy, is a step a socialist society cannot ignore. This is a matter of course determined by objective economic law, and should no longer be a subject that needs further discussion. Over a long period of time during which the influence of "leftist" policies prevailed, our country ignored and even denounced commodity production and restricted its development, thinking that commodity production was "unorthodox" and a capitalist practice. The serious economic setbacks we suffered should serve as an extremely profound lesson. Thanks to the leadership of the CPC Central Committee after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, people of the entire nation began to exert great efforts to develop commodity production and have greatly expedited socialist construction. From a theoretical viewpoint, the Decision on the Restructuring of the Economic System adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee further expounded on the issue of developing commodity production, a question that has been emphasized time and again by leading comrades as well as the No. 1 documents of the central authorities over the past several years. Leading comrades at all levels must soberly realize the significance of commodity production and conscientiously guide the masses to develop it actively.

Over the past several years, cadres at various levels in Anhui have attached greater attention to the development of commodity production, but only a few fully understand its significance; and while we have achieved some progress in actual work, only a few localities have achieved significant success. Without having genuine involvement or an active mind, many comrades still know very little of how to provide effective guidance, and their old habit of guiding economic operation by means of administrative measures remains virtually unchanged. Some comrades, who fail to change their thinking or provide effective guidance for developing commodity production, have even censured or punished those who initiated commodity production, thus affecting and obstructing its development. Leading comrades at all levels must attach great importance to this issue and resolve it with effective measures. We must carry out in-depth education on the need to develop commodity production and regard the development of commodity production as an important means to develop social productivity and an essential condition for achieving economic modernization, so as to help cadres and people achieve a better understanding of commodity production and carry out all types of economic activities according to the needs of promoting commodity production. We must also regard the way commodity production has been developed as one of the important criteria for evaluating cadres' performance. This is an issue that must be resolved before we can energetically develop commodity production.

In order to develop commodity production, it is necessary to pay attention to speed and results. We should properly handle the relationship between these two. We should pay attention to not only economic, but also social, results. At the same time, we must attach importance to speed in development. Without a reasonable speed, we cannot have good results from a macro-economic viewpoint. On the other hand, it would be difficult to maintain our speed in development if results are not good.

Some comrades, after learning of the curtailment of capital construction and control of credit funds, think that this year's production tasks will not be heavy and speed will not be very important. This kind of view is one-side. We should unify our understanding in the spirit of "seeking truth from facts and doing what we are capable of." We should actively do a good job in formulating economic development plans, reasonably arrange our productive forces and investment, properly use the economic lever of price, tax, and credit, carry out our economic tasks in a more solid way, and try to increase speed and results simultaneously. In short, we should actively do all things in an effective and satisfactory manner. We should avoid those things which are not urgent and lack the necessary conditions.

In developing commodity production, we must not overlook the importance of agriculture. We are faced with the great task of turning agricultural products into commodities, turning general commodities into high grade goods, increasing the proportion of agricultural products for commercial purposes, and raising the quality of agricultural products and economic results for all agricultural production. There are broad prospects in developing commodity production.

In carrying out rural work, we should lay stress on transforming the self-sustaining and quasi-self-sustaining economy to relatively large-scale commodity economy in the rural areas. We should continue to grasp the following two things: One is to further adjust production structure in the rural areas. We must not stop adjustment, still less return to the old road of "taking grain as the key link." The other is to vigorously develop village and town enterprises, including those run by one or several families. The development of village and town enterprises is, in substance, a profound industrial revolution in the rural areas. It is particularly important in an agricultural country like China, especially in an agricultural province like Anhui. Through this industrial revolution, we can cultivate capable people, accumulate funds, import technology, promote the readjustment of agricultural structure with the effective coordination of the urban economy, speed up the pace of economic development, further improve the people's living standards, and enable our people to reach a well-to-do level at an earlier date. The practice in the past several years has fully and emphatically proved this point. Therefore, we should continue to adopt various forms and fully whip up the enthusiasm of the masses in developing commodity production in the rural areas with the combined efforts of collectives and individuals, and promote industry, commerce, and the service industry simultaneously.

Whipping up the masses' enthusiasm is a basic measure in carrying out our rural work. In developing commodity production, we should mobilize all men and women, old and young, and give full play to everyone's role. In some places, cadres in villages and towns are busily engaged in developing enterprises operated by those places. This is a good thing and should be encouraged. However, they have not grasped or have overlooked the importance of providing guidance for, and supporting, the development of enterprises by a single family or a number of families. There are some actual problems, but the main one is that they lack a correct understanding of running such enterprises. Such villages and towns have made relatively good progress in developing local enterprises, but cadres in those places think very little about how to further

develop and improve local enterprises, and lack the spirit of continual exploration. Those are obstacles in developing commodity production, and we must pay attention to, and conscientiously solve, those problems.

In order to develop commodity production, it is necessary to strengthen the building of basic facilities. The main thing is to build small towns and develop commodity markets. Without building small towns and improving market facilities, we cannot fully develop the commodity economy. We should adopt various measures to truly build small towns into bases for developing the rural economy, links for commodity circulation, centers of science, technology, culture and education, and a network for disseminating information. At the same time, we should strengthen the building of commodity markets in urban and rural areas. In the future, we should advocate various forms of commodity circulation including markets in the yard, such as at the Chenghuang Temple in Hefei. We can also develop markets as we build streets. We can first develop walkways and gradually turn them into regular streets. We can also set up small-scale markets of various sizes with special characteristics, such as markets under bridges, water markets, and underground markets. Besides this, we can set up specialized markets such as rice, fish, poultry, leather, medicinal herbs, and livestock markets. Regardless of their form, we should pay attention to the convenience of the masses and their actual results. We must not demand uniformity, still less go in for large-scale and foreign things.

Raising enough funds to carry out construction is an important condition for developing commodity production. Units at all levels should strive to raise and accumulate funds, effectively managing their finances and utilizing the funds at their disposal. In addition to state support rendered in the form of loans, there are several ways to solve the shortage of funds: First, we must raise funds. Second, we can increase funds by developing lateral economic ties with other enterprises. Third, we can bring in foreign capital. At the same time, we should expand exports in order to earn more foreign exchange. Since the Third Plenary Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, many localities, while carrying out party rectification, have made serious efforts to prevent the embezzlement of public funds and to free the funds tied up in overstocked goods. This is also an important way to raise funds.

IV. Do Good Work At the Basic Level

Grassroots units constitute the foundation which can help us do our work well. Every grassroots unit constitutes a cell in the political and economic life of the state. Therefore, party and state principles and policies, and work plans of party committees and governments at all levels, can only be truly implemented through the grassroots units. The provincial CPC Committee and party committees at all levels have always attached importance to basic-level work. Comrades who work at grassroots units have toiled very hard and have done a great deal of work. That is why the situation in our province is steadily improving, but we must realize that our work at grassroots units is still weak, and urgent efforts must be made to improve it. While laying emphasis on rectifying the party style in leading organs and on improving their work-style this year, we must make vigorous efforts to improve basic-level work. This should become an important aspect of our work in 1986.

To improve work at grassroots units, we must help them consolidate their party organization, strengthen their leading bodies, and rely on basic-level cadres to carry out policies. We must increase the fighting strength of basic-level party organizations by improving their leading bodies in the current party rectification campaign. In building basic-level leading bodies, we should boldly employ competent people. In other words, we must use people who are bold, educated, and dare to blaze new trails. Many localities in our province have filled basic-level leading bodies with competent educated youth. This is also an important experience. These educated rural young people are clever, they like to study and are able to bear hardships, and many of them used to be in specialized households or "competent persons" in rural areas. After entering the leading bodies, they have proved their competency by showing farmers how to prosper through hard work. As they have won the trust of the masses, they have quickly brought about a new work situation, and are playing an important role in promoting socialist modernization in the countryside. Of course, competent people also have shortcomings, but, as long as their political consciousness is basically good, we should boldly employ them. All localities should proceed from reality and strive to build basic-level leading bodies into united, militant collectives cherishing ideals, understanding policies, being farsighted and good at pondering problems, knowing how to do their work, and keeping to a good workstyle. They should educate the masss of cadres to follow the correct path, seek truth from facts, be honest in serving the public, work hard, and forge close ties with the masses. At the same time, we should show concern for the life of basic-level cadres.

It is not just the duty of party committees and governments to grasp work at the grassroots level; it is also the duty of all departments. All levels and departments should serve the grassroots units well, support them as best as they can, and earnestly help them solve problems. This should be used as a criterion for determining whether a department has done its work well. All departments under the provincial authorities and all trades and institutions should gear their work to the needs of basic-level units and try to serve them in a better way. Here I want to stress a few points: First, help basic-level units in target control. In enterprises, target control should be put into effect with the purpose of raising economic results. As a plant manager, he should map out a strategy for further development. He should set a clear-cut goal for fulfillment and should know who is its competitor in the country and have a clear idea as to the standing of the plant's products within the province, the country, or even in the international market. In the countryside, concrete requirements, which are understood and acceptable to the people, should be made on the basis of the fixed assets of the peasant households. Commerce, transport agencies, agricultural farms, as well as all enterprises and institutions should learn from industrial enterprises' experience in target control and organization to improve the system of personal responsibility. Second, help basic-level units to improve their financial work. This is an important measure in increasing their vitality. To improve the finances of townships, we may allow them to retain a greater portion of profits to increase the economic strength of grassroots units and enable them to develop. We should enhance their enthusiasm for expanding production and increasing financial resources. We should also raise the ability of grassroots cadres to manage finances and teach them to use pricing, taxation, loans,

interests, and other economic means in directing commodity production. All localities must pay attention to summing up their experience, grasp this work well, and make sure that it will produce goods results.

Third, we should help basic-level units train and hire qualified personnel. From now on, in order to develop rural economy, we should not only rely on correct policies, but must also attach importance to science and technology. If we fail to do so, rural economy and village and town enterprises will likely stop growing several years later. Cultural, educational, public health, scientific and technological, organization, and personnel affairs departments should actively train qualified personnel and hire such personnel from other parts of the country for Anhui's basic-level units. Talented personnel currently available at the basic-level units should be used rationally, so that they can offer their best service. Fourth, we should pay special attention to supporting old revolutionary base areas and poor regions, and improve our work in the outlying regions. It is necessary to institute a system of responsibility and strengthen the leadership there. All departments should work according to their functional responsibilities in support of old revolutionary base areas and poor regions. We should adopt more liberal policies for those areas and regions, and organizations at all levels should adopt effective measures to support them. Those areas and regions themselves should open up more avenues for production, actively tap their potential, and strive to become more self-reliant as soon as possible.

The provincial party committee has decided that some cadres from organizations at and above the county level will be dispatched to work at basic-level units this year and they will join the comrades at basic-level units in implementing our policies there.

V. Attach Importance to Cadres' Education

In recent years, particularly since the start of the organizational reform, the quality of leading bodies at all levels has remarkably improved. We should fully affirm this fact. At the same time, we should also acknowledge that problems contradictory to the rapidly developing situation still exist among the ranks of cadres. In order to solve these problems, we must strengthen the cadres' education, enhance their knowledge of theories, policies and management, and further improve the quality of our cadre ranks. The study of basic Marxist theories is a key to improving the quality of the cadre ranks. Before the central authorities give us new instructions, we should put emphasis on studying theories in two respects. On the one hand, we should study the theories of scientific socialism. At present, we are building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This is a great task undertaken under the guidance of Marxist theories. We should actively plunge ourselves into this great undertaking, with socialism as our guide and with a viewpoint of reform and development. We must not adopt a rigid way of thinking, nor stubbornly follow outmoded patterns. On the other hand, we should study the theories of commodity economy. At present, we should continue to thoroughly study the Central Committee's decision on reform of the economic structure and its proposal for the Seventh 5-Year Plan for national economic and social development.

In our province, economic management work is still a weak link and the level of economic management is very uneven. Therefore, the results of work are greatly different from place to place. Some localities are seething with activities in opening to the outside world and in invigorating their economy, while other localities are sticking to old rules. Poor management is an important reason for failure in making progress. Therefore, while studying economic theories, the cadres should also be asked to study management knowledge to enhance their management ability.

The cadres must study the party's principles and policies, which are based on basic Marxist theories. Any good policy relies on organizations at all levels and the cadres to take the lead in implementation. We must organize the cadres to study the party's principles and policies, and treat this work as an important task to improve the cadres' quality and keep the party's policies stable.

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CSO: 4005/593

ANHUI GOVERNOR ADDRESSES MEMORIAL MEETING

OW060348 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Today marks the Gingming Festival. Responsible persons of the leading party, government, and military organs and the various mass organizations in Anhui Province and Hefei City; some workers and PLA fighters and commanders and fighters of the provincial Armed Police Corps in Hefei City; as well as college, secondary, and primary school students--a total of 400 people--attended solemn memorial ceremony at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery in Hefei City, and cherished the heroic deeds of the revolutionary martyrs.

The Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Military District, leading party, government, and military organs in Hefei City, and mass organizations of the province and Hefei City presented wreaths at the Martyrs' Monument.

Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, spoke at the memorial meeting. Since 1986 is the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, it is of great significance to consolidate and develop the province's excellent situation and better ensure economic rejuvenation and prosperity in the 1990s by doing a good job in the next 5 years. While carrying on the building of material civilization, we must energetically push for building of socialist spiritual civilization by educating the people on ideals, moral integrity, culture, and discipline. We must also vigorously publicize the heroic deeds of revolutionary martyrs.

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FUJIAN'S CHEN GUANGYI CALLS ON NPC DEPUTIES

OW312134 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Fujian Province's NPC Deputies to the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC and CPPCC National Committee members to the Fourth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee left Fuzhou by special plane for Beijing on the morning of 21 March. NPC deputies from the PLA units stationed in Fujian also left on the same plane. Prior to their departure, Chen Guangyi, secretary, and Chen Xu, deputy secretary, of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, accompanied by NPC deputies Xiang Nan and Chen Xu, called on these NPC Deputies and CPPCC National Committee members. Also on hand to see them off were Comrades Wu Hongxiang, Yuan Gai, Zhang Kehui, Wen Xiushan, Huang Changxi, and Xu Jimei.

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JIANGXI PROVINCE HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON RELIGIOUS WORK

OW051241 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial Symposium on Religious Work ended in Nanchang this afternoon. The participating prefectural and city directors of united front work bureaus and representatives of over 30 key counties carefully studied and discussed China's basic views on religious problems and basic policy on religion during the socialist period, as well as the guidelines of the National Meeting of Religious Work Bureau Directors.

Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, Wu Ping, chairman of the CPPCC Jiangxi Provincial Committee, and (Chen Quizhen), vice governor of Jiangxi, attended the symposium.

Comrade Liu Fangren said: In view of the concrete conditions in our province, party committees, governments, and united front work and religious work departments at all levels must guide the masses and cadres to fully understand the long-term nature of the religion problem under socialist conditions, and to correctly grasp the policy of freedom of religious beliefs. They should protect normal religious activities, and restrict abnormal ones.

Liu Fangren stressed: It is necessary to strengthen leadership over religious work, continue to implement the policy on religion, and effectively strengthen the administrative leadership over sites for religious activities. It is imperative to lead and mobilize religious circles and the faithful to take part in four modernizations work, to make still greater contributions to the motherland.

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CSO: 4005/593

SHANGHAI CITY SERVICE MAKES PROGRAM ADJUSTMENTS

OW040831 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] To better serve listeners and socialist material and spiritual civilization, the Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station will make appropriate adjustments in programming and broadcast times, will be accordingly changed. The readjustments are scheduled to come into effect on 14 April.

Under the principle of partial readjustment, reduction in repetitive broadcasting, raising quality and innovation in broadcasting, the station will give more emphasis on four categories of program. More news coverage; enriched literary and arts programs; improved social and educational programs; and enlivened service. In accordance with the above principle, the station will only make partial and slight adjustments to original programs. The major changes are:

1. Stop airing a contemporary youth program; instead of which, attention will be paid to other target listeners. Contents relating to youth propaganda will be incorporated into other programs.

2. The "Legal Consultation Column" of the Study Program will become an independent "Legal Knowledge" program, to strengthen propaganda on legal knowledge.

3. "Sports Voice," as previously included in the news, will be independently broadcast as "Sports in the Airwaves," to meet the requirements of the broad masses of sports fans.

4. A new "Personal Sketch" program will be aired on Sundays lasting 20 minutes. The new program will introduce advanced individuals in various walks of life and persons who have an influence on society. The program will be presented in the form of a recorded newsletter.

5. In accordance with experts' suggestions and to meet the requirements of production units, the station will open a new morning, afternoon, and evening recorded weather program, in which detailed weather news will be reported at dictation speed, adding to the original weather news briefs at 6:00, 12:00, 18:00, and 22:00.

6. To enliven programming and increase the listening ratings, the advertisement programs in major intervals will be changed to commodity information, market trends, consumer reference, and others.

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CSO: 4005-593

SHANGHAI ARTISTS DISCUSS PARTY RECTIFICATION

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the Shanghai CPC committee yesterday held a meeting for some artists, theoreticians and professional cadres from units in the propaganda system which have been undergoing rectification. At the meeting, participants talked enthusiastically about their own gains from and experience in party rectification. In their opinion, party rectification has been highly successful and has done much to eliminate "leftist" influences, enhance members' party spirit and consciousness, unify thinking, advance the restructuring of the artistic system and invigorate the party's art.

Comrades attending the meeting had high praise for the practice of self-education through which party members can raise their consciousness and correct mistakes. Speaking from experience, Xiao Wenyan [4607 2429 5333], honorary president of the Shanghai Huai Opera Troupe, said, "I was most deeply touched by the education aimed at totally refuting the 'Cultural Revolution.' During rectification, I took the initiative to cleanse myself of 'leftist' ideas and liberate my thinking and now feel much happier as a result." Cheng Shifa [4453 0577 4099], director of the Shanghai Art Academy, said, "Self-education really brought home to me that I am party member first, artist second and that I should set an example in my work at all times as a party member should." Many comrades also discussed the different ways in which cultural workers who are party members can play an active exemplary role in party style rectification and the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. Furthermore, they proposed a system of regular education for party members as a way to improve fundamentally the party style.

The meeting was addressed by Deputy Director Wang Chengdong [3769 1004 2639] of the Party Rectification Office and Deputy Director Ding Ximan [0002 6932 3341] of the Propaganda Department. It was presided over by Deputy Director Sun Gang [1327 0474] of the Propaganda Department.

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CSO: 4005/499

CLOSER CONTACTS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, CPPCC URGED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] The general office of the Shanghai municipal people's government recently issued a circular demanding that all municipal government agencies step up their contacts with committees and groups under the municipal Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC].

The Shanghai CPPCC has presently established 10 working committees, on the economy, urban construction, science and technology, culture, education and public health, legal system, studies, draft resolutions, national unification and historical documents, and 5 working groups, on physical education, nationalities, religion, overseas Chinese and ties with district and county CPPCC. To strengthen their contacts so that CPPCC committees and groups get to understand better and contribute more to the work of the municipal government and carry out its functions of political consultation and democratic supervision more effectively, the circular demands that relevant municipal agencies submit major reforms and plans and measures relating to the open door policy to the CPPCC for its comments before they are made public and carried out. The circular also demands that agencies involve CPPCC members in feasibility studies and scientific verifications on major issues relating to the building of the two civilizations and the open door policy. In the case of special topics, agencies can invite relevant CPPCC committees or groups to undertake research or studies and produce a special report. The circular also requires agencies to attach importance to resolutions and proposals put forward by CPPCC members, deal with them in earnest and respond to them. Copies of relevant working documents and data may be sent to CPPCC committees and groups concerned for their information. Leaders of CPPCC committees should also be invited to attend relevant meetings.

The circular also demands that district and county people's governments act likewise.

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CSO: 4005/499

SHANGHAI'S MAJOR UNIVERSITIES HOLD STUDY EXCHANGE

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 85

[Article by reporter Xu Chengzi [1776 2052 3320]: "Strengthen Contacts, Conduct Joint Studies, Learn from Others' Strongpoints To Offset Weaknesses, Make Progress Together; Fudan and Jiaotong Universities Carry out Educational Reform Hand in Hand; Yesterday's Visit to Fudan University by Party and Government Leaders from Jiaotong University Receives Warm Welcome"]

[Text] Yesterday, party and government cadres from Shanghai's two principal universities--Fudan and Jiaotong--carried out a mutual interchenge on studies concerning the situation and experiences in educational reform.

Both universities are units that serve as keypoint construction projects for the state and both have made important contributions to the four modernizations. In order that socialist universities can be built with Chinese characteristics, both schools find it necessary to do a still better job of exchanging ideas on studies. Yesterday afternoon, when Deng Xuchu [6772 2485 0443], secretary of the CPC committee at Shanghai's Jiaotong University; Professor Weng Shilie [5040 0670 3525], its president; and more than 30 other comrades arrived at Fudan University, they received a warm welcome there from Lin Ke [2651 0460], the CPC party secretary, and from Fudan's president, Professor Xie Xide [6200 1585 1795]. In their discussions, the leadership comrades of the two schools earnestly and sincerely expressed a need, on the basis of mutual cooperation on studies in the past, to cooperate in studies in a still more comprehensive and thorough fashion and to study jointly the experience of the two fraternal schools in educational reform and in teacher training so as to promote a higher level of scientific research and a more profound reform in teaching and studying.

Qiang Lianqing [1730 6647 1987], dean of studies, and Zhou Meiwo [0719 3093 2053], deputy director of the teachers office at Fudan, gave briefings on the situation and experience in teacher training. The comrades from Jiaotong University all listened earnestly and attentively and put some questions to the Fudan comrades. In the afternoon, the comrades from Jiaotong divided into two groups to visit the laboratories for the teaching of physics, and genetic engineering, the accelerator, the computer center, the survey testing center, etc.

Xi Xinxiong [1153 1800 7160], deputy director of the city's education and health office, also visited Fudan University yesterday and offered praise and support for the study exchange activities between these two universities and expressed the hope they would further strengthen their contacts and joint studies and advance together by learning one another's strongpoints to offset weaknesses.

It is reported that the relevant faculties, departments, and offices of the two schools will now conduct exchange activities with their counterparts. The party and government cadres at Fudan University will also go to visit and study at Shanghai's Jiaotong University.

12917/9738
CSO: 4005/351

SHANGHAI GRADUATE STUDENTS GUIDE UNDERGRADUATES' IDEOLOGY

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Xu Chengzi [1776 2052 20]: "Fifty-six Party Member Graduate Students Concurrently Act as Student Counselors; Shanghai's Jiaotong University Comprehensively Popularizes Experience of Shipping and Marine Engineering Departments; Practice Proves Graduate Students Have Strengthened the School's Ideological and Political Work by Becoming Friends and Mentors to the Students in Ideology, Advisers with Their Schoolwork, and Elder Brothers in Everyday Life"]

[Text] Specifically tasked with the reform of its counselor system, the general party branch in the department of shipping and maritime engineering at Shanghai's Jiaotong University achieved fairly effective results in strengthening ideological and political work by having graduate student party members act concurrently as counselors. A good many undergraduates regard these part-time counselors as friends and mentors in ideology, as advisers with their schoolwork, and as elder brothers in everyday life.

Two years ago, new first-year studnets in the undergraduate course of this department, on their own initiative, invited seven graduate students to brief them on how they felt about life at the university. Afterwards, on several occasions, the new students also invited these seven graduate students to take part in their classroom activities and to come to their dormitory for heart-to-heart talks. At about the same time, the general party branch of the department was looking for ways to reform the counselor system and it drew considerable inspiration from this activity. Having analyzed the various circumstances, it felt that letting these party member graduate students, whost knowledge was relatively broad, who were fairly mature politically, and who were about the same age as the undergraduates, carry out ideological and political work with undergraduates as "seasoned hands" with knowledge and experience and might yield even better results. With the backing of the school's party committee, the branch engaged four party member graduate students to serve concurrently as counselors for four small classes of freshmen, looking upon them as pilot projects for reform; it expanded upon this method in the second year, and again with the second- third- and fourth-year classes. In the past 2 years, by way of rotations and transfers, 20 party member graduate students have also served as counselors. At the beginning of the school year, there were 14 serving as counselors in the department overall.

It was not long before these part-time counselors and the undergraduates were getting along together and all were generally able to blend in with and have heart-to-heart talks with one another. They discussed the substance of major matters like party consolidation, reform, and prices as well as minor matters such as exercises they could not do or the way to study "lighting the red lantern"; on the average, the matters discussed and which require the greatest concentration were questions tha dwelt with the future and with acquiring competence. With their own understanding of their ways of life and of current policies, these part-time counselors exchanged thoughts and views and conducted education on communist ideals and policies and the current situation for these fellow students, thereby becoming their "friendly mentors in ideology." In class 10241, there was a well-known and outstanding student who wished to apply for party membership, but as he had qualms about how the study of his specialty would be affected after he joined the party, he was slow to submit his application for party membership. Part-time counselor Yuan Jie [5913 2638] got to the heart of this student's concern by recounting the case of an outstanding party member in the student association; he inspired the reluctant student to set high standards and goals for himself and helped strengthen his sense of urgency in seeking admission to the party, with the result that this student submitted his application for party membership very quickly. After the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the economic system was announced, several undergraduates discussed it enthusiastically. Part-time counselor Hu Shougen [5170 1108 2704] keenly guiding his actions in accord with the circumstances, organized a "study session" through his ties with class 10133, provided the relevant literature and data for the undergraduates to read, and afterwards discussed with them the five major issues of inspiration in China's modern reforms. Through study and reading, he helped the undergraduates improve their understanding and search out a stand of their own on the reforms.

These part-time counselors also helped the undergraduates in different school years improve their studies, serving as "advisers for their schoolwork." They taught methods of study to freshmen, they explained the circumstances in the development of branches of learning and specialized subjects for sophomores, and they provided counsel and guidance for those members of the junior and senior classes who are to take examinations for post-graduate work. Little Luo and Little Wang, now already into their second year, had excelled in middle school but, in their first examinations after entering the university, they scored rather poorly in two courses and the pressure on them was such that they were not able to sleep well at night. After part-time counselors Yuan Jie and Chen Wiemin [7115 1550 2549] learned of this situation, they got in touch with the teachers in charge of these courses, had several heart-to-heart talks with the students and with them analyzed the reasons for their uneven performances, recommended some good study methods and relevant reference books, and finally got them to skake off their dispirited attitudes so that they steadily improved their grades.

Some of the undergraduates are rather young and their skills at handling livelihood matters are rather lacking; some students, newly arriving in Shanghai from other parts of the country, do not budget their spending and

often are hard pressed for cash. In such matters, the part-time counselors are like elder brothers and sisters to the students, not only showing concern on all sides but also providing guidance for their livelihood.

With the backing and assistance of the department's leadership, and through great efforts by the part-time counselors, a new atmosphere has emerged in the ideological and political work for students in this department. The undergraduates have attained a higher administrative level in pursuit of their goal of scholastic competence and are no longer confined by plans for themselves as individuals in small circles, but they are rather able universally to emphasize combining the needs of society with individual attainment and are seeking out mature avenues and patterns and the criteria for qualified personnel with talent for the new period. Because of the high goals they pursue, the study atmosphere is strong and class 10122, which represented the school in taking part in the statistical survey competition at the mathematics collective of the Shanghai Academy of Engineering, scored the highest grade overall; in extracurricular recreational and sports activities they have been fairly active too, and in school and departmental sports meets they have demonstrated a sense of honor for the collective. All of their classmates in last year's graduating class took a clear-cut stand: accept whatever is assigned and go wherever we are needed by the motherland. Two hours after assignment plans were posted, they had all completed the formalities for leaving school.

Since these party member graduate students took to becoming part-time counselors for undergraduates, not only has it contributed to improving the ideological and political work for undergraduates but it has also provided the opportunity for this batch of graduate students to receive tempering in practical work and has raised their organizational and managerial levels and their skills in conducting ideological work. At present, the method of part-time counselors adopted by this department has already been extended throughout Shanghai's Jiaotong University and there are now 56 party member graduate students (including those with partial doctorates) who concurrently serve as part-time counselors for undergraduates.

12917/9738
CSO: 4005/351

THREE ZHEJIANG COUNTIES SET FOR REORGANIZATION

OW311342 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and Government recently approved and transmitted the report made by the Organizational Department under the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial Organizational Committee regarding the organizational restructure situation and related problems in Yueqing, Shangyu, and Xianju Counties. It has been decided that these three counties be made the selected points of Zhejiang Province for organizational restructure of county-level organs. Related provincial departments and related prefectures and cities are called upon to actively support the organizational restructure task in these three counties.

In the light of the existing problems in the current organizations in these three counties, the organizational restructure is aimed at perfecting the party-government, government-enterprise, and government-institution relations as well as the relations between different departments of state organs, thus clearly defining the duties and responsibilities of different departments. It is expected that experience in regularizing the establishment of organizations will be gained. At the same time, organizational restructure will be integrated with the reform of the cadres and personnel system, with cadres to be appointed through application, selection, and examination and on a term-of-duty basis. In this way, cadres will be ready to accept higher or lower posts and to be transferred, and a reasonable and scientific administrative control system can be established. In this way, office efficiency will be improved and, coupled with reforms in other fields, spiritual and material civilization can be promoted at the same time.

/7051
CSO: 4005/593

GUANGDONG BANS EIGHT LITERARY PUBLICATIONS

Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 100, 1 Feb 86 pp 60-61

[Article by Bo Heng [0130 5899]: "Guangdong Bans Eight Literary Periodicals--Various Northern Provinces from Upper-level Cadres to the Common People Vigorously Call for 'Restricting Spiritual Pollution from Guangdong and Sales of Guangdong Literary Periodicals'"]

[Excerpts] A friend in charge of administrative work in a cultural department recently told me that following the "anti-spiritual pollution" campaign 2 years ago, a campaign specifically opposing "unhealthy periodicals," is now being carried out internally. But this campaign "being carried out internally" has come to the knowledge of most people in society. At the end of last year the publication of 8 periodicals and magazines with a circulation of 300,000 copies were suspended in Guangdong. They included Hainan Island's HAIJIAO WENYI, Guangzhou's BAIYUN ZAJIN, and other large literary periodicals in Zhaoqing and Shantou areas. (BAIYUN ZAJIN was suspended once during the anti-pollution campaign and was later suspended again after resuming publication for 1 year. It is reported that the verdict it received this time is a death sentence without reprieve.)

Flattering Articles Help Save Periodicals from Suspension

That friend in charge of administrative work in the cultural circles also told an interesting story: A literary worker in a certain area was blacklisted as a "condemned convict" but its alert chief editor expeditiously published inscriptions written by two leading persons together with a flattering article written in a "high literary style" that would influence the people high up to comment, as soon as they read them, that "there is no need to chop it." So the periodical was luckily spared.

The people who run literary periodicals nowadays are getting smarter. Whenever they come upon an occasion marking "a certain anniversary" of the publication of the periodicals or other activities such as choosing a prize-winner, they will invite a large number of important persons to take part and have a few pictures taken with them; they will also publish their "calligraphy" and list a string of important persons as advisors to their periodicals. Writers such as Chen Canyun [7115 2995 0061], Qin Mu [4440 3668], Du Ai [2629 1002],

Yi Gong [2496 7255], and Chen Guokai [7115 0948 0418] were dragged onto the "list of advosors." Some people tried to add a coat of "protective color" for their periodicals by hurriedly publishing the name of a certain writer which they got permission to print by phone. Periodicals published without important persons as advisors or inscriptions written by them or without a firm backing (for example, those who supported them had withdrawn to the second line or had been transferred) may face the crisis of closing down at any time.

Guilt of "Provocative Crimes"

The "court verdict" ordering the suspension of the eight periodicals also included a charge of "disseminating obscene ideas that indirectly brought about juvenile crimes." How deceptively easy it is to put the blame on these literary periodicals for the increasingly unmanageable sex crimes in society in the belief that doing so will alleviate the responsibility of certain departments and leading persons!

Those important persons who vigorously called for the banning of these periodicals are not completely in the dark about the Hong Kong pornographic periodicals that have spread among the people on mainland China, about the basic differences between imported obscene videotapes (The Dragon X the Leopard) and the "periodicals of unhealthy ideas" produced in China, about the latent tendencies among the youth in committing crimes out of a suppressed sexual subconsciousness, and about the fact that such tendencies cannot be avoided in any country or region in the world.... All they have to do is to look for a "vulgar periodical" with no strong backing and ban it so as to justify their action before their superiors and the masses. The chopping down of the eight periodicals has been reported to the central authorities as Guangdong's accomplishment in "opposing corrosive influence in the ideological and organizational spheres."

In addition, a deputy bureau director attending a cultural work conference openly supported the "chopping" by saying that "weeding out the bad and keeping the good ones are also a form of contending, and so long as the party and the people think they must be eradicated, it is our duty to chop them down!"

Guangxi Literary Periodicals Are Also Purged Simultaneously

Recently, the cultural departments in Guangxi also received orders from the central authorities to close down more than 10 periodicals run jointly by the government and the people. Guangxi's periodicals have a special characteristic: all extraordinary cases of murder, rape and homicide, embezzlement of huge funds, and drug smuggling and trafficking are run as special features with graphic literary descriptions. With regard to the selling price, the Guangxi periodicals are more than one-third higher than that of their Guangdong counterparts, and an ordinary quarto tabloid of eight pages costs 0.50 yuan RMB; the publisher collects a net of 0.32 yuan and the retailer can hike the price at will. It is sold at a price as high as 1 yuan and the profit is considerable.

People voicing injustice for the suspended Guangdong literary periodicals said: Our periodicals are distributed through the post office and the selling price has not exceeded the set standard, so why should we be placed on a par with Guangxi periodicals? This amounts to dragging innocent people to the execution ground to be executed together with the condemned convicts.

Northern Provinces Are Jealous of Guangdong

According to the recent "documentary guidelines," the Guangdong literary periodicals are allowed to hike price only within the boundaries of Guangdong. They will be subject to the local selling price standard if they are sold in other provinces. This is a staggering blow because payments for articles written, the cost of paper, and the cost of printing ink for Guangdong periodicals have gone up tremendously. If the price remains constant while they are being distributed in other provinces, then the cost will become more expensive as the sales volume increases to the point that in the end they will have to abandon automatically the market in other provinces.

Such a move is exactly what the high-ranking officials of those northern provinces wanted in vigorously calling for "restructing the spiritual pollution from Guangdong." They are dissatisfied with the central policy of opening to the outside world which they feel offers very few material benefits, especially from "stepmother." The Guangdong people on the other hand are enjoying exceptional advantages with everybody making enormous profits, which make the northerners feel shamefully inferior. What has annoyed them most is that the Guangdong people openly recruit maids from other provinces, thereby making the Guangdong people masters and the northerners servants. This kind of jealousy is widespread among the people, which is more aggravated among the upper-level cadres. Consequently in this battle to eliminate periodicals, the cadres of the northern provinces had played the role of adding fuel to the flames by exerting pressure on the central authorities to "boycott spiritual pollution from Guangdong." As a result, the central authorities have to agree that there is an "inside-outside difference" in the selling price so as to curb the flow of Guangdong literary periodicals in large quantities into the north. In August last year, a number of peddlers appeared along the Beijing-Guangzhou railway line dealing specifically with the fast-selling Guangdong literary periodicals. Since the Guangdong literary periodicals cannot be subscribed through the post office nor can they be purchased from Xinhua Book Stores, and since the northerners are very eager to read about "things opened to the outside," they have become something in special demand. The periodicals being sold in the black market for 0.70 yuan, and even 1 yuan and 1.20 yuan are very profitable to the book and newspaper dealers.

The Chinese communist literary policy has a direct bearing on the prosperity of literary and artistic creations, the criticism of which has to be handled with circumspection, not just drastically chopping it down. Writers have always advocated using literary criticism as a means of resolving differences

within literary and artistic circles. The rigid administrative order by the government is thus unacceptable. Of course, the deliberate chopping may bring "peace and quiet" for a period of time, but it is a pity that the prosperous literary and artistic creations on the other hand will be reduced to merely high-sounding empty talk. Of course the writers are not sincerely convinced.

12662/9738
CSO: 4005/483

GUANGDONG MEETING ELECTS NEW MEMBERS TO COMMITTEES

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Ma Zhenshen [7456 6966 4377]: "Old Cadres Step Down to Make Way for Younger Colleagues"]

[Text] A slate of newly elected members of the standing committees of the provincial Advisory Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission was approved by the Fifth Plenum of the Fifth Guangdong CPC Committee yesterday afternoon.

The plenum was presided over by Lin Ruo [2651 5387], provincial CPC secretary.

Before the plenum met, the Advisory Commission and the Discipline Inspection Commission had convened their own general meetings to elect new members to their standing committees after considering the candidates at length.

Newly elected to the standing committee of the Advisory Commission are (in order of the number of strokes of their surnames): Che Xuezao [6508 1331 5679], Liu Zhaolun [0491 0340 0243], Hu Guangen [5170 1639 1869]] and Shu Guangcai [5289 0342 2088].

Newly elected to the standing committee of the Discipline Inspection Commission are (in order of the number of strokes of their surnames): Zhu Shuping [2612 2885 1456], Chen Wenguan [2621 2429 0385] and Kang Leshu [1660 2867 2579].

At the end of the session, Comrade Lin Ruo said, "The fourth enlarged plenum and fifth plenum of the Fifth Guangdong CPC Committee have been highly successful. The agendas were completed without a hitch as planned and the mission of the enlarged plenum approved by the CPC Central Committee was fulfilled satisfactorily."

Comrade Lin Ruo added, "In the latest succession from old to new comrades, old comrades who have asked to step down from the three committees have made fresh contribution to the party and done a good deed for the people. It should be pointed out that the 24 veteran comrades and 3 veteran comrades leaving the Advisory Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission respectively are making a clean break -- they no longer hold any leadership positions. All are

veterans and party members with many years' standing who have contributed a good deal to the people. In the years of war and revolution, they went through fire and water and waged an arduous struggle, giving their precious youth for the success of the revolution. In the period of socialist revolution and construction, they bore the heavy burden of leadership and were loyal and devoted, cautious and conscientious, rendering great services to the people. Now, in response to the party's call to facilitate the personnel changeover in leading organizations, they again put the general interest, the party interest above everything else and volunteer to step down from leadership positions. By helping younger comrades of both ability and integrity gain entry into leading organizations, they show the strong party spirit and noble ideals of Communist Party members. Here let us again express our most profound respect for these veteran comrades."

Comrade Lin Ruo finally said, "I hope that party organizations in all departments and all localities will successfully pursue the spirit of this plenum and, in light of local or departmental realities, perform in earnest the various tasks put forward by the fourth enlarged plenum of the Fifth Guangdong CPC Committee so that the province will come up with even greater achievements in the construction of the two civilizations in 1986."

12581
CSO: 4005/523

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED TO ADVISORY, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSIONS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Ma Zhenshen [7456 6866 4377]: "Report on the Fourth Plenum of the Fifth Guangdong CPC Committee"]

[Text] The Fourth (Enlarged) Plenum of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee ended successfully yesterday after a 4-day session.

After full deliberations, the plenum unanimously approved the work report presented by Comrade Lin Ruo [2651 5387] on behalf of the standing committee of the Guangdong CPC Committee. The meeting agreed that the report was realistic in its review of the provincial CPC Committee's work in 1985 and in its analysis of its achievements and existing problems and the provincial situation. The meeting also thought that the report outlined a practical plan for 1986 that took into account the CPC Central Committee's line, principles and policies and Guangdong's actual conditions.

In accordance with the spirit of relevant instructions from the Central Committee and the principle of expediting the personnel changeover in leading organizations, the plenum approved the slate of candidates after lengthy and serious discussions and then elected new members to the Guangdong CPC Committee, Advisory Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission by secret ballot. The names of newly elected members and alternate members will be submitted to the next provincial CPC Congress for its retrospective confirmation.

The plenum elected the following to join the Guangdong CPC Committee: (in order of the number of strokes of their surnames) Yu Fei [0060 7378], Wang Zhi [3769 3112], Wang Shouchu [3769 1343 0443], Wen Guangzhi [2429 1639 2535], Zhu Senlin [2612 2773 2651], Li Hao [2621 3493], Yang Li [2799 4539], Yang Hong [2799 3163], Xiao Qigui [5135 0796 6311], Zhang Yueqi [1728 1471 3825], Xiu Xianghui [0208 0685 6540] and Qin Wenjun [4440 2429 0193]. Newly elected alternate members were Luo Shengan [7482 0524 1344] and Huang Huahua [7806 5478 5478].

The plenum elected the following additional members to the Advisory Commission: (in order of the number of strokes of their surnames) Ding Xiling

[0002 1585 0407], Ma Fang [7456 5364], Wang Yaning [3769 0068 1337], Wang Baiqun [3769 0130 5028], Che Xuezao [6508 1331 5679], Bai Xiucheng [4101 0208 2052], Feng Xueyan [7458 1331 1750], Liu Zhaolun [0491 0340 0243], Guan Xiangsheng [7070 4161 3932], Sun Yi [1327 3015], Qu Diankui [2575 3013 7608], Li Maoxuan [2621 5399 5503], Li Fulin [2621 1381 2651], Yang Guoqing [2799 0248 1987], Zhang Hanlin [1728 3352 2651], Zhang Huaming [1728 5478 2494], Lu Ying [7120 3576], Chen Bin [7115 1755], Zheng Xi [6774 1585], Hu Guangen [5170 1639 1869] and Han Zonghu [7281 1350 4375].

Additional members elected to the Discipline Inspection Commission by the plenum were (In order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Zhu Shuping [2612 2885 1456], Wu Changfang [0702 7022 5364], He Jinghuan [0149 2529 3251], Song Shuzhong [1345 1859 1813], Zhang Dianchen [1728 3013 1820], Chen Wenguan [7115 2429 0385], Kang Leshu [1660 2867 2579] and Liao Ruizhang [1675 3843 4545].

Before electing new members to the three committees, the plenum also unanimously approved the "Report by the Provincial CPC Committee to the Enlarged Plenum for its Examination and Approval Concerning the Request by Some Old Comrades to Resign from the Provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Commission and Discipline Commission." Eleven comrades gave up their seats as full or alternate members on the Guangdong CPC Committee, while 24 comrades stepped down from the Advisory Commission. Ten other comrades left the Discipline Inspection Commission.

This plenum completed its agenda on a note of unity and democracy. It called on party organizations at all levels throughout the province and all members to study conscientiously Comrade Lin Ruo's "Report to the Fourth (Enlarged) Plenum of the Fifth Provincial CPC Committee," perform firmly the various tasks put forward in the report and lead the entire provincial population in a united struggle to further its great cause and do an even better job in every way.

12581
CSO: 4005/523

GUANGXI HOLDS MEETING ON CORRECTING PARTY STYLE

HK151308 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Organs directly under the regional CPC committee and government yesterday held a meeting to exchange experiences in correcting party style over the past 2 months and to study and arrange work for further correcting party style.

The organs have done a lot of work in correcting party style over the past 2 months, achieving remarkable results. In connection with reality in their own units and their own ideological status, many party members and cadres have earnestly studied the relevant documents, further strengthened their sense of urgency for correcting party style and the sense of responsibility for setting a good example to others in this respect, and raised their consciousness in correcting malpractices.

In the course of party rectification, the organs have also seriously dealt with some major and important cases. To date, 29 cases have been investigated and dealt with. In connection with reality, many units of the organs have also formulated many practical and feasible regulations and rules to plug holes and improve administrative management. According to statistics, the units have recently formulated 53 regulations and rules. Some 30 departments and bureaus have also formulated rules on bringing about a basic turn for the better in party style of their own units.

At yesterday's meeting, the regional postal and telecommunications bureau, the regional [words indistinct] bureau, and the regional foreign economic relations and trade committee introduced their experiences. Chen Huiguang, secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

/6662
CSO: 4005/605

HAINAN VETERAN CADRES TO PROMOTE REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Hainan regional CPC committee office for party rectification and departments of propaganda, education, and organization: "Conduct Education in Revolutionary Tradition Among Broad Mass of Party Members' Regional CPC Committee Convenes Partial Forum for Veteran Cadres on How To Implement Thoroughly the Spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and To Listen to Veterans' Opinions on the Matter of Improving Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 November, the Hainan regional CPC committee invited some veteran cadres in the Haikou region to hold a forum on how to implement thoroughly the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates on the matter of improving ideological and political work and to listen to the veterans' opinions. It was decided to conduct a thoroughgoing education in the revolutionary tradition for the broad mass of party members all at once by combining current work on party consolidation with organizing these veteran cadres, in line with their own experience, to tell party members of their glorious achievements in Hainan's revolutionary struggle.

Those present at the forum by invitation were 11 veteran cadres of the revolution who have retired to the second line: Ma Baishan [7456 4101 1472], Zhao Guangju [6392 0342 3515], Chen Yan [7115 1484], Zhang Fahua [1728 4099 5478], Zheng Zhang [6774 4545], He Dunjin [0149 2415 6930], Fu Mengxiong [4569 1322 7160], Yang Yingchao [2799 2019 2600], Zheng Fang [6774 2397], Lin Heping [2651 0735 1627], Zhao Zimin [6392 1311 3046]. At the forum, they contributed an extra warmth to improving party building in the new period in order to correct the party work style with the high sense of responsibility they cherished for the revolutionary cause. They were in touch with the current situation on party building in our region, particularly with the problem of weakness in attitude with regard to serving the people and in communist beliefs, with regard to the sense of party among some party members, with regard to the concept of the party no matter what, and with the slack controls in some party organizations, as revealed during party rectification. They voiced opinions on issues for the better building of a socialist spiritual civilization and on ways to improve ideological and political work in the new situation; they expressed the need genuinely to study and grasp the

essence of party congress documents and to raise the basis for understanding and, by looking back on their own personal experiences or on what they had seen or heard during revolutionary struggle, they narrated our party's glorious tradition in revolution for party members.

Yao Wenxu [0202 2429 4872], secretary of the regional CPC committee; Dong Fanyuan (f) [5516 5400 0954], deputy secretary; Pan Qiongxiong, [3382 8825 7160], standing committee member; and responsible comrades of the rectification office and propaganda department of the regional CPC committee took part in the forum. In his summing-up statement, Comrade Yao Wenxu pointed out that our first units in party rectification are about to switch over to the stage of dealing with the organization and registration of party members and to organize education in revolutionary tradition at the present time and are precisely the lively educational forms needed to bring into play the "transmission, help and guidance" role of the veteran cadres, to carry forward the fine traditions and good work styles of the revolution during the new historical period, and to improve party building. He observed that we must also do a good job of integrating education in the revolutionary tradition at the present time with the exemplary and heroic deeds of the PLA and, taking this as a point of departure, unfold an ever more thoroughgoing education in ideals and discipline among the masses and among party members as a whole.

As a result of the deliberations at the forum, it was resolved that, as of 12 November, all veteran cadres who participated in the forum be assigned in turn to the front line to conduct public lectures on education in the revolutionary tradition for all party members in organs directly subordinate to Haikou and to the Hainan region. Subsequently, this educational activity will continue to be carried out for cadres at large, for the masses, and for young people as well.

12917/9738
CSO: 4005/354

HAINAN SECRETARY SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE ON PARTY STYLE

HK170849 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The 3-day regional work conference on party style concluded yesterday afternoon. The conference urged the region's leading organs and leading cadres at and above county level to respond to the central call for improving party style throughout the party. The conference urged the organs and cadres to set examples for others and strive for achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

This conference was a very important one in the areas of enacting the spirit of the seventh plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial discipline inspection work conference and promoting a fundamental turn for the better in the region's party style. Yao Wenxu, secretary of the regional CPC committee, made a mobilization report and listened to reports at the conference. Pan Qiongxiong, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, made a summary speech at the conference.

Acting in the spirit of Deng Xiaoping and other central leaders' important instructions on improving party style, as well as the spirit of the seventh plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial discipline inspection work conference, the conference focused its study and discussion on the issue of promoting a fundamental turn for the better in the region's party style. The conference further clarified the aim of promoting a fundamental turn for the better in party style within 2 years. It also clearly stated that when improving party style, we should follow the strategic guiding ideology of acting resolutely and continuously and that we should adhere to the principle of handling major and important cases when improving party style. The conference also made clear this year's three major tasks and five measures of discipline inspection.

The conference pointed out: When improving party style, we must first handle well the party members-cadres' understanding of party style, and help them clarify their confused thinking. At present, some comrades have developed the erroneous idea that party rectification can solve nothing. Some even think that more problems have developed following the work of party rectification. Some comrades have the erroneous belief that when improving the party style, we should begin with the handling of major and important cases

but not neglect cases involving ranking cadres and their children, and those involving celebrities. If this is not the case, they think that the whole party has been changed. Some erroneously think that the practice of improving party style will adversely affect the situation of the reform and opening up and stress that the correction of party style and strict enforcement of party discipline will dampen the initiative of cadres.

The conference urged all party organizations at all levels to strengthen their leadership over the work of improving party style, and to do well in several tasks in a down-to-earth manner.

First, the party committees and leading party groups at all levels must really take the work of correcting party style as an important strategic project of building the party, and help the lower levels solve problems with their plans and guidance.

Second, they must do well in education in party spirit and strengthen training in party spirit, so as to basically improve the political quality of party members and their concepts about party spirit.

Third, we must continue to do well in handling major and important cases, particularly those involving ranking cadres and their children. We should introduce the responsibility system for handling cases, so as to improve efficiency and quality.

Fourth, we must follow the responsibility system for handling the issue of party style as well as the 13 measures for correcting party style, which were proposed by the regional CPC committee. We must measure the results of each unit by these standards, and establish a system of correcting party style so as to regularize it.

Fifth, we must further perfect the discipline inspection organizations, including the discipline inspection groups and workers. We must attack importance to improving the quality of cadres of discipline inspection commission. The discipline inspection commissions at all levels must do well in proposing suggestions and assisting the work of party committees and leading party groups. They should perform their proper duties in the course of correcting party style.

The conference urged all cities, counties, and units to seriously act in the spirit of the conference; and by integrating with the local conditions, they should grasp the major contradictions and work out specific measures for implementing the 13 measures for correcting party style, so as to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

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CSO: 4005/605

HUBEI PARTY CIRCULAR CALLS FOR GRASSROOTS CADRE TRAINING

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by correspondent Li Hui [2621 6540]: "Rotational Training for Grassroots Cadres and Party Members This Winter and Next Summer; Circular Issued by Provincial CPC Committee Departments of Organization and Propaganda"]

[Text] In order that we may thoroughly study and act in the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, and to expedite the various reforms in our province, the organization and propaganda departments of the provincial CPC committee recently issued a circular to party committees at all levels throughout the province requiring that they adopt effective forms conducting one-time rotational training for all grassroots cadres and party members before the end of March next year.

The main subject of the circular is the study of documents from the National Conference of Party Delegates, two works recently published as Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "Four Haves--Ideals, Morality, Culture, and Discipline," and Comrade Chen Yun's "Speech at the National Conference for Exchanging Experiences on Party Style and Work" and Comrade Chen Yun's speech at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Through study, we shall conscientiously raise the awareness of the broad mass of grassroots cadres and party members in adhering to the four basic principles of the party and in implementing both the general and the specific policies of the party with respect to opening to the outside world and to energizing the domestic economy; this will educate and mobilize them to promote the building of the two civilizations, to move forward with reform, to realize a basic turn for the better in the general mood of society and party style, and to strive to achieve the party's overall tasks and objectives in the new period.

The circular requires that we conduct a study for grassroots cadres and party members and guide them in recognizing the issues as to general and specific policies in opening to the outside world and in maintaining close ties with the present economy, the political situation, and reform. The key questions to resolve are as follows: to understand correctly the situation; to persist in the correct orientation for reform; and to be clear-cut about policy measures and steps for reform, the struggle objectives, and guiding policies for economic construction and social development in the period of "the Seventh

5-Year Plan." Considerable emphasis and close attention should be given to building a socialist spiritual civilization, rectifying conscientiously the party's style, doing a better job of party rectification with high standards, and continuing to adopt measures to improve the mood of society. We should genuinely promote the great significance of cooperation as new cadres replace the old and accelerate the building of the echelon structure in leading bodies at different levels. Through study of the party's basic knowledge, we must further strengthen the sense of party spirit and discipline among party members.

The circular requires that party committees at all levels strengthen leadership with respect to this rotational training and that principal responsible comrades must personally take part in teaching and study guidance. As for those party members who are so mobile or dispersed as not to be in one place long enough for rotational training, they must make up any lessons that they miss.

12917/9738
CSO: 4005/354

HUBEI MEETING DISCUSSES POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK TASKS

HK130249 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The provincial political and legal work conference, which concluded on 10 April, pointed out that the fundamental tasks in this work in the province this year are to strengthen the socialist legal system, uphold the people's democratic dictatorship, and achieve a steady turn for the better in social order, so as to ensure the smooth progress of economic structural reform and economic construction.

During the meeting, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu and Deputy Secretary and Acting Governor Guo Zhenqian made speeches. Speaking on efforts to strengthen the building of the socialist legal system, Guo Zhenqian said that an important means of invigorating the economy is to apply law to control and regulate economic operations and bring all economic activities onto the track of acting according to the law. We must therefore enhance the authority of the judicial organs and resolutely preserve the dignity of the constitution and the law. The whole party, especially the party and government cadres at all levels, must set examples in this respect. They may not violate the constitution and the law, or interfere with the judicial organs in independently exercising their powers according to the law.

On striving for a steady turn for the better in social order and laying a sound foundation for a fundamental turn for the better, Guo Zhenqian said that we must perseveringly carry on the struggle to crack down on serious crime and resolutely implement the principle of punishing criminals severely and swiftly and in accordance with law. Generally speaking, Hubei has acted too softly in cracking down on economic crime, and we must summon up great resolve to transform this situation and carry out this struggle in depth.

(Tian Xiyu) announced arrangements for this year's political and legal work in light of the province's realities. He said: While cracking down on serious economic and other crime, the whole party must get to work to solve the social order problem in a comprehensive way. We must further strengthen and improve labor reform and education through labor, seriously popularize knowledge of the law among all the people, strengthen the building of the political and legal force, and improve its political and professional qualities.
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CSO: 4005/605

HUBEI: GUAN GUANGFU PRAISES FLOWER-DRUM OPERA TROUPE

HK170328 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, praised the Jingzhou flower-drum opera troupe of Qianjiang County, saying that it was an advanced typical example on our province's cultural front which was worth emulating publicizing. He also encouraged the troupe to seriously improve their artistic quality through unceasing efforts so that Jingzhou flower-drum opera could become a type of drama that the people of the whole country would love.

On 11 April, after various comrades, including Guan Guangfu, concluded their investigation and study in Jianghan petroleum administrative bureau, they went to (Yanling) town, Qianjiang County. Next day, they, including Guan Guangfu, held a forum for a whole day with the principal performers of the Jingzhou flower-drum opera troupe of Qianjiang County, including (He Xinzhou), (Li Chunhua), and (Sun Shian); (Yang Kaiyong), playwright of the "Case of the Family"; (Yang Lifu), musical director; and (Ni Hanqing), director of the troupe. Comrade Guan Guangfu seriously listened to the speeches of the personnel attending the forum and fully affirmed the achievements in Jingzhou flower-drum opera scored by this troupe. He pointed out: The basic experience of Qianjiang County opera troupe is to unswervingly implement the principle of service socialism and the people. They have contributed their own art to the people and their art is therefore loved by the people. They are good at and bold in carrying out reform and persevere in it. They have given vitality to flower-drum opera.

Dealing with the development of the type of drama, Comrade Guan Guangfu emphantically said: We must work hard to take Jingzhou flower-drum opera out of Hubei Province, to be performed on large stages in the whole country. We must constantly perfect and reform them. We must persistently implement the art production responsibility system, show concern for the performers' livelihood, and help them get rid of worries and resolve their difficulties.

Attending the forum were Li Haizhong, provincial CPC committee standing committee member; and responsible comrades of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee and provincial culture department.

Guan Guangfu and his party also watched the performance by the Qianjiang County flower-drum opera troupe. They visited some performers' and staff members' families in the place where the performers were staying.

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CSO: 4005/605

SHENZHEN FORMULATES SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION 'OUTLINE'

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by You Yanling [3266 7159 0407]: "Important Issue Affecting Whether the Shenzhen Enterprise Prospers and Succeeds is Handled Well; Shenzhen Formulates an Outline for Building Spiritual Civilization; Will Use Legislative Form Accordingly to Ensure the Smooth Development of Spiritual Civilization"]

The Shenzhen special economic zone [SEZ] formulated the "Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Outline for the Construction of Socialist Spiritual Civilization and will use this legislative form accordingly to promote and guarantee the advance of the construction of the SEZ's socialist spiritual civilization. This was the announcement at yesterday's meeting convened by the Shenzhen "Four Haves" (to have ideals, morality, knowledge, and discipline) Educational Experience Exchange Conference.

The current "Four Haves" Educational Experience Exchange Conference convened by the Shenzhen Municipal Party Committee is the second and largest conference concerning cultural construction since the establishment of Shenzhen. It will have nine advanced model individuals and units to pass on their experiences and to hold a lecture on the special subject, "Song of Ideals".

Whether or not this newly formulated "Outline" simultaneously stresses spiritual civilization and material civilization, it has raised to a higher plane an important issue that affects whether the special economic zone enterprises prosper and succeed. It requires the people of the whole city to use communist ideals and communist morality to guide their own words and deeds; to keep a clear head in implementing various specific policies and flexible measures; to some extent introduce, to some extent boycott, particularly when having dealings with international capital; and to step by step become a "Four Haves" generation of new people.

The "Outline", integrates the conditions of the special zone, set forth 10 specific requirements. Points covered in the outline include: the "Three Ardent Loves" [love for the Chinese Communist Party, love for the socialist motherland, and love for the PLA]; to not violate the policies of the special economic zone; to not smuggle, or buy in order to resell illegally; to not seek ill-gotten wealth; to not depart from the correct stand, or from national or personal dignity, in dealing with foreigners; to not practice bribery or accept bribes; family harmony; conjugal love, and so forth.

The "Outline" also sets forth different concrete requirements and stipulations for Party organizations, leading cadres, general Party members, cadres, and the masses; at different levels, as well as various departments and affiliated organizations in the special zone, and will take further steps to enact a series of individual laws and regulations, to achieve laws to depend on and investigations for lawbreaking, in order to ensure the smooth development of socialist spiritual civilization in the special economic zone.

13138/12828
CSO: 4005/415

PUBLISHING WORK TO EMPHASIZE SOCIAL BENEFITS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Comrade Xie Fei Emphasizes that Publishing Work Must Stress Social Benefits; Publishers Will Continuously Provide Spiritual Products to Foster Talented People with the "Four Haves"]

[Text] "Publishing work will attach primary importance to social benefits." This was the demand set forth yesterday afternoon 16 November by Deputy Secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, Xie Fei [6200 7236], at the province-wide symposium on publishing work convened by the Provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department and the provincial publishing house main office. Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the publishing field in our province has developed quickly, expanding from 1 publishing house to more than 10. Published editions of books have grown from 56 million copies of 480 works in 1980, to more than 250 million copies of 1,200 works this year. Of the 90 books recognized in various award-through-discussion activities throughout the country, many were recommended as a reading activities booklist for workers and staff members throughout the country. Nevertheless, we have also published some light reading material that has had bad social effects and is low in literary style. Publishing house directors, editors-in-chief, and responsible comrades in the concerned departments of different publishing houses participating in the conference of over 50 delegates affirmed the achievements of our province's publishing work, and at the same time, conscientiously analyzed the problems that exist and researched the plan for the selection of topics of each publishing house over the course of the Seventh 5-year Plan. Everyone was determined to provide for the people abundant and healthy nourishment for the mind with social benefits as the highest criterion.

This symposium began in Guangzhou on 12 November. Comrade Xie Fei listened to some of the speeches by the comrades during the conference. At yesterday afternoon's summing-up meeting he emphasized and pointed out that a publishing house is a factory that produces spiritual products. The influence on society by the quality of spiritual products will be much greater than the influence on society by material products. Publishing workers should have a high sense of social responsibility, and should conscientiously and on their own initiative, continuously provide spiritual products in order to foster idealistic, moral, literate, disciplined people of talent.

Provincial leader and committee member, Huang Wenyu [7806 2429 0205], and leading cadres of the Provincial Propaganda Department and the provincial publishing house main office addressed the meeting in succession.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HUNAN TRIBUTE TO DECEASED ARMYMAN--According to HUNAN RIBAO, Comrade Zhang Lixian, former political commissar of the Hunan Military District, died of illness in Changsha on 3 April, at the age of 68. On the morning of 12 April, provincial party, government and army leading comrades paid their last tributes to the remains of the deceased at the Changsha Funeral Parlour. In accordance with relevant intentions of the central leadership and the desire of Comrade Zhang Lixian's family members, the funeral service was conducted with simplicity. Provincial party, government, and army leading comrades who paid last tributes to the deceased and presented wreaths included Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Liu Fusheng, and Jiang Jinliu. [Excerpts] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Apr 86 HK] /6662

HENAN POLICIES ON OVERSEAS CHINESE--Our reporter has learned from the ongoing provincial work conference on implementing policies toward overseas Chinese affairs that all returned overseas Chinese or family members of overseas Chinese involved in misjudged and framed cases during and before the Cultural Revolution have been rehabilitated, and their confiscated property has been properly dealt with in accordance with the relevant regulations of the central leadership. To date, some 2,836 discriminative documents of 360 different kinds have been moved from the personal files of 5,203 returned overseas Chinese or family members of overseas Chinese in the province whose cases have been reinvestigated. Over the past few years, 152 returned overseas Chinese and family members of overseas Chinese have joined the CPC; 142 have been promoted to leading posts at different levels; and 510 have been awarded higher technological titles. Proper arrangements have been made and preferential treatment has been given to returned overseas Chinese and family members of overseas Chinese in regard to their housing, the employment and education of their children, and the settlement of new returned overseas Chinese. Policies on private houses of overseas Chinese are being carried out in an all-round way and remarkable results have been achieved in this respect. [Text] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Apr 86 HK] /6662

CSO: 400/5605

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN RECTIFIES PARTY WORK STYLE

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Chen Nengwen [7115 5174 2429]: "Organs At Provincial Level Take the Lead in Rectifying Party Work Style"]

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 22 January the provincial party committee held a meeting of organizations above the department level to discuss the current situation in the regional party work style. It was recognized that since the dissemination of the Central Committee's and State Council's "Circular Concerning Some Serious Problems in Current Party Work Style," some progress has been made in raising the consciousness of regional party cadres toward rectifying their work style and correcting new and inappropriate styles; consolidated action has been taken to investigate a number of cases, to chastise disruptive party members, and to impose criminal penalties on violators of party rules; and the party's political and ideological work has been strengthened by the appearance of some solid leading groups who take seriously the work of rectifying bad habits and who act as a standard against which we should measure our party work style. But it is clear that there are still quite a few problems in the regional party work style. The following unhealthy tendencies which were pointed out by the Central Committee all exist and manifest themselves to different degrees: (1) the appearance of political individualism among a few comrades within certain units must not be tolerated by party discipline; it is an unfortunate legacy of the "Cultural Revolution," corrosive party unity, which must be eradicated. (2) The bureaucratic output of some units is uninspired and aloof and lacks a sense of responsibility toward the masses and an understanding of the new facts of the revolution. These bureaucrats just sit there, passing the buck, hindering progress, and allowing a simple matter to drag unresolved for a year and a half. (3) There has been a proliferation of cliquishness and parochialism within certain units, which is damaging to the national interest. Some people jeopardize the country as a whole by continually telling lies and taking false positions in the interests of the clique. Then again there are units which, for personal profit, cause serious economic damage to the country. All departments, as of the end of 1985, were guilty of the indiscriminate use of goods and bonuses. (4) Some of the party's so-called "labor service companies" have not completely rectified themselves, some having actually become the wasteful "petty treasurers" of their respective units. They are riding on the backs of regional party enterprise, creating something of a nuisance. (5) There is a concern for personal profit and a greed for the good life on the part of the leading

cadres of a small number of units. For example, some refuse to pay the rent for homes which greatly exceed the regulation size for party officials, and then use their official authority to continue occupying the residence after being evicted. Such a striving for power and fortune on the part of unit leaders creates factionalism and attracts ridicule.

Provincial officials emphasized the need to carry on in Comrade Deng Xiaoping's spirit of "few words, much action" in order to solve these problems, rectify the party's work style, correct bad work styles, and eliminate corruption. They stressed the need to grasp these four points: (1) the provincial party must motivate itself to study thoroughly the Central Committee's memorandum. This must definitely not be a study of form, but a study of facts, realistically seeking to solve real problems. The individual units of the regional party committee should review their work of 1985 within the framework of the memorandum and plan accordingly for the requirements of 1986. While taking into account their achievements and progress, they must at the same time investigate problems of discipline and work style and draft a clear-cut program for rectifying the work style and overhauling discipline this year. (2) After the New Year holidays, when the provincial party resumes its investigation into the rectification of the party's work style, it should aim for concrete results and mount an aggressive campaign to correct the six tendencies pointed out in the Central Committee's memorandum, to improve party discipline, and to reform the work styles of the leading cadres. The provincial and departmental leading groups must simultaneously study, investigate, and reform, resolving to change their uproductive habit of blaming everyone but themselves and of talking too much and doing too little. They must deal firmly with the matters of investigation, denunciation, and punishment. (3) The party must pursue its investigation of the most serious cases, no matter where the investigation leads. If it is found that a leading cadre is involved along with his sons and daughters in violations, they must be stopped and the situation immediately resolved. Violators must be punished in accordance with the law. The provincial party will require new tactics, new disciplinary and investigative organs, new political-legal departments, and new intelligence personnel, all of whose energies will be applied mainly to the investigation of cases. Each department must apply its own particular methods and skills toward rectifying disobedience and upholding party principles. (4) The strengthening of ideological education must be coordinated with the establishment of an administrative code, thereby greatly improving party life. The basic policy is to strengthen ideological education, to raise the ideological and political awareness of party members, to strengthen party spirit, and to increase the resistance of cadres to the poisons of capitalistic and feudalistic thinking under a new set of historical conditions. While grasping ideological education it is necessary also to grasp systemic construction by establishing a thoroughly viable administrative code, one which closes all loopholes, ensures perfect control, and consolidates our success.

13157/12859
CSO: 4005/496

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN MINORITY EDUCATION ATTAINS HIGH STANDARDS

OW121341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Kunming, April 12 (XINHUA)--Eight of Yunnan's minority nationalities had more college students, proportionately, than the Han, the biggest ethnic group in China, in 1985.

The southwest China province has 24 minority nationalities. Their population accounts for one third of the province's total.

According to the province's nationalities affairs commission, the college enrolment rate was just 3.94 per 1,000 for the Han nationality in the province.

However, it was 15.9 per 10,000 for the Naxi nationality, 13.34 for the Hui, 10.75 for the Derung, 7.92 for the Bai, 7.48 for the Mongolian, 5.18 for the Nu, 4.7 for the Primi and 4.17 for the Achang.

Before the founding of new China in 1949, the Nu, Derung, Achang and Primi nationalities had to keep records by cutting notches in sticks and tying knots.

Since then, the government has helped minority nationalities to develop education.

In the past three decades, education funds for the minority nationalities have accounted for over 40 percent of the province's total.

In the Nujiang and Xishuangbanna autonomous prefectures, ten teachers' schools have been set up to train teachers for the mionrity nationality areas.

Education departments have also invited teachers from other parts of China to work in Yunnan.

The colleges and universities in Yunnan have adopted preferential measures--like lowering entrance marks--to enrol more students from the minority nationalities.

Now, 88 percent of the school-age children in the minority nationality areas are in school.

The total minority-nationality student body was 1.818 million last year--29 percent of the province's total--against 500,000 in 1980.

In the last five years, colleges and universities nationwide have admitted more than 10,000 students from 24 minority nationalities.

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CSO: 4000/233

NORTHWEST REGION

MAINTAINING STANDARD OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP URGED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Zhang Zhaoxin [1728 0340 2450] and Zhang Ying [1728 5391]]

[Text] In 1985 governmental organizations at all levels under autonomous districts took a big step forward in recruiting intellectuals into the party. Based on the statistics of 51 units, out of 272 new party members developed in the first half of the year, 196 were intellectuals, constituting 77 percent of the total number of new party members. Among newly developed party members, the vast majority are of good quality; however, a few units are beginning to show signs of neglecting the quality and lowering the standards of party membership. This is manifested in the following ways: some basic-level party organizations are singlemindedly pursuing a certain number of party members, adulterating the party's advancement through the academic and pedagogical stages; some party organizations feel that bringing intellectuals into the party is simply a matter of recruiting those old intellectuals who were once victims of leftist persecution, all being targets for development, no matter what their present level of awareness; some party organizations consider all who have not applied for party membership as potential targets for development; and still others use their official authority to recruit some people who do not fully meet the qualifications for party membership. Although these are isolated phenomena, however, if we do not take timely measures to stop them, they will surely have a bad influence on the development process of contemporary party organizations. For these reasons party organizations at every level must correct their ideology and strengthen their leadership in the area of organizational development.

Party organizations at all levels must adopt a "cautionsly positive" approach toward keeping up the standard of party membership and fostering the growth of one-on-one development in order to maintain the party's purity and advancement. The building of the party must be at the heart of socialist modernization.

All levels must sincerely apply themselves to the work of educating, supporting, improving, and testing new applicants for party membership. The organization must arrange for their study of basic party knowledge and for their participation in party activities. It must listen to their opinions and complaints and encourage them to enter the party of their own free will. At the same time the

organizational unit must observe the applicants' habitual behavior, not to criticize but to uphold the standards of party personnel and to prevent those who do not meet the conditions, especially disloyal people, from infiltrating the party.

The development of new party members must be strictly a matter of free will, and organizational procedures such as introduction, discussion, and obtaining the approval of the upper echelons (concerning new members) must not be cursorily performed. Party organizations must also prepare new personnel by guiding their education and pointing out their faults; those who do not respond to repeated teaching and correcting are perhaps not ready for conversion.

Youth league organizations at all levels must endorse the work of recruiting new league members, coordinating quality with quantity. In so doing they will uphold the principle of the unity of quality and quantity and guide the education of new recruits. They must pay special attention to young intellectuals, choosing only "three-good students" (good in health, learning, and work) who can be incorporated into the first line of laborers and farmers without disturbing the policy of "democratic dictatorship" and collective review within the league, in the same manner as is being done at the coordinate levels of the official party organization.

13157/12859
CSO: 4005/496

STATE ARSENAL SELLING AK-47 COPIES IN U.S.

HK130426 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Apr 86 p 6

[Article by Ian Whalley]

[Excerpts] China's state arsenal is flooding the United States with its copy of the famed Russian-designed AK-47 Kalashnikov assault rifle--and American gun fanatics are snapping them up as fast as they can be unloaded at the docks.

The Chinese version of the Avtomat Kalashnikov is the AKS 223 and has been chambered for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's 5.56 mm ammunition by State Arsenal No 416.

Most of the 30 million to 40 million Kalashnikovs manufactured and exported by the Soviet Union take 7.62 mm ammunition.

The version being exported to the United States from China is a semi-automatic, and at U.S.$475 (about HK$3,705) for a rifle with a butt made from hard Manchurian Chu wood, is strong competition for popular semi-automatic M16s manufactured by Colt and Remington which work out at most almost double the price.

The Chinese version being exported to the United States comes with a 30-round box magazine, but a 91-round drum magazine similar to that found on old Thompson "chopper" sub-machineguns is planned for the future at an extra U.S.$149.95 (about HK$1,170).

China adopted the 91-round drum system for the People's Liberation Army in 1984 after three years of intensive tests of the automatic and semi-automatic versions.

Weighing 8.5 lb, the Chinese version is also considerably lighter than the Russian model's 10.25 lb, another feature popular with American gun fanatics.

A pistol version with a 12-inch barrel is also being manufactured in China and this is expected to find its way to the United States before the end of this year.

The Chinese Government has bought a 60 mm hyper-velocity medium support gun from Israeli Military Industries, the Tel Aviv government's arms manufacturer, which is expected to be used on light armoured vehicles in China following field tests.

The United States Marine Corps is also evaluating the Israeli weapon for use on light armoured vehicles.

Although China does not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel, 105 mm tank guns developed and manufactured in Israel are frequently found on Chinese T-69 main battle tanks.

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CSO: 4000/234

PAPER REPORTS ON CAPABILITIES OF NANJING MR RESERVES

Nanjing DONGHAI MINBING [EAST SEA MILITIA] in Chinese No 1, 15 Jan 86 p 23

[Article by Wen Tao [2429 3325] and Gao Lin [7559 2651]: "Reserve Units Certainly Can Carry Out Certain Operational Tasks"]

[Text] With the spirit of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee's directive on strengthening the building of reserve forces and setting up a system for rapid mobilization as its guide, the Nanjing Military Region, from 18 November to 1 December last year, examined in order one battalion in three reserve divisions. The results showed that the situation in building reserves throughout the region is good and that the reserves can carry out certain operational tasks.

The examination was conducted under circumstances in which after the reserve units received a prearranged signal they made advance preparations. From a look at the situation with respect to assembling at the examination points, it was seen that the battalions, which were widely dispersed, moved to assemble fairly quickly. The rate of arrival at the examination points was fairly high, the weapons and equipment they carried met requirements, and they showed that they had the capability to react rapidly to wartime mobilization. In this examination, the reserve cadres at all levels specifically organized the carrying out of each topic. The military quality of the cadres, from battalion commander to squad leader, was fairly good. They proved equal to command at their own levels, and proved that they had the capability to organize training and lead troops in combat. The technical part of the examination was conducted in organic fashion. At the time of the examination, there was bad weather--overcast and rainy, thick fog, and high winds--but the battalions all scored fairly good marks, which reflected the fact that the units' basic training had been fairly solid. The personnel taking part in the examination kept the cardinal principles in mind and took the overall situation into account. They showed that they had the idea of willingly suffering losses in order to strengthen the building of reserves. In the 1st Battalion of a certain regiment in the Nanchang Reserve Division, a battalion that took the examination, there are 52 men from transport specialized households, and their income per day reaches more than 30 yuan. However, after they had received the notice that the examination was to be held, they immediately took part in pre-examination training. They fully reflected the high consciousness and revolutionary style and features of reserve fighters.

9727
CSO: 4005/562

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG MR REVEALS PROBLEMS IN WORK STYLE

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 27 Feb 86 p 6

[Article: "Investigation in Shenyang Military Region Reveals Poor Work Style in Armed Forces Organizations; Officers and Men at Basic Level Are Very Disgusted"]

[Text] Special dispatch from Beijing--The basic-level officers and men of the Chinese Liberation Army--company level and below--are very disgusted with some problems now existing in higher-level organizations, and they have widely expressed their dissatisfaction.

The political department of a certain garrison brigade in Shenyang Military Region made an investigation of this problem, which lasted over a month, and summed up nine aspects, which have a certain representative nature, in the poor work style of organizations at all levels that cause the basic-level officers and men to be disgusted.

First, they are disgusted with the frequent and capricious reports and statistical figures. Particularly at the summing-up time at the half-year mark or the end of the year, the departments of the organizations are out of touch with each other. They make telephone calls to the basic level, wanting from it reports on situations--the number of people and the number of things. The categories of their questions vary, and the basic level is caught unprepared.

Second, they are disgusted with official documents that are devoid of content and duplicative--various kinds of instructions, experiences, circular notices, and so forth and so on.

Third, they are disgusted with the fact that the principal leader must attend any conference whatsoever.

Fourth, they are disgusted with the fact that the organizations shirk responsibility for doing something. For a small matter they must "study, study" and "request instructions, request instructions."

Fifth, they are disgusted with the fact that the organizations constantly demand the companies provide written materials.

Sixth, they are disgusted with the fact that after a company becomes advanced the departments of the headquarters, political department, and logistics department rush headlong into mass action. Experiences must be written down, and film recordings must be made; on-the-spot meetings must be convened, and people must look around.

Seventh, they are disgusted with the fact that the organizations must take on everything.

Eighth, they are disgusted with the fact that the organizations at will temporarily transfer officers and men, and some of them don't even let the basic level know about the transfers beforehand. The temporarily transferred officers and men are not strictly managed, and when problems with them crop up the problems are pushed off to the companies.

Ninth, they are disgusted with the organizations' "selected grassroots points for gathering data," "report-type selected grassroots points," and "special care-type selected grassroots points." Some organizations send people to basic-level selected points not for the purpose of solving problems but for the purpose of getting source materials, after which they "leg it," some without giving the least attention to the problems, a situation which is unfavorable for the basic level.

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CSO: 4005/562

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LAX DISCIPLINE IN PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE REVEALED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 11 Mar 86 p 5

[Article: "Telephonic Conference of General Headquarters Reveals Lax Discipline in Armed Police Units, Increase in Troublesome Incidents After Spring Festival Began"]

[Text] Special dispatch from Beijing--On the afternoon of 27 February, the General Headquarters of the Chinese Armed Police Units held a telephonic conference in which it stressed that hard work must be done to reduce firmly the occurrence of various types of troublesome incidents. This conference was held because there has been an increase in troublesome incidents since the Spring Festival began, and a major cause of their occurrence is lax discipline.

The was the second telephonic conference in one month since 4 February. Political Commissar Zhang Xiufu [1728 4423 1133] presided over it.

Deputy Commander Fan Zhilun [4636 1807 0243] said at the conference: After the 4 February telephonic conference, all units took some measures to prevent troublesome incidents, but they produced little result. Since the Spring Festival began, troublesome incidents have still occurred in many units. We must arouse a high degree of attention on the part of leaders at all levels to take practical, effective measures to bring down firmly the number of various types of troublesome incidents.

Fan Zhilun called on leaders at all levels to put truly the work of preventing troublesome incidents on their daily agenda, truly make the principal duty of cadres at all levels, and truly make it an important criterion for judging the quality of their work.

When speaking about how, fundamentally, to prevent troublesome incidents, Fan Zhilun said: First, we must firmly implement the policy of "administering the police with strictness," strictly rectifying work style and discipline and overcoming the phenomenon of laxness. An important reason the occurrence of troublesome incidents in some units is that management is not strict and

discipline is lax. In the first half of this year, we must universally carry out in the armed police units a rectification in work style and discipline, and make the one-day life system and the police bearing, conduct and discipline the breakthrough points in the rectification.

Second, we must strictly implement rules and regulations. We are now stressing regularization, that is, we are demanding that things be done in accordance with ordinances and laws and with all rules and regulations now in effect. Whether ordinances and laws can be enforced is an important matter relating to whether the fighting effectiveness of the armed police units can be improved, and is also an important matter relating to whether troublesome incidents can be prevented.

Third, we must put the focus of preventing troublesome incidents on managing people well, managing firearms and ammunition well, and managing vehicles well. The headquarters political and logistics organizations must establish the idea of a "game of chess," closely coordinating and jointly managing things.

Fourth, we must strengthen the sense of responsibility of police officers. Police officers must have a strong sense of responsibility for cherishing their men, patiently and painstakingly doing good political and ideological work and working hard to wipe out troublesome incidents in their embryonic stage.

In the final speech Political Commissar Zhang Xiufu pointed out emphatically: Currently we must get a good grip on the important matter of straightening out party style. Party committees at all levels must organize party members to make good comparisons and checkups. When they discover a problem, they must solve it. When they discover an unhealthy tendency, they must timely resolve it. In particular, they certainly must investigate and handle major cases conscientiously, and certainly must not be softhearted. With regard to some problems, they must not only find the responsibilities of the persons concerned, but also find the responsibilities of the leading cadres. Those who should be punished must be punished, and those who should be dismissed from their posts must be dismissed from their posts. "Administering the police with strictness" first of all means strict leadership and strict police and military affairs; it will not do to only be strict with the lower level and not with the higher level.

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BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA-YI WARNS NOT TO TRUST U.S. IMPERIALISTS

OW151335 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] It is reported that recently, an astronautics delegation from our country visited the United States and, during the visit, invited American astronautical experts to come to China to visit our rocket launch sites and other astronautical projects. This cannot but arouse our grave concern because, first, this might reveal our secrets to the Americans and second, the Americans will further attempt to ask our country to participate in their Star Wars program.

The Sino-U.S. talks on establishing a U.S. monitoring station in Xinjiang were conducted under completely secret conditions at the beginning. Later, however, the Americans purposely disclosed to outsiders these important, secret talks in order to achieve certain ulterior goals. Here, it should be pointed out that the United States has perpetrated the so-called [words indistinct] mistake on every occasion that involved the interests of our two countries.

Former U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and a Chinese leader reached agreement on establishing a radar station in Xinjiang to monitor rocket launches. The work of building such a radar station should proceed under the strictest, secret conditions, but the Americans leaked information, making known to the public the confidential work of setting up the radar installation in Xinjiang, thereby committing a sinister act that was harmful to our country. This matter has gone by for years, but we must bear in mind that after secret talks with U.S. representatives on important issues, especially military issues, the Americans have sooner or later revealed the contents of the talks.

As everyone knows, the Americans always have a premeditated plan for what they do; obviously, the Americans make public secret information for the purpose of achieving ulterior but significant goals. In the first place, they want to lose no time in revealing to the world that they have begun military cooperation with China and have further drawn the Chinese to their side. By so doing, they hope to damage China's prestige among those who are struggling against the U.S. imperialists. Second, while boasting about their military cooperation with us, the Americans have insidiously threatened their Asian and African allies with the sinister allegation that the Chinese communists are strengthening military forces so as to draw these allies thoroughly into a global anticommunist alliance. Last, the Americans have deliberately made

public the information on establishing the U.S. radar monitoring station in Xinjiang so as to sharpen the relations between China and its northern neighbor.

As can be seen from the above, the Americans act on the basis of their own private interests in whatever they do. They are the most unreliable partners. At any time and in any matter, we should not trust the U.S. imperialists.

/12913
CSO: 4005/602

BA-YI RADIO VIEWS WEINBERGER'S ASIAN-PACIFIC VISITS

OW160601 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin To China 1215 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has concluded a visit to U.S. allies in the Asian-Pacific region. During his trip, the U.S. military chieftain deceitfully raised a hue and cry about the so-called threat of communist expansion and forced the U.S. allies in the Asian-Pacific region to support its policies in the region. He also instigated them to provoke other countries so as to further exacerbate the regional and world situations.

In South Korea, Weinberger called on the South Korean dictatorial clique to increase its military personnel and more resolutely resist the so-called threat from the North. His intention was to intensify the tension on the Korean peninsula and sabotage the chances for a North-South peace dialogue.

During his visit to the Philippines, Weinberger demanded that the new Philippine leaders there agree to preserve the large U.S. military bases in the country. On the one hand he promised massive economic aid, and on the other hand warned that the new leaders would not be able to remain in power without U.S. support.

During his visit to South Korea, Weinberger inspected one of the U.S. bases equipped with nuclear missiles, where a special military exercise was held for him. In the dark of night, base personnel held an emergency alert during which they manned their positions, and aimed their missiles at other countries, including our country. After the exercise, Weinberger praised the missile personnel for their agility and precision. All in all, the U.S. military chieftain's trip was marked by flagrant provocations from beginning to end. Weinberger's trip once again proves that the U.S. imperialists will never abandon their conspiracy against our country and the world's people. Our Army men and people should heighten their vigilance a hundred times over the U.S. imperialists' evil designs.

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END

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5 MAY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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5 MAY 1986

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GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CIVIL CODE PUBLISHED

OW210529 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0004 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--The General Principles of Civil Code of the People's Republic of China (adopted by the 4th Session of the Sixth NPC on 12 April 1986):

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General Principles of Civil Code of the People's Republic of China

* * *

Chapter 1

Fundamental Principles

Article 1. In order to protect the lawful civil rights and interests of citizens and legal persons, and correctly readjust civil relations to meet the needs of the development of the cause of socialist modernization, this Civil Code is hereby formulated in accordance with the Constitution and our country's actual situation, after summing up experiences in the practice of civil activities.

Article 2. The Civil Code of the People's Republic of China readjusts relations with respect to property, and personal relations among citizens and legal persons of equal entities and those between such citizens and legal persons.

Article 3. Positions of Litigants in Civil Activities are equal.

Article 4. Civil activities should be in compliance with the principles of voluntariness, fairness, compensation of equal value, honesty, and credibility.

Article 5. Lawful rights and interests of citizens and legal persons are protected by law, no organizations or individuals are allowed to infringe upon them.

Article 6. Civil activities must be in adherence with the law; if no relevant stipulations are provided under the law, such activities should be in adherence with state policy.

Article 7. Civil activities should respect social ethics, should not harm social public interests, undermine state economic plans, or disrupt social economic order.

Article 8. Except as stipulated otherwise by law, civil activities within the sphere of the People's Republic of China apply the laws of the People's Republic of China.

Except as stipulated otherwise by law, the stipulations of this code on citizens apply to foreigners and persons without nationality within the sphere of the People's Republic of China.

Chapter 2

Citizen (Natural Person)

Section 1. Civil Rights Competence and Civil Conduct Competence

Article 9. A citizen is entitled to civil rights from birth to death, enjoys civil rights according to law, and shoulders civil responsibilities.

Article 10. The civil rights competence of all citizens is equal.

Article 11. Citizens of 18 and over are adults, having full civil conduct competence and independently able to conduct civil activities. They are persons full responsible for their civil conduct.

A citizen who has reached the age of 16, but not that of 18, is regarded as a person full responsible for his civil conduct, provided that the source of his income is mainly from his own labor.

Article 12. A minor, who has reached the age of 10, is a person with limited responsibility for civil conduct, who may carry out civil activities corresponding to his age and intellect. In conducting other civil activities, he shall be represented by his legal representatives, or obtain the consent of his legal representatives.

A minor who has not reached the age of 10 is not responsible for civil conduct and shall be represented by his legal representatives in civil activities.

Article 13. A mentally ill person, unable to recognize his own conduct, is a person not responsible for his civil conduct. He shall be represented by his legal representative in civil activities.

A mentally ill person, unable to fully recognize his own conduct, is a person with limited responsibility for his civil conduct. He may carry out civil activities corresponding to his mental health. In conducting other civil activities, he shall be represented by his legal representative or obtain the consent of his legal representative.

Article 14. The guardian of a person with no or limited responsibility for civil conduct is his legal representative.

Article 15. The address of a citizen is the dwelling place where he has made his household registration. If his regular dwelling place is inconsistent with his address, the regular dwelling place shall be regarded as his address.

Section 2. Guardianship

Article 16. The parents of a minor are his guardians.

Persons in the following categories shall act as the competent guardian for a minor whose parents are dead or lack the competence to be his guardian:

a. Parential or maternal grandparents;

b. older brothers or sisters;

c. other closely related relatives or friends willing to shoulder guardianship responsibility and to get approval from the unit or units to which their parents belonged or belong or from the neighborhood or village committees where the minor resides.

In the case of a dispute over who should be the guardian, the unit or units to which the parents of the minor belonged or belong, or the neighborhood or village committees where the minor resides, should appoint a guardian from among his close relatives. If there is disagreement over the appointment, a law suit may be filed in the people's court for an adjudication.

If there are no persons listed in the above two sections available to be the guardian, the unit or units to which the parents of the minor belonged or belong, the neighborhood or village committee where the minor resides, or the civil affairs department shall act as guardian.

Article 17. A person from the following categories shall act as guardian for a mentally ill person who has not or limited responsibility for social conduct:

a. spouse;

b. parents;

c. adult children;

d. other close relatives;

e. other closely-related relatives or friends who are willing to shoulder guardianship responsibility and who obtain approval from the unit to which the mentally ill person belongs or from the neighborhood or village committees where he resides.

In the case of a dispute over who should be the guardian, the unit to which the mentally ill person belongs, or the neighborhood or village committees where he resides, shall appoint a guardian from among his close relatives. If there is disagreement over the appointment, a law suit may be filed in the people's court for an adjudication.

If there are no persons listed in the above section available to be a guardian, the unit to which the mentally ill person belongs, the neighborhood or village committees where he resides, or the civil affairs department shall act as his guardian.

Article 18. A guardian should fulfill his duty of guardianship and protect the person, property, and other lawful rights and interests of the person under his guardianship. Except for the interest of the person under his guardianship, a guardian is not allowed to handle the property of the person under his guardianship.

The rights of a guardian to fulfill his guardianship in accordance with the law are protected by the law.

A guardian who does not fulfill the rights of guardianship, or infringes upon the lawful rights and interests of the person under his guardianship, should bear responsibility; a guardian who creates property losses to the person under his guardianship should be responsible to compensate for any losses. The people's court may abrogate the qualification of the guardian.

Article 19. A person who shares interests with a mental patient may apply to the people's court for announcements that the mental patient is incompetent of civil conduct, or is limited in such competence.

In accordance with his health recovery situation, and at his own request or at the request of the person who shares interests with him, the people's court may announce that the person who was declared by the court as incompetent of civil conduct, or as limited in such competence, is limited in civil conduct competence or is fully competent of civil conduct.

Section 3. Announcements of Disappearance and Death

Article 20. A person who shares interests with a citizen whose whereabouts have been unknown for 2 years may apply to the people's court for an announcement that the citizen is a missing person.

For persons whose whereabouts were unknown during a period of war, the time of their unknown whereabouts shall be counted from the date when the war ended.

Article 21. A missing person's property should be placed in the custody of his spouse, parents, adult children, or other closely related relatives and friends. In cases of disputed custody, where there are no such persons as stipulated above, or where the persons stipulated above are incapable of taking custody, the property of the missing person shall be placed in the custody of a person appointed by the people's court.

Taxes and debts owed by a missing person, and other expenses which he should have paid, shall be paid by the person who takes the custody from the property of the missing person.

Article 22. In cases where a person who was announced as a missing person reappears, or where his whereabouts are ascertained, the people's court should, at the request of the person himself or the person sharing his interests revoke the announcement of his disappearance.

Article 23. For a citizen who is in one of the following situations, the person sharing his interests may apply to the people's court for an announcement of his death:

A. His whereabouts are unknown for 4 years;

B. His whereabouts are unknown for 2 years from the date of an accident in which he was involved.

For persons whose whereabouts were unknown during a period of war, the time of their unknown whereabouts shall be counted from the date when the war ended.

Article 24. In cases where a person who was announced as dead, or where there is accurate information that he is alive, the people's court should, at the request of the person himself, or the person sharing his interests, revoke the announcement of his death.

The civil code conduct carried out by the person competent of civil conduct during the period of the announcement of his death shall be valid.

Article 25. A person whose death announcement was revoked has the right to request the return of his property. The citizen or organization that obtained his property in accordance with the inheritance law should return the original article, or make proper compensation if the original article cannot be returned.

Section 4. Individual Industrial and Commercial Households; Rural Contracting Households

Article 26. Individual industrial and commercial households mean citizens who engage in industrial and commercial businesses within the sphere permitted by law after obtaining approval for their registrations according to law. Individual industrial and commercial households may use characters and numbers they themselves designate.

Article 27. The members of the rural collective economic organization are called rural contracted households if they engage in commodity business according to contracts within limits permitted by the law.

Article 28. The legitimate rights and interests of individual industrial and commercial households and rural contracted households are protected by the law.

Article 29. The debts of an individual industrial and commercial household or a rural contracted household should be paid with the individual's property as the guarantee if the business is conducted by an individual and with the family's property as the guarantee if the business is conducted by a family.

Section 5. Individual Partnership

Article 30. An individual partnership refers to more than two citizens contractually associated and working together in a business with each providing funds, material objects, techniques, and so on.

Article 31. Partners should make a written agreement on the sum of funds each is to provide, the distribution of profits, the responsibility for debts, the joining of and withdrawal from partnership and the ending of partnership.

Article 32. The property provided by partners should be managed and used by partners on a unified basis.

The property accumulated in the partners' business belongs to all partners.

Article 33. An individual partnership may provide the name of its business, have the name approved for registration according to law, and conduct business within the limits as approved for registration.

Article 34. An individual partnership's business activities should be jointly decided on by its partners. Partners have the right to conduct business and supervise it.

Partners may elect a responsible person. All partners should undertake the civil responsibility for the responsible person and other personnel's business activities.

Article 35. A partnership's debts should be paid with each partners' property as the guarantee in accordance with the proportion of the amounts of funds each partner provides or according to the agreement made.

Except as stipulated otherwise by law, partners should undertake joint liability for their partnership's debts. A partner who pays the partnership's debts more than he should has the right to seek compensation from the other partners.

Chapter 3

Legal Person

Section 1. General Stipulations

Article 36. A legal person is an organization competent for civil rights and conducts, independently enjoying civil rights according to the law and undertaking civil liability.

A legal person's competence for civil rights and conducts begins when the legal person is established and finishes when the legal person ends.

Article 37. A legal person should have the following qualifications:

A. It must be established according to the law;

B. It has the necessary property or funds;

C. It has its own name, organization and office building;

D. It is capable of independently undertaking civil liability.

Article 38. According to the law or the regulations on the organization of the legal person, the responsible person exercising the functions and the powers on behalf of the legal person is the legal person's legal representative.

Article 39. A legal person's residence is a place where its main administrative body is located.

Article 40. When a legal person terminates, it should go into liquidation according to the law and stop all other activities.

Section 2. Legal Person of Enterprise

Article 41. A state enterprise or a collective enterprise is qualified as a legal person if it has the amounts of funds as stipulated by the state, the regulations on its organization and its organization body and office, and is capable of independently undertaking civil liability with approval for registration by the organ in charge.

Chinese-foreign joint ventures, Chinese-foreign cooperative enterprises and foreign enterprises established in the territories of the People's Republic of China which have the qualifications of a legal person should register themselves with the industrial and commercial administrative organizations according to the law and become qualified as Chinese legal persons.

Article 42. Legal persons of enterprises should do business within the limits approved for registration.

Article 43. Legal persons of enterprises should assume civil liability for the business activities of their legal representatives and other working personnel.

Article 44. Legal persons of enterprises should register themselves with organs of registration when there is splitting, merging or any other important change and make an announcement of it.

When a legal person of enterprise is split or merged, its rights and liability should be enjoyed and assumed by the legal person after the change.

Article 45. A legal person of enterprise terminates for one of the following reasons:

A. It is revoked according to the law;

B. It is disbanded;

C. It declares bankruptcy;

D. other reasons.

Article 46. When a legal person of enterprise terminates, it should deregister itself with the organization of registration and make a public announcement of the termination.

Article 47. When a legal person of enterprises dissolves, it should establish a liquidation organization to go into liquidation. When a legal person of enterprise is revoked or declares bankruptcy, the organization in charge or the people's court should organize units and personnel concerned to establish a liquidation organization to go into liquidation.

Article 48. A legal person of state enterprise should assume civil liability with property which the state authorizes it to manage. A legal person of collective enterprise should assume civil liability with property which the enterprise owns. Legal persons of Chinese-foreign joint ventures, Chinese-foreign cooperative enterprises and foreign enterprises should assume civil liability with property which the enterprises own, except as stipulated otherwise by law.

Article 49. In addition to the legal person assuming liability, the legal representative may also be given disciplinary sanctions and ordered to pay a fine, and if a crime has been committed, investigated to affix responsibility for the criminal case, if a legal person of enterprise has committed any one of the following violations:

A. Illegally doing business beyond the limits as registered with approval of the organization of registration;

B. Withholding the true situation from the registration organization and the tax organization and practicing fraud;

C. Secretly taking out funds or hiding property to evade creditors;

D. Handling property without authorization after the legal person is dissolved, revoked and declared bankrupt;

E. Failing to apply for registration and make public announcement in reasonable time when the legal person changes or terminates, thus causing persons who have common interests to suffer heavy losses;

F. Engaging in other activities prohibited by law and damaging the interests of the state or the common interests of society.

Section 3. Legal Person of Official Organization, Institution and Social Organization

Article 50. An official organization which has independent funds is qualified as a legal person on the day it is established.

An institution or social organization which has the qualifications of a legal person and need not register itself as a legal person according to law is qualified as a legal person on the day it is established; those which need to register themselves as legal persons according to law can be qualified as legal persons after their registration is approved.

Section 4. Joint Business

Article 51. When a new economic entity born of joint business between enterprises or between an enterprise and an institution independently assumes civil liability and has the qualifications of a legal person, it can be qualified as a legal person after the organization in charge approves its registration.

Article 52. If a joint business or a cooperative business between enterprises or between an enterprise and an institution does not have the qualifications of a legal person, all parties of the joint business should, in accordance with the proportion of the amounts of funds each party has provided or by agreement, assume civil liability with the property each party owns or manages. Those which assume joint liability according to law or by agreement should assume joint liability.

Article 53. In the case of a joint business between enterprises or between an enterprise and an institution, if the contract states each party will independently conduct business, its rights and liability should be stipulated by contract, and civil liability should be assumed by each party.

Chapter 4

Civil Code Conduct and Delegation

Section 1. Civil Code Conduct

Article 54. Civil code conduct is a citizen's or a legal person's legitimate act to establish, change and terminate civil rights and civil liability.

Article 55. Civil code conduct should have the following qualifications:

A. The person is correspondingly competent for civil conduct;

B. The person can express his true intention;

C. The person does not violate the law or the common interests of society.

Article 56. Civil code conduct may adopt a written form, verbal form or other forms. If the law stipulates that a special form should be adopted, the law should be observed.

Article 57. Civil legal acts shall have a binding legal force once they are initiated. The performer shall not alter or rescind his act unless he does so in accordance with the law or his obtained the other party's consent.

Article 58. The following civil acts are null and void:

A. Those performed by someone without the capacity for executing a civil act;

B. Those not independently performable in accordance with the law by someone with limited capacity for executing a civil act;

C. Those performed by someone against his true intentions as a result of cheating, coercion, or exploitation of his unfavorable position by the other party;

D. Those performed through malicious collusion and detrimental to the interests of the state, the collectives, or a third party;

E. Those violating the law or the common interests of society;

F. Economic contracts in violation of state directive plans; and

G. Those performed under the guise of legitimacy in order to conceal their illegitimate purposes.

Civil acts, which are null and void, are not considered to have been legally binding at any point since they were initiated.

Article 59. One party is entitled to apply to a people's court or an arbitration agency for altering or rescinding the following civil acts:

A. those executed by a performer who has a serious misunderstanding of the contents of the acts; and

B. those which are obviously unfair.

Rescinded civil acts are considered null and void since the point at which they were initiated.

Article 60. Civil acts, which are partially null and void, shall not affect the validity of other portions. Such portions shall remain valid.

Article 61. After a civil act has been determined to be null and void or has been rescinded, the performing party shall return the property secured by virtue of such an act to the party who has sustained a loss. The erring party shall compensate the other party who has suffered a loss as a result of the act. If both sides have committed errors, they shall assume their respective shares of the liability.

If both sides have maliciously conspired to perform civil acts which are detrimental to the interests of the state, the collectives, or a third party, they shall surrender the property they have obtained to the state or to the collictives, or return the property to the third party.

Article 62. Civil legal acts may contain conditions. Such civil acts shall take effect if they comply with the conditions.

Section 2. Delegation

Article 63. Citizens and legal persons may perform civil legal acts through delegates.

Within the authorized scope of delegation, a delegate may perform civil letal acts in the delegant's name. The delegant undertakes the civil liability for the delegate's acts of delegation.

Civil legal acts, which are to be performed personally, pursuant to relevant legal provisions or to the agreement entered into by the two sides, shall not be delegated.

Article 64. Delegation includes entrusted delegation, legal representation, and appointed representation.

While an entrusted delegate exercises the rights of delegation pursuant to the delegant's entrustment, a legal representative or an appointed representative exercises his rights of delegation pursuant to relevant legal provisions or to the instructions of a people's court or the appointing unit.

Article 65. Entrusted delegation of civil legal acts may be effected in writing or verbally. Where legal provisions require written forms, said delegation shall be effected in writing.

Where entrusted delegation in writing is involved, the instrument of authorization shall contain the delegate's name, the delegated tasks, and the authorized scope and term, and shall be signed or stamped by the entruster.

If the instrument of authorization is not clear as to the power authorized, the delegation shall assume the civil liability toward a third party, and the delegate shall be held jointly liable.

Article 66. The delegant shall assume the civil liability for acts performed in the absence of delegation, or beyond the authorized scope, or after the delegation has terminated, only if he recognizes said acts after they were performed. The performer shall assume the civil liability for acts not so recognized. Failure to repudiate a civil act, which one realizes is being executed in one's name, shall be deemed as consent.

The delegate shall assume the civil liability for damage down to the delegant as a result of the former's failure to perform his duties.

If the delegate and a third party have colluded to impair the delegant's interests, the delegate and said third party shall be held jointly liable.

If a third party is aware of the absence of delegation, or the abuse of the delegated powers, or the termination of delegation, and still executes a civil act in conjunction with the performer, with the results that damage has been done to other people, said third party and the performer shall be held jointly liable.

Article 67. If the delegate still carries out the delegated tasks despite his knowledge of their illegal nature, or if the delegant fails to take objection to the delegate's acts despite his knowledge of their law-breaking nature, the delegant and the delegate shall be held jointly liable.

Article 68. When the entrusted delegate finds it necessary to transfer his duties to another delegate to protect the delegant's interests, he shall obtain the delegant's prior consent. If the delegant's prior consent has not been obtained, the matter shall be reported to the delegant promptly after the act was performed. If the delegant does not consent, the delegate shall assume the civil liability for the acts executed by the transferee, unless in emergency circumstances which necessitate a transfer of delegation in order to safeguard the delegant's interests.

Article 69. The delegation ends in any of the following cases:

A. when the period of delegation has expired, or when the job delegated has been fulfilled;

B. when the delegate has canceled the delegation, or the delegate has quit the job of delegation;

C. when the delegate has died;

D. when the delegant has lost the ability of civil action; or

E. the legal person of the delegant or delegate has ended.

Article 70. Legal representation or appointed representation ends in any of the following cases:

A. when the ability of civil action has been gained or restored to the person being represented;

B. the person being represented or the attorney has died;

C. When the attorney has lost the ability of civil action;

D. when the people's court or unit appointed as the attorney has canceled its representation; or

E. when the guardianship relation between the person being represented and the representative has ended for other reasons.

Chapter 5

Civil Rights

Section 1. Property Ownership and Property Rights in Relation to Property Ownership

Article 71. Property ownership means that the owner has legal rights of possessing, utilizing, making profit from and disposing of the property.

Article 72. The obtaining of property ownership must not violate the stipulations of the law. With the exception of cases for which the law stipulates otherwise or for which an agreement has been reached between the parties concerned, the ownership of property obtained by contract or other legal means is transferred simultaneously with the transfer of the property itself.

Article 73. State property belongs to the whole people.

State property is sacred and inviolable and is banned from seizure, encroachment, private sharing out, retention, and destruction by any organization or individual.

Article 74. The property of collective organizations of the working masses belongs to the collective organizations of the working masses which invludes:

A. land, forests, mountains, grassland, undeveloped land, and beaches owned by the collective as stipulated by law;

B. property owned by the collective economic organizations;

C. collectively owned buildings, reservoirs, farmland, water conservancy installations, and educational, scientific, cultural, public health, and sports facilities; and

D. other property collectively owned.

According to the law, collectively owned land belongs to the village peasants collectively and is operated and managed by the village agricultural production cooperative, other collective agricultural economic organizations, or the village people's committee. Land already possessed by the town (township) peasant collective economic organizations may be collectively owned by the town (township) peasants.

Collectively owned property is protected by law from seizure, encroachment, sharing out, destruction, illegal sealing-off, distraining, freezing or confiscation by any organization or individual.

Article 75. A citizen's individual property includes a citizen's legitimate income, house, savings, living necessities, cultural relics, books, forest trees, livestock, means of production permitted by law for ownership by citizens, and other legitimate property.

A citizen's legitimate property is protected by law from seizure, encroachment, and destruction, or from any illegal sealing-off, distraining, freezing or confiscation by any organization or individual.

Article 76. A citizen has the right to inheritance under the law.

Article 77. The legitimate property of social organizations, including religious organizations, is protected by law.

Article 78. Property may jointly owned by two or more citizens or legal persons.

Joint ownership is divided into two types of ownership, namely, ownership by shares and common ownership. In a joint ownership by shares, the parties, while enjoying their rights of ownership according to their shares, also share in the obligations. In a common ownership, the parties concerned equally share in the rights and obligations.

Each party in a joint ownership by shares has the right to quit the ownership and get his or her share of property from the joint ownership or put the share or shares on sale. However, if it is put on sale, other party or parties of the joint ownership enjoy priority over a third party in buying it if the terms they offer match those offered by the third party.

Article 79. Buried or concealed objects without known owners belong to the state. The unit or individual who turns them in, however, should be commended or given a material reward by the unit receiving the objects.

Lost objects, flotsam, or stray animals should be returned to their rightful owners when found. Any costs incurred, however, should be reimbursed by the owners.

Article 80. According to law, state-owned land may be used by units under the ownership system of the whole people or by units under the collective ownership system when decided by law. While the state protects its right of utilization and income from the land, the using units have the obligation of managing, protecting, and properly utilizing the land.

The right of citizens and collectives of contracting and managing land owned by the collective or owned by the state but used by the collective is protected by law. The rights and obligations of the two sides of a land contract are stipulated in the contract signed in accordance with the law.

Land may not be bought, sold, rented out, mortgaged, or transferred by any illegal means.

Article 81. State-owned natural resources--including forests, mountains, grassland, undeveloped land, beaches, water areas, and others--may be legally used by units under the ownership system of the whole people or by units under the collective ownership system when decided by law. The state protects its rights of utilization and income, while the using units have the obligation of managing, protecting, and properly using the land.

State-owned mineral resources may be legally mined by units under the ownership system of the whole people and the collective ownership system or by citizens. The state protects their right of legal mining.

The right of citizens and collectives of legally contracting and managing forests, mountains, grassland, undeveloped land, beaches, watery areas owned by the collectives or by the state but used by the collectives are protected by law. The rights and obligations of the two sides of a contract are provided in the contract in accordance with the law.

State-owned mineral resources and waters as well as forests, mountains, grassland, undeveloped land, and beaches owned by the state but legally belonging to the collectives may not be bought, sold, rented out, mortgaged, or trasnferred by any illegal means.

Article 82. As protected by law, enterprises under the ownership system of the whole people enjoy the right of management over properties which the state has assigned them the right of management and control.

Article 83. In the interest of production and convenience and for the sake of unity, mutual assistance, and fair play, all parties bordering a piece of real estate should cooperate with one another in correctly handling problems such as water supply, drainage, passageway, ventilation, and lighting. Anyone who brings inconveniences or causes losses to one's neighbor, should sthop doing so, eliminate the causes, and make compensation for the losses.

Section 2. Creditor's Rights

Article 84. A debt represents a special relationship between rights and obligations existing between the parties concerned which is either agreed upon in a contract or stipulated by law. The party enjoying a creditor's rights is the creditor, while the party shouldering the obligations is the debtor.

A creditor has the right to demand the debrot fulfill the obligations agreed upon in a contract or stipulated by law.

Article 85. A contract is an agreement whereby the concerned parties establish, change, or end their civil relations. Contracts established according to the law are protected by law.

Article 86. When there are two or more creditors to the same debt, each will share in the rights according to each's share in the credit. When there are two or more debtors to the same credit, each will share in the obligations according to each's share in the debt.

Article 87. According to stipulations of the law or agreements between the parties concerned, when either side of creditors or debtors has two or more persons, every creditor has the right to demand that the debtor side honor its obligations, and each debtor has the obligation to pay off the whole debt. The party who paid off the whole debt, however, has the right to ask all other debtors involved to pay their share of the debt.

Article 88. The parties to a contract shall fully discharge their obligations pursuant to the terms specified in the contract.

The following provisions shall apply if the contract terms regarding quality, time limit, location, and prices are ambiguous and cannot be determined in the context of other relevant terms in the contract or through an agreement between the parties:

A. If the quality requirements are unclear, the state quality standards shall apply. If there are no state quality standards, ordinary standards shall apply.

B. If the period for fulfilling the obligations is uncertain, the debtor may fulfill his obligations toward the creditor at any time. The creditor may similarly demand that the debtor perform his obligations at any time, provided that sufficient notice has been given to the other side.

C. If the location for fulfilling the obligations is not plainly stated, the place of the party receiving the payment shall apply, provided that the payment is in currency. In case of other means of payment, the place of the party fulfilling the obligations shall apply.

D. If the prices are not clear, the state prices shall apply. If there are no state prices, market prices or prices of similar commodities or remunerations for similar labor services shall be taken into account in determining the prices.

If the contract does not provide for the right for patent application, the party, who has completed the invention, is entitled to apply for a patent right.

If the contract does not provide for the right to use scientific and technological results, both parties are entitled to use said results.

Article 89. Pursuant to legal provisions or arrangements of the parties, the following methods may be taken to guarantee the discharge of liabilities.

A. The guarantor guarantees the creditor that the debtor shall discharge his liabilities. If the debtor fails to discharge his liabilities, the guarantor shall fulfill the obligations or undertake joint liability pursuant to the relevant provisions. After discharging the liabilities, the guarantor is entitled to demand repayment from the debtor.

B. The debtor or a third party may offer a specific piece of property as a pledge. If the debtor fails to discharge his liabilities, the creditor is entitled to convert the pledge into money or to obtain repayment on a priority basis from the money secured from selling off the pledge pursuant to relevant legal provisions.

C. Within the framework of relevant legal provisions, a party may pledge a deposit with the other party. After the debtor has discharged his liabilities, the deposit shall either be surrendered in partial payment of the debts or retrieved. The party who lodges a deposit is not entitled to demand return of the deposit if he fails to discharge his liabilities. The party who accepts a deposit shall repay the other side twice the amount of the deposit if he fails to discharge his liabilities.

D. The party, who takes possession of the other side's property pursuant to the contract terms, is entitled to retain said property if the other party fails to pay the amount due in accordance with the contract within the specified period, and may satisfy his claim on a priority basis by converting the retained property into money or with the money obtained from selling off said property pursuant to relevant legal provisions.

Article 90. Legitimate loan relationships are protected by the law.

Article 91. A party to a contract shall obtain the other party's consent and shall not seek profits if he transfers all or part of the contractual rights or obligations to a third party. For those contracts which are subject to state approval under relevant legal provisions, the approval of the original approving organ shall be obtained, except where there are other legal or contractual provisions.

Article 92. If profits acquired improperly or without a legal basis have resulted in another person's loss, the ill-gotten profits shall be returned to the person who has incurred the loss.

Article 93. A person who takes care of or provides services on an obligation not legally or contractually required in order to protect another person's interests is entitled to claim reimbursement from the beneficiary of the expenses involved.

Section 3. Intellectual Property Rights

Article 94. Citizens and legal persons who enjoy copyrights may sign, issue, or publish their copyrighted works, or obtain remunerations in accordance with the law.

Article 95. The patent rights obtained by citizens and legal persons in accordance with the law are protected by the law.

Article 96. The exclusive rights to use trademarks obtained by legal person individual industrialists and business persons, and individual partnerships are protected by the law.

Article 97. Citizens who have made discoveries are entitled to the right of discovery. A discoverer has the right to apply for and receive certificates of discovery, bonuses, or other awards.

Citizens who have made inventions or other scientific and technological achievements have the right to apply for and receive honor certificates, bonuses, or other awards.

Section 4. Personal Rights

Article 98. Citizens enjoy the right of life and health.

Article 99. Citizens, who enjoy the right of personal name, are entitled to decide, use, or change their personal names in accordance with relevant provisions. The interference, usurpation, and imitation of personal names are prohibited.

Legal persons, individual industrialists and business persons, and individual partnerships enjoy the right of name. Legal persons of enterprises, individual industrialists and business persons, and individual partnerships are entitled to the use and transfer of possession of their own names in accordance with the law.

Article 100. Citizens enjoy the right of portrait. Without consent of a citizen in person, the use of a citizen's portrait for profit is prohibited.

Article 101. Citizens and legal persons enjoy the right of reputation. The honor of a citizen is protected by law. It is prohibited to impair the reputation of a citizen or legal person by insults, libel, or other means.

Article 102. Citizens and legal persons enjoy the right of honor. It is prohibited to deprive the honorary titles of citizens and legal persons in violation of the law.

Article 103. Citizens enjoy the right of free choice of marriage partners. Marriage upon arbitrary decision by any third party, mercenary marriage and any other acts of interference in the freedom of marriage are prohibited.

Article 104. Marriage, family, the aged, mothers and children are protected by law.

The legitimate rights and interests of the disabled are protected by law.

Article 105. Women enjoy equal civil rights with men.

Chapter 6

Civil Responsibility

Section 1. General Stipulations

Article 106. Citizens and legal persons who have violated the terms of contracts or failed to perform other duties must bear civil responsibility.

Citizens and legal persons who have infringed upon state and collective property, or property and person of a third party by mistake must bear civil responsibility.

Civil responsibility provided by law must also be borne even without mistakes.

Article 107. Aside from special provisions of law, no civil responsibility is required in case of failure to perform the terms of contracts or harm done to a third party under force [word indistinct].

Article 108. Debts must be paid off. With the consent of creditors or adjudication of the people's court, debtors who are unable to pay off debts for the time being are permitted to repay by installments. Forced repayment must be effected by decision of the people's court should debtors, who are capable of paying off the debts, refuse to pay.

Article 109. Offenders must bear the responsibility to compensate those who have sustained harm or losses in taking action to prevent or stop the infringement of state and collective property, or property and person of a third party. The beneficiaries may also give appropriate compensations.

Article 110. If necessary, administrative responsibility must also be pinned on citizens or legal persons who must bear civil responsibility. In the case of crimes committed, criminal responsibility must be affixed, according to law, on the legal representatives of citizens and legal persons.

Section 2. Civil Responsibility for Breaking a Contract

Article 111. When one party fails to fulfill the obligations in a contract, or fails to comply with the terms of the contract, the other party has the right to demand that they be fulfilled or remedial measures be taken; he also has the right to demand compensation for his losses.

Article -12. The amount of compensation made by the party that breaks the contract should be equal to the losses incurred by the other party.

Parties may pledge in the contract that, when one side breaks the contract, it should pay the other side a certain amount of money for breaking the contract; they may also arrange in the contract how to assess the amount of indemnity for the losses incurred from breaking the contract.

Article 113. When both parties break the contract, they both should bear their respective civil responsibilities.

Article 114. When one party suffers losses because the other party breaks the contract, it should take timely measures to stop the losses from increasing. If it fails to do so, it has no right to demand compensation for the additional losses.

Article 115. A party's right to demand compensation for losses will not be affected by the change or dissolution of a contract.

Article 116. When one party is unable to fulfill the obligations in a contract because of reasons caused by an upper official organ, it should first pay the losses of the other party, or take other remedial measures, according to the arrangements in the contract, and then request the upper official organ to handle its losses.

Section 3. Civil Responsibility for Infringement of Rights

Article 117. Anyone who violates state and collective property, or the property of another person, should return the property; and if he cannot return the property, he should pay compensation at the prevailing market price.

Anyone who damages state or collective property, or the property of another person, should restore the property to its former state, or pay compensation at the prevailing market price.

In case the victim also suffers other great losses, the violator should also pay those losses.

Article 118. When the copyright, patent right, right for patented trademark, discovery right, invention right, or other rights for scientific and technological achievements of citizens or legal persons have been infringed upon by plagiarism, alteration, faking or other means, they have the right to demand that the infringement be stopped, its effects be eliminated, and their losses indemnified.

Article 119. An infringer who causes a citizen physical injury must pay his medical expenses, the amount of income that has been reduced because of the loss of working time, and living subsidies in case he becomes disabled. In the event this causes death, he must also pay the funeral expenses, and the necessary living expenses of the people the deceased supported before he died.

Article 120. When a citizen's right for his name, portrait, reputation and honor have been infringed upon, he has the right to demand termination of the infringement, restoration of reputation, elimination of ill effects, and apology. He may also demand compensation for losses.

This article also applies when a legal person's right for its title, reputation and honor has been violated.

Article 121. A state organ, or its personnel, must bear civil responsibilities if they infringe upon the legitimate rights of a citizen or a legal person and cause them damages while executing their duties.

Article 122. A manufacturer or seller whose substandard products have caused property or physical damage to a person must bear civil responsibilities. In case it is the responsibility of the deliverer or storekeeper, the manufacturer or seller has the right to demand compensation from them.

Article 123. High altitude, high pressure, easily combustible, easily explosive, highly toxic, radioactive, or high-speed vehicular operations, which are of high risk to the environment, and which have caused damages to other people, shall bear civil responsibilities; however, if they can prove the damage is deliberately caused by the victim, they do not have to bear civil responsibilities.

Article 124. A person who or an organization which violates the state regulations on environmental protection and pollution prevention, or pollutes the environment and causes harm to others should bear civil responsibilities according to law.

Article 125. A worker who digs holes, or repairs and installs underground facilities, at public places or on roadsides or passageways without setting up clear signs and adopting safety measures, thereby resulting in harm to others, should bear civil responsibilities.

Article 126. An owner or a manager of a building, or other installation, and things placed or hung on them that collapsed, dislocated, or fell down, and caused harm to others should bear civil responsibilities, unless he can prove that he was not at fault.

Article 127. A raiser, or a manager, of an animal that causes harm to others should bear civil responsibility. If the harm resulted from the mistake of the victim, the animal raiser or manager shall not bear civil responsibility. If the harm is due to the mistake of a third person, the third person should bear civil responsibility.

Article 128. A person who causes harm because of his legitimate defense shall not bear civil responsibility. A person who causes harm because of his legitimate defense which exceeds the limit of necessity and causes unnecessary harm shou'd bear a proper amount of civil responsibility.

Article 129. If the harm was caused because of actions of taking emergency shelter from a dangerous situation, the person who caused such a situation bears civil responsibility. If the danger was caused by natural reasons, the person who took emergency shelter shall either not bear civil responsibility or bear a proper amount of such responsibilities. A person who adopted improper measures in taking emergency shelter and caused unnecessary harm should bear civil responsibilities.

Article 130. If two or more persons jointly infringe upon the rights of others and cause harm to them, they should bear joint responsibilities.

Article 131. If a victim in an accident was also mistaken, the civil responsibility of the person who caused the harm may be reduced.

Article 132. If none of the litigants involved in a harm were mistaken, it is permissible to have the litigants share civil responsibilities according to the actual situation.

Article 133. If a person who is incompetent or of limited competence in civil conduct, and who causes harm to others, his guardian bears civil responsibility. If a guardian has fulfilled his duty of guardianship, his civil responsibilities may be appropriately reduced.

If a person who is incompetent or of limited competence in civil conduct, who has property and has caused harm to others, the expenses of compensation shall be paid from his property. With the exception that the guardian is a unit, shortages of such expenses shall be appropriately compensated by the guardian.

Section 4. Modes of Bearing Civil Responsibility

Article 13. Modes of bearing civil responsibility include mainly:

A. stopping infringements and harm;

B. removing obstacles;

C. eliminating dangers;

D. returning property;

E. restoring to original condition;

F. repairing, redoing, and replacing;

G. compensating for the losses;

H. paying money for contract violations;

I. eliminating influence, and restoring reputation;

J. offering an apology.

The above modes of bearing civil responsibility may be applied singly, or in combination.

Besides applying these stipulations, when examining civil cases the people's court may also serve admonitions, order the signing of an undertaking of repentance, and collect the property or illegal incomes obtained from carrying out illegal activities. It may also impose fines, or detentions, according to the stipulations of law.

Chapter 7

Duration of Validity of Lawsuits

Article 135. Except as stipulated otherwise by law, the duration of validity of lawsuits regarding applications to the people's court for protecting civil rights is 2 years.

Article 136. The duration of validity of lawsuits listed below is 1 year:

A. demand for compensations for bodily injuries;

B. sale of unqualified commodiites without making a statement to that effect;

C. delay in paying rent, or refusal to pay rent; or

D. loss of, or damage to, property and articles in custody.

Article 137. The onset of the statute of limitations begins at the time when the plaintiff knows or should know that his or her rights and interests are infringed upon. The people's court will not protect his or her rights and interests if the infringement happened more than 20 years ago. Under special circumstances, however, the people's court may extend the statute of limitations.

Article 138. The parties concerned may fulfill any obligations after the statute of limitations expires, if they choose to do so voluntarily.

Article 139. The process of expiration of the statute of limitations shall be suspended if the plaintiff cannot exercise his or her right of petition due to force majeure or other hindrances during the last 6 months of the statute of limitations. The process of expiration of the statute of limitations will resume on the day when the reasons for the suspension disappear.

Article 140. The statute of limitations shall be suspended when a suit is brought, or when one party puts forward a request or expresses his or her willingness to fulfill the obligations. At the inauguration of a suspension, the statute of limitations will be reinstituted.

Article 141. If a special law stipulates the statute of limitations other than as noted herein, the special law shall be applied.

Chapter 8

Application of Law for Civil Relations Concerning Foreigners

Article 142. The application of law for civil relations concerning foreigners shall follow the provisions in this chapter.

If a provision of any international treaty signed or joined by the People's Republic of China differs from the corresponding provision of a civil law of the People's Republic of China, the provision of the international treaty shall be applied, with the exception of any clause for which the People's Republic of China has stated that it has reservations.

International practice shall be applied to matters for which neither any laws of the People's Republic of China nor any international treaties signed or joined by the People's Republic of China have any provisions.

Article 143. The laws of the host country of a citizen of the People's Republic of China may be applicable to his or her civil competence.

Article 144. The ownership of immovable property is bound by the laws of the place where it is located.

Article 145. One party to a contract signed with foreigners may choose an applicable law to handle contractual controversy, unless it is stipulated otherwise by law. The law of the country with which the contract has the closest connection shall be applied if the party to the contract signed with foreigners has no other choice.

Article 146. The laws of the place where a violation of rights and interests occurs shall be applied to handle compensation claims for any loss caused by the violation. If both parties are of the same nationality or maintain residences in the same country, the laws of their country or their country of residence may be applied.

A conduct outside the People's Republic of China shall not be treated as a violation of rights and interests if the laws of the People's Republic of China do not consider it a violation of rights and interests.

Article 147. The marriage between a citizen of the People's Republic of China and a foreigner shall be bound by the laws of the place of their marriage, while a divorce is bound by the laws of the place where the court accepts and hears the case.

Article 148. An adoption shall be bound by the laws of the country with which the adopted person has the closest relations.

Article 149. In legal inheritance of a legacy, movable property is bound by the laws of the place of residence of the inherited person at the time of his or her death, and immovable property is bound by the laws of the place where it is located.

Article 150. The application of foreign laws or international practice in accordance with the provisions of this chapter must not violate the public interests of the People's Republic of China.

Chapter 9

Supplementary Articles

Article 151. The people's congresses of places of national autonomy may formulate flexible or supplementary regulations or provisions for their exclusive use in accordance with the principles of this law and in consideration of the characteristics of local nationalities. The regulations or provisions formulated by an autonomous regional people's congress shall be submitted according to law to the National People's Congress Standing Committee for approval or record. The regulations or provisions formulated by an autonomous prefectural or an autonomous county people's congress shall be submitted to a provincial or autonomous regional people's congress standing committee for approval.

Article 152. If a state enterprise is established with the approval of the competent authorities at provincial, autonomous regional, municipal or higher level before this law comes into force and it has already registered itself with the Administration of Industry and Commerce, it automatically obtains legal person status without having to go through the legal person registration procedures.

Article 153. Force majeure referred to in this law means an unforeseeable, unavoidable and insurmountable objective situation.

Article 154. The time period referred to in the Civil Code is calculated in years, months, days and hours of the Georgian calendar.

The period calculated in hours shall begin from the first hour of calculation inclusively. The period calculated in days, months and year shall begin from the first day of calculation exclusively.

When the last day of a period falls on Sunday or a legal holiday, the last day shall be extended to the next day.

The last day ends at 2400 hours. The last day will end at the closing time of business, if it is related to business hours.

Article 155. The words "above," "under," "within" and "expiration" referred to in the Civil Code shall correspond to the state limits or extremes, while the words "less than" and "beyond" shall not take into account the stated limits or extremes.

Article 156. This law comes into force on 1 January 1987.

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CSO: 4005/606

BRIEFS

EC ARMS BAN ON LIBYA--Beijing, 15 April (XINHUA)--The European Communities (EC) today announced an arms ban against Libya as well as severe restrictions on the movement of Libyan diplomats and the entry of Libyan nationals into EC countries, according to reports reaching here. It decided to drastically reduce the number of Libyan diplomats in its 12 member countries. At the end of its emergency meeting in the Hague, the Community also issued an indirect appeal to the United States to refrain from military action against Libya. All sides should avoid "further escalation of military tension in the region with all the inherent dangers," a statement of the meeting said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1950 GMT 14 Apr 86 OW] /12232

HUANG MEETS UN OFFICIAL--Beijing, 15 April (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met F. Bradford Morse, administrator of the UN Development Program, here this morning. Huang highly spoke of Morse' contributions to the cooperation between the UN organization and China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 15 Apr 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4000/225

BAN YUE TAN REPORTS ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

HK101551 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 6, 25 Mar 86 pp 50-52

[Article by Tang Xiuzhe [0781 0208 0772]: "The CPSU Holds its 27th Congress"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress was held in Moscow from 25 February to 6 March. This was the first congress over which Mikhail Gorbachev presided since he assumed the office of general secretary. Therefore, it considerably attracted people's attention.

The main item on the agenda of the congress was to hear and adopt Gorbachev's political report and the report by Nikolay Ryzhkov on the 12th 5-year plan and the basic principles concerning the socio-economic development by the year 2000. Delegates to the congress adopted the revised edition of the new CPSU Constitution, the revised party program, and the basic principles concerning the 12th 5-year plan and longer-range plans. The congress elected new members of the central leading organs.

The recent congress had the following characteristics:

First, the congress affirmed the principle of speeding up the state's socio-economic development put forth at the April session of the CPSU Central Committee as a strategic Soviet principle. According to the 15 year plan which is being mapped out, the average annual growth rate of national income is expected to increase from 3.1 percent during the 11th 5-year plan period to 5 percent during the 14th 5-year plan period. The absolute national income growth will be raised by a wider margin in the 15 years ahead. By the year 2000, labor productivity will be raised by 130 percent to 150 percent.

Second, the congress sternly criticized past problems and errors. Gorbachev sharply pointed out: The emergence of errors in political activities and in practice and of unhealthy practices in the economic and spiritual spheres of society is, first of all, the result of objective reasons. He said: It is necessary to discuss "the negative process which emerged in the 1970's and the early 1980's." Ryzhkov also listed problems cropping up in the economic sphere during the present stage. Vegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and concurrently of the Central Secretariat, also criticized the

mistakes made by the previous leaders on cadre issues. Moscow City and some oblasts in the Usbek and Kazak republics were criticized by Gorbachev by name.

Third, the congress stressed that "the situation called for change" and "a fundamental reform should be carried out." Gorbachev stressed that "instead of confining ourselves to partial improvements, we should institute a fundamental reform." For quite a long time in the past, the Soviet Union has frequently used the words of "improve" and "transform" and avoided using the word "reform." However, currently it has not only used the word "reform" but the word has also been preceded with the adjective "fundamental" which carries much weight. This shows the Soviet Union's determination. The reforms mentioned at the congress included reforming the work of the State Planning Commission so that it can free itself from managing the specific, day-to-day economic affairs and concentrate on solving long term problems; granting enterprises and combined companies greater decision-making power; changing the policy on investment; making prices more flexible; and bringing the role of the commodity and currency relationship into play according to socialist principles.

In agriculture, the decision-making power of state farms and collective farms will be expanded significantly and they should be run by economic means. Both state and collective farms will be allowed to sell their above-quota products and even a considerable portion of products under the plan on the market themselves. The system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis has been affirmed.

Fourth, the congress attached importance to scientific and technological progress and advanced the principle of accomplishing the strategic Soviet line with scientific and technological progress as the principal means. For this purpose, in the new 5-year plan period, the state will allocate funds totaling more than 200 billion rubles for production and technological transformation. At the same time, the state will take measures to strengthen the work of various scientific research departments and urge scientists to go on inventing and creating and to keep abreast of the worldwide scientific and technological revolution.

Fifth, in regard to foreign policy, Gorbachev stressed that we should "firmly stick to principle and our stand" on the one hand and "be strategically flexible" on the other and that we should "make particular efforts to accurately estimate our own capabilities." He maintained: Safeguarding security is becoming a political task more and more. The problem of security can be solved only by political means. The security of the Soviet Union and the United States is reciprocal. Gorbachev also advanced his tentative ideas on establishing an all-embracing "international security system" and his proposal for holding "a world economic and security conference."

Sixth, the recent congress shows that members of the leading organs of the CPSU are becoming younger in average age. Two former old and infirm Politburo members were not reelected at the congress. The number of members of the Politburo and Secretariat is greater than in the previous period and a group of relatively young people have been elected and promoted to the central leading organs.

The 27th CPSU Congress was held on the basis of full preparations made during the nearly 1 year since Gorbachev took over the office of general secretary, such as the large-scale readjustments in leading cadres and the full ideological preparations and extensive mobilization of the media. Therefore, it attracted the extensive attention of the outside world. Gorbachev said: Reforms will take time and undergo a long, long process. They cannot be accomplished within 1 or 2 years. In the future, "there might be difficulties" and "we are in no position to ensure ourselves against errors," estimated Gorbachev. With the closing of the recent congress, whether or not the Soviet Union will forge ahead with big strides will be Gorbachev's test.

/9738
CSO: 4005/606

JAPAN TO MODIFY DEVELOPMENT AID POLICY

OW181318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 18 (XINHUA)--The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry has recently decided to focus its assistance to developing countries on the projects conducive to their getting and saving of foreign exchanges.

The NIHON KEIZHI SHINBUN reported today that the Ministry made the decision in light of a possible increase in debts of developing countries due to the drop of crude oil prices. Formerly, the report said, Japan focused its aid mainly on the infrastructure of developing countries.

Under the decision, the Ministry has chosen nine projects from five countries to implement this new policy and the countries concerned will be informed of the action in May this year.

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CSO: 4000/224

'ROUNDUP' ON NAKASONE'S VISIT TO U.S.

OW122135 Beijing XINHUA in English 2113 GMT 12 Apr 86

["Roundup: Cloud Over Nakasone's Visit to Washington"--article by Liu Zhiguang) --XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, April 12 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasupiro Nakasone will arrive in Washington today on an official visit, designed to alleviate U.S. resentment to Japan's trade policies.

The Japanese minister is expected to convince President Reagan at talks in Camp David, Maryland, that Japan is serious about reducing its huge trade imbalance by restructuring its economy.

Earlier this week, a private commission led by a former governor of the Central Bank of Japan, released a report in Tokyo, recommending in what amounts to a re-orientation of Japanese economy, that Japan seeks to rely less on exports and more on domestic spending for economic growth--policies that made Japan the world's second largest economic power.

As a second move, the Japanese government also announced a package of incentives and price cuts designed to stimulate Japan's domestic economy and promote consumer spending.

The U.S. press generally welcomed the Japanese policy moves as "a step in the right direction" but not without reserve, arguing that the recommendations are "too vague" and "largely abstract in nature" and the government packages "don't go far enough."

The Reagan administration is expected to be more receptive to Nakasone's efforts. However, many congressmen are pointing to the enormous surplus that Japan is continuing to pile up as proof that Tokyo has not tried hard enough to remove barriers to its market.

Since November 1982, when Nakasone took office, Japan has announced seven separate packages of measures designed to placate its trading partners, the United States in particular. However, during the same period the United St annual trade deficit with Japan has jumped from 16.8 billion dollars to 49. billion dollars, according to American statistics.

Press reports here indicated that these packages, mostly announced at the height of a trade crisis or just before Nakasone was due to meet with Ameri leaders, have offered a variety of answers to the complaints of Japan's tra partners. Some of the measures, such as reducing tariff rates and relaxing restrictions on specific items, have been materialised. Some, however, hav not been fully enacted.

In addition to these measures, wide-ranging trade negotiations over the las year have also produced what American negotiators and businessmen described as "some significant concessions."

These included modifications of regulations that make it easier for the Uni States to export telecommunication equipment and devices, recognition of th right of protection of computer software by copyright law, purchases of tel communications satellites by some private companies, and pledges to remove some bars to the sale of medical equipment and pharmaceutical products.

The Reagan administration and business executives also welcomed the agreeme reached last September that five nations would cooperate to bring down the value of the dollar. The yen has already climbed about 30 percent since la September.

But still several thorny issues have remained, U.S. trade officials said. Significant barriers to U.S. imports still remain in many areas--semiconduc auto parts, liquors etc., they believed. U.S. trade officials and business executives generally take a wait-and-see attitude towards the results from Nakasone's vsit. They said that they have yet to see important changes in the attitude of Japanese bureaucrats, private industry and Japanese consume

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CSO: 4000/224

XINHUA CITES HOWE ON U.S. USE OF UK BASES

OW210736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0656 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 20 (XINHUA)--British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe said today that Britain did not exclude the future use of its military bases by the United States to "punish" Libya for its alleged support to international terrorism.

In a TV interview given on the eve of an EEC foreign ministers' meeting at Luxembourg scheduled for tomorrow, Howe said the need and possible occasion for any future request by the U.S. to use bases in Britain for an attack on Libya "should be influenced by what we and the rest of the Europeans do in retaliation to Qaddafi from now on."

More effective action collectively taken by European governments against Libyan-supported terrorism might influence and reduce the possibility of further U.S. military action, he declared.

Howe made the most explicit linkage so far between tougher action by the European Community and a possible influence on the United States' attitudes toward military action against Libya.

An effective collective European response "not only has a warning and deterrent effect on Libya in its direction of state terrorism, it has an effect on the U.S. perception of the willingness of the democracies in the world to take effective action against terrorism," he said.

The British foreign secretary is expected to seek more support for sanctions against Libya, including the closure of the Libyan diplomatic missions, or "People's Bureaux," in EEC capitals, and tighter controls of Libyans' movements.

The EEC foreign ministers are to meet in Luxembourg tomorrow to consider a report on measures to tighten security and increase their cooperation in the fight against international terrorism.

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CSO: 4000/236

ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR MEETS FRG MINISTER ON DEVELOPING GOOD RELATIONS

OW210552 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Xue Ju, governor of Zhejiang Province, and Barschel, minister president of the Federal German Land of Schleswig-Holstein, held talks at the Xihu Guesthouse this morning on the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the province and the land.

After reviewing friendly contacts between the province and the land, Governor Xue Ju said: Zhejiang and Schleswig-Holstein have many things in common. They both have coastal cities, and their agriculture and light and textile industries are fairly developed. They can learn a lot from each other.

Governor Xue Ju hoped that the province and the state would learn from each other's strong points to offset their own weaknesses, and promote economic and technological cooperation and scientific and cultural exchanges on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

During the talks, Minister President Barschel said: The people of Schleswig-Holstein and Zhejiang are of the same family, and our friendly relations are gratifying.

He showed a great interest in our province's silk cloth and other textile products, as well as its fluorite resources.

He particularly indicated Schleswig-Holstein's willingness to assist Zhejiang in agriculture, animal husbandry, the electronics industry, shipbuilding, and the training of personnel.

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CSO: 4005/614

ZHANG WENJIN, GDR ENVOY MARK THALMANN ANNIVERSARY

OW150038 Beijing XINHUA in English 2046 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--More than 200 people in the Chinese capital gathered at a rally here this afternoon to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Ernst Thalmann (1886-1944), an outstanding activist of the German workers' movement.

Zhang Wenjin, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, presided over the rally, at which the brilliant deeds of Thalmann, who was also a great communist fighter, his resolute struggle against fascism and support to the Chinese revolution were introduced.

Wang Bingnan, advisor to the association, recalled his meeting with Thalmann in autumn of 1932.

Eberhard Eller, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the German Democratic Republic, addressed the rally.

Today's rally was sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the all-China federation of trade unions, the academy of social sciences of China, the compilation and translation bureau and the Chinese society for the study of German history.

In order to commemorate Thalmann, the workers' press has published Thalmann's biography edited by Zhu Zhongwu and Liang Jianhua.

/12624
CSO: 4000/230

BRIEFS

MENGHUA MEETS SPORTS DELEGATION--Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--Li Menghua, minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, met with a Bulgarian sports delegation this evening at the great hall of the people. The Bulgarian sports delegation, led by Trendafil Martinski, president of the central committee of the Bulgarian physical culture and sports union, arrived here today at the invitation of the Chinese Sports Commission. The Bulgarian guests will meet with the Chinese sports leaders on the further development of sports exchanges between the two countries and sign sports exchange agreements with the Chinese side. Yuan Weimin, vice-minister of the commission, and Doncho Donchev, Bulgarian ambassador to China attended the meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 15 Apr 86 OW] /12624

DENG MEETS TV DELEGATION--Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)--Deng Liqun, member of the secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today with Jan Zelenka, director-general of Ceskoslovenska televize, and hic party. The guests arrived in Beijing April 11 on a visit to China at the invitation of the ministry of radio, film and television. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1956 GMT 14 Apr 86 OW] /12624

LABOR SERVICE AGREEMENT SIGNED--Berlin, April 9 (XINHUA)--China and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) today signed an agreement under which Chinese workers will work in German industrial enterprises. The agreement, which covers a period of 10 years, stipulates that the Chinese workers will be employed in German industrial enterprises for two to four years. These enterprises will offer them training courses in the german language and basic job training before they actually start working. Ma Xusheng, Chinese ambassador to the GDR and Wolfgang Beyreuther, GDR Secretary of State for Labor and Wages, signed the accord on behalf of their respective governments. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 9 Apr 86 OW] /12624

UNIVERSITIES SIGN AGREEMENT--Berlin, April 17 (XINHUA)--China and Democratic Germany have agreed to increase exchanges in sinology and German studies and strengthen cooperation in natural and social sciences. This is stipulated in a long-term cooperation agreement signed here by Peking University and Humboldt University during the four-day visit to Democratic Germany of Ding Shisun, president of Peking University. During the visit, Ding and Helmut Klein, president of Humboldt University, exchanged experiences in the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, ideological education and in educational administration. Hans Joachim Bohme, minister for Higher and Technical Education of Democratic Germany, also met with Ding during his visit, which ended today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 17 Apr 86 OW] /12624

ZHOU MEETS DELEGATION--Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)--Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met a cultural delegation from the Hungarian government here today in the great hall of the people. The delegation, headed by Ferenc Ratkai, vice-minister of Culture and Education, arrived here April 15. During their stay in Beijing, the guests had talks with their Chinese counterparts of the Culture Ministry and the State Education Commission on re-signing the Sino-Hungarian cultural cooperation agreement and on implementing the executing plan for 1987-1990 scientific, educational and cultural cooperation between the two countries. Zhu Muzhi, minister of Culture, and He Dongchang, vice-minister of the State Education Commission, gave banquets in honor of the guests. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 17 Apr 86 OW] /12624

CSO: 4000/231

PRC-AIDED SPORTS COMPLEX INAUGURATED IN LIBERIA

OW130800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 12 (XINHUA)--The inauguration of the China-aided Samuel K. Doe sports complex was held here this afternoon. Speaking at the ceremony, Liberian President Samuel Doe noted that the construction of the complex further consolidated the existing cordial relations between Liberia and China. He praised China for its continued concern for the needs of developing nations, saying that "we are indeed appreciative of this assistance."

In his speech, Chinese Ambassador to Liberia Xia Zhongpu said that China "is willing to make continuous efforts to further strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Liberia." The Ambassador said, "While giving aid to Liberia, China has been working together with it in exploring new channels and ways for bilateral economic and technical cooperation in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and common progress."

The sports complex consists of a stadium with 30,000 seats, a sportsman dormitory with 100 beds, nine outdoor exercising grounds and a series of other facilities. The whole complex covers an area of 22.31 hectares and its floor space totals 27,670 square meters. The inauguration coincided with the sixth anniversary of Doe's assumption of power. Doe came to power through a coup six years ago.

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CSO: 4000/229

U.S. SAID PRESSURING COSTA RICA TO FOLLOW POLICY

OW141104 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, April 13 (X[illegible]JA)--The Reagan administration has stepped up its pressure on Costa Rica to follow the U.S. policy of arming the Nicaraguan rebels, THE WASHINGTON POST today quoted Costa Rican sources as saying.

Signs have been accumulating that the Reagan administration will withhold the U.S. aid for Costa Rica after President-elect Oscar Arias urged Reagan to use his 100 million dollar aid to the Nigaraguan rebels as economic assistance to Latin American countries and expressed a desire to prevent the rebels from using Costa Rica as a base, the sources disclosed.

Costa Rican officials have a strong impression that the United States would hold back the money as a demonstration to President-elect Arias of what lack of cooperation with the U.S. administration could lead to after he takes office May 8, the paper said.

Reagan's effort seems designed to press Arias to avoid restating his views against the anti-Sandinista rebel aid because his remarks had been used by Reagan's opponents in U.S. Congress against U.S. military assistance to the rebels, according to the POST.

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CSO: 4000/224

WU XUEQIAN MEETS CHILE'S VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW091120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister, today met Sergio Covarrubias Sanhueza, vice-foreign minister of Chile, and his party at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Sergio Covarrubias Sanhueza is now leading a Chilean goodwill plane mission visiting China.

Present on the occasion was Benjamin Opazo Brull, Chilean ambassador to China.

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CSO: 4000/224

LEGISLATOR SPEAKS IN MEXICO ON WORLD DEBT

OW101437 Beijing XINHUA in English 1005 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, April 9 (XINHUA)-A Chinese parliamentary member said today that to solve the Third World debt problem, economic activities and repayment capabilities of debtor countries should be strengthened. Qian Min, a member of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, urged united efforts to reduce the Third World's debt burden. Qian spoke at the Interparliamentary Conference here.

The total amount of foreign debt owed by Third World countries is about 1 trillion U.S. dollars, and Latin America nations share two-fifths of that burden. The debtor countries must earmark a quarter of their export incomes to repay interest and principal each year. Qian said developed countries and international monetary institutions should adopt a cooperative attitude in seeking a comprehensive solution to the debt problem and consider boosting developing nations' economic expansion and export incomes. The debt problem, if not solved properly, will not only affect economic development of the Third World but constitute a threat to the economic stability of the world, Qian warned.

He urged parliaments of developed countries to encourage their governments to deal with the North-South relations on a serious basis. Qian also appealed to developed nations to reduce or cancel protectionist measures aimed at developing nations and to help maintain the prices of raw materials and primary products at a rational level.

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CSO: 4000/224

YE FEI ATTENDS CHILEAN ENSEMBLE'S PERFORMANCE

OW091929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--A Chilean folk song and dance ensemble presented a program with a strong South American flavor to more than 1,000 Beijing residents this evening at the Tianqiao Theater.

Among those present was Ye Fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, and Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture.

The artists put on spectacular masks and colorful dresses for the dances, "Devils" and "Arauco," based on the traditional dances of the Chilean Indians.

The ensemble arrived in Beijing April 7 on a goodwill flight.

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CSO: 4000/224

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE HOLDS COMMITTEE MEETING

OW100138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1558 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 9 April (XINHUA)--The 10th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Central Committee of the China Democratic League was held today in Beijing. Chu Tunan, acting chairman of the China Democratic League, spoke at the meeting. He said: The Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC will formulate a new 5-year plan for China's future development. The work of the Democratic League should keep up with the new situation and play a bigger role in cultural, educational, and scientific development of China in the future. We should better moiblize the forces within the Democratic League and those of intellectuals affiliated with us so as to make fresh contributions to the four modernizations of the motherland, the reunification of the motherland, the great undertaking of revitalization of China, and the creation of the new situation in the Democratic League's work.

The meeting passed the "Decision of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League on Seriously Studying and Implementing the Spirit of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC and the Fourth Session of the Sixth CPPCC." It pointed out: Organizations at all levels in the Democratic League should treat the study and popularization of "the Seventh 5-Year Plan" as a current primary task. Organizations at all levels in the Democratic League should pool wisdom, bring into play roles of political consultation and democratic supervision, create new ways of serving the four modernizations, and offer suggestions and opinions on implementation of "the Seventh 5-Year Plan." We should adhere to the principle of building "two civilizations at the same time." We should strenuously step up building of socialist spiritual civilization along with building of socialist material civilization. We should contribute efforts in fortifying democracy, legal system and bringing about improvement in social conduct along with strengthening our own ideological and organizational construction. We should fully fire up socialist initiative among league members; encourage and propel them to scale new heights at their posts in implementing "the Seventh 5-Year Plan"; urge them to strive to become advanced individuals; and make fresh contributions to socialist motherland.

The meeting was presided over by Fei Xiaotong, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic League. Also attending the meeting were Li Wenyi, Qian Weichang, Gao Tian, Ye Duyi, Tan Jiazhen, and Tao Dayong, vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the Democratic League.

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CSO: 4005/594

TAIWAN SELF-GOVERNMENT LEAGUE HEARS WORK REPORT

OW160609 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] The Third Session of the Third Council of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League [TDSGL] was held in Beijing on 14 April. Tian Fuda, vice-chairman of the TDSGL, presided over the meeting. TDSGL Chairman Su Ziheng delivered a report on the work of the Third Council of the league.

The work report contained two parts. In the first, Su Ziheng reviewed the work done by the TDSGL in the past year. He said: The TDSGL has, in the past year, participated in political consultation and made proposals on the issues of the State Council's draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and of personnel changes in the CPC central leading organs. In serving the four modernizations, the TDSGL units at all levels have vigorously mobilized their members and Taiwanese personages to actively take part in construction and reform within their own units. The TDSGL members have made outstanding achievements in various areas. On China's unification, the TDSGL units at all levels have scored good results in taking measures to advance the work of unification, as well as in publicizing the policy and principle of "One Country, Two Systems" among Taiwanese compatriots inside and outside the country.

Su Ziheng, in the second part of his report, projected the work to be done this year. He said: In this coming year, the TDSGL should conscientiously carry out the objectives of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and continue to contribute its share in fulfilling the goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We should strive to promote the unification of the mainland and Taiwan in line with the "One Country, Two Systems" policy.

In addition to the leaders and council members of the League, comrades of the TDSGL's branch units attended the meeting as observers.

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CSO: 4005/600

POET QU YOUYUAN RELEASED FROM PRISON

Poet's Arrest, Release

Hong Kong PAI SHING SEMI-MONTHLY in Chinese No 111, 1 Jan 86 pp 41-42

[Unattributed Article: "Chinese Poet Qu Youyuan: "Innocent but Jailed; Guilty but Free"]

[Excerpts] Qu Youyuan [7798 2589 3293], the Chinese poet from the Northeast who once wrote a political poem on Beijing's Wall of Democracy, was released in December 1985 after 2 years in prison. Does his release signal an impending liberalization of ideology, or is merely luckier than Xu Wenli [1776 2429 4539], and Wang Xizhe [3769 1585 0772], and others?

The 42-year-old Qu Youyuan was originally from Huaide County, Jilin Province. He was arrested on 5 May 1983. Prior to his arrest, he was the editor of CHANG CHUN, a monthly literary magazine sponsored by the Jilin Province Literary Association. He was also the leader of a poetry and song group and was a member of the Jilin branch of the writers union. In 1979, his 300-line poem on Beijing's Wall of Democracy entitled "Looking for Lost 'Democracy' at The Wall" won him wide acclaim. At that time, he was the only "official" (member of the writers union) poet who advocated democracy and freedom of speech at the Wall of Democracy.

Qu Youyuan's political-lyrical poems "Snoring Conference" and "The Motive in Joining the Party" caused quite an uproar. He wrote: "People who knew that species of potatoes might vary, but they never guessed that the motive in joining the party could change too." His verses focused on the current social maladies with piercing remarks, and the readers applauded his work. In the spring of 1979, Henan's MINKAN dubbed him the "Qu Yuan of the 20th Century."

Political satirists inevitably are watched by the authorities. Qu Youyuan was no exception; he was black-listed. The public security office in Jilin tried to have him arrested on several occasions, but the attempts were disapproved by the Ministry of Public Security for "lack of evidence." But his "wrong-doings" began to accumulate. He became the advisor to "EYES", a poet's society organized by the young workers in Changchun City. The magazine EYES was regarded as a "reactionary publication" because it contained "unhealthy" verses, like "Sunset," full of innuendoes. Since Qu Youyuan was the advisor, he was naturally involved. Besides, Qu Youyuan had traveled throughout Guangxi, Nanning, and Heilongjiang, made speeches on poetry and songs, and

elaborated on a poet's responsibility to society, a poet's character, and hi responsibility to history. These speeches were also regarded as reactionary With mounting evidence against him, Qu Youyuan was arrested and imprisoned i 1983.

Perhaps because Qu Youyuan did not have any overseas connections, his arrest did not arouse much reaction from abroad, although Amnesty International called for his release. The efforts of the general public did not change th attitude of the Jilin public security office, which continued to supply the Ministry of Public Security with Qu's so-called "evidence of crime."

After the Chinese writers union elected a new group led by Ba Jin [1572 6855 and Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159], it began to pay more attention to this incident and sought active measures to "intervene." Liu Binyan, Zhang Qie [1728 6951], Deng Youmei [6772 0645 2734], Bao Chang [7637 2490], and other well-known writers were very active on behalf of this matter. In November 1985, Bao Chang, representing the Chinese writers union, went to the Jilin public security office to negotiate.

The activities of the writers union were taken seriously by the central authorities. Qiao Shi [0829 4258], Chen Pixian [7115 0012 7359], secretarie of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, and other officials commented on the writers union's petition that it had been inappropriate to arrest Qu Youyuan At the time, Qu was already physically and mentally devastated and was "out bail for medical purposes." He even joked that "I will not have to watch my weight any more!" He was feeble indeed.

Because of the intervention by the central authorities, the Jilin public security office finally released Qu on 21 December 1985, but the office stil maintained that he was "guilty but set free."

According to those who are familiar with the inside story, Qu's release may due to the efforts of the writers union, but there are strings attached: fo example, Qu must admit his "guilt" and must not appeal his case. We may nev learn the truth about Qu's imprisonment and release by the authorities. The truth may have to be found in Qu's poems.

Statement by Writers Group

Hong Kong PAI SHING SEMI-MONTHLY in Chinese No 111, 1 Jan 86 p 42

[Unattributed Article: "Internal Document Pertaining to the Question of Qu Youyuan, Issued by the Association for the Protection of Rights and Welfare Chinese Writer"; dated 26 December 1985]

[Text] The problem concerning Qu Youyuan [7798 2589 3293], which attracted much attention, has reached an initial solution as a result of the efforts o the relevant parties. On 21 December 1985, Qu Youyuan was released, althoug he was found guilty by the Jilin provincial politburo. Prior to and since t release, the Jilin provincial party committee and other departments have worked meticulously; the committee pursued the facts, applied the law, and

upheld the principle of stability and unity. The committee suggested that the provincial politburo, the public security, prosecutorial, and legal departments, the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, and the cultural associations as well as the writers union all work together to improve Qu Youyuan's ideology.

The provincial party committee has also made the following decisions: (1) there will be no political discrimination: Comrade Qu's job will be arranged by the writers union. (2) Ideological assistance will be warmly extended so that Qu will have no ideological burden, and he will be encouraged to pursue his creativity. (3) Qu's everyday necessities will be taken care of: he will be reimbursed for salaries lost during his jail term as well as the two raises he is entitled to. The relevant department will be notified.

The propaganda department of the provincial party committee gathered the well-known members of the arts and literature circle for an informal discussion, and director Gu Changchun [6253 7022 2504] spoke briefly on Qu Youyuan's condition. Gu personally visited Qu at his home. Leaders and comrades of the provincial cultural association and writers union also visited Qu and encouraged him to work for the party.

Qu Youyuan was greatly moved. He has acknowledged that as a writer he had said things that should not have been said, things that have negative effects. He has admitted his mistakes and has pledged to work harder from now on to redeem his reputation. He has also repeatedly expressed gratitude to the Jilin provincial party committee, the national writers union and the provincial branch of the writers union, and the leading comrades of the arts and literature circle for their concern and assistance. He indicated that after a short recuperation period, he will return to work.

Director Gu Changchun also suggested that in order that Qu not be subjected to further political pressure, the provincial writers union should concentrate on educating Qu and consider including the materials pertaining to his arrest in his dossier.

Gong Mu [0361 2606], chairman of the provincial branch of the writers union, indicated that the Qu Youyuan incident greatly moved him. It has enhanced his resolution and confidence in the rectification of party spirit and his determination to implement the arts and literature policies; it has especially enhanced his confidence that the socialist legal system will prevail.

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CSO: 4005/431

PUBLISHING HOUSE CELEBRATES FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW162359 Beijing XINHUA in English 2023 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 16 April (XINHUA)--About 1,000 people from the literary circles of the capital gathered here today at the Beijing Hotel to celebrate the 35th founding anniversary of the People's Literature Publishing House.

Addressing the assembly, Meng Weizai, director of the publishing house, said that the company publishes both Chinese and foreign literary works of all epochs in order to promote the development of Chinese literature. In the past 35 years, over 7,000 titles have been published with the circulation rate reaching about 600 million.

Founded by Feng Xuefeng (1903-1976), a leading Chinese man of letters, the company published the Stalin literary prize winners, "Hurricane" by Zhou Libo and "Sun Shines Over the Sanggan River" by Ding Ling, and also the well-known novels, "The Song of Youth" by Yang Mo, "Three Families Lane" by Ouyang Shan and "Tracks in the Snowy Forest" by Qu Bo.

Meng Weizai said that almost every writer after the "4 May Movement" in 1919 has had works published by the Literature Publishing House.

The company has also translated and published works from some 80 countries, including classics, influential modern and contemporary works, histories of literature and the collected works of Shakespeare, Eralzac, Tagore and Gorky.

A full-length comprehensive quarterly, CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE, was introduced in 1979 by the publishing house to carry the newest works to date. By now, its circulation has reached 270,000.

The publishing house, with 150 editors, 60 of whom are members of the Chinese Writers Association, pays much attention to the progress made by new writers and offers help in getting their first works published.

The company has just set up a literary prize for long novels. Some 13 out of the 1208 works published by the company during 1977 to 1984 won the prize at today's meeting.

Among these works were Zhang Jie's "Heavy Wings," which reflects the country's economic reform in its initial stage, Liu Xinwu's "The Bell and Drum Tower," describing the changes of Beijing citizens' attitudes following social progress, and Ke Yunlu's "A New Star," which tells the story of a young communist party official carrying out arduous reforms in a backward country.

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CSO: 4000/235

PUBLISHING HOUSE TO RELEASE 11 LONG NOVELS

OW172125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 17 April (XINHUA)--The People's Literature Publishing House, the biggest one specializing in literature in China, will publish 11 long novels this year.

Meng Weizai, director of the publishing house said that among the novels are Ke Yunlu's "Night and Day," part one of the novel, "Capital," a companion piece to his well-known novel, "A New Star" which tells the story of a young communist carrying out arduous reforms in a backward country.

Jiang Zilong, a noted middle-aged writer known to be good at writing novelettes, has finished his first long novel, "Snake God," which describes the difficult life of a couple, singers in a Beijing opera troupe, and describes the harm done to the common people during the "cultural revolution" both in mind and body.

Among the others to be published are Gao Erpin's "The Idiot and His Wife," written in the stream of consciousness style, and Wang Boyang's "The Sea of Bitterness" relating the story of now the national hero Zheng Chenggong managed to recover Taiwan in the late Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

The People's Literature Publishing House has published altogether over 300 long novels in the past 35 years, and maintains a reputation for helping young promising writers.

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CSO: 4000/235

MEETING ON STANDARDIZING CHINESE CHARACTERS

OW201607 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Article by reporter Chen Weiping]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Calligraphers, noted for their lively and vigorous flourishes in calligraphy, seem to have a special partiality for the original complex forms of Chinese characters. However, today several calligraphers said: The contemporary calligraphic circles should make contributions to simplifying and standardizing Chinese characters.

At this morning's discussion meeting, "Calligraphers on Standardization of Chinese Characters," jointly sponsored by the State Commission on Written and Spoken Language, the Chinese Calligraphers' Association, the Central Television Station, and the Language Publishing House, some Beijing calligraphers voiced support for the work of simplifying Chinese characters. They said: Written language is the means by which people communicate with each other. Along with the development of society, simplifying Chinese characters is an inevitable trend. They said: Chinese characters in their original complex form are not incorrectly written characters. As for whether to write characters in their original complex form or as simplified characters, we must mainly distinguish between the different purposes they serve. For example, standardized simplified characters must be used for street nameboards, shop signs, and school nameplates. They also criticized the current phenomenon of ignoring the marking of tones while using the Chinese phonetic alphabet. Departments concerned pointed out: It is necessary to hear suggestions made by all departments to promote the work in written and spoken language.

Speaking at today's meeting were Liu Daosheng and Chen Zhangtai, responsible persons of the State Commission on Written and Spoken Language, and calligraphers Qi Gong, Ouyang Zhongshi, Kang Yin, Liu Bingsen and Li Changlu.

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CSO: 4005/612

BRIEFS

XINHUA NEWS BRIEFS--Beijing, 17 April (XINHUA)--Today's cultural and economic news in brief: Mongolian Writers Win Prize--The number of Mongolian writers is growing and the quality of their works is improving, local cultural officials have said. Since 1980, 29 Mongolian writers have won prizes at the nationwide conference to choose the best works by ethnic minority writers, more than any other ethnic minority group in the country. Memorial for General Su Yu Erected--A memorial honoring general Su Yu was erected this month in his hometown of Huitong County, Hunan Province. Su Yu (1907-1984) was a senior Chinese Army commander and a Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party before his death. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0839 GMT 17 Apr 86 OW] /12232

PRC CONFUCIUS TV SERIES--Jinan, 19 April (XINHUA)--The shooting of a television series on the life of confucius (551-479 b.c.) started in this capital of Shandong Province today. In 20 installments, the series will be completed in 2 years. An official at the Jinan TV station said the series, which eulogizes Confucius' concern for the people, is in line with the principle of "making the past serve the present." The directors of the series are Xi Weiming and Ma Yingcpun. Advisors to the work are President of the Chinese Confucius Research institute and professor at Beijing University Zhang Dainian, and head of the Shandong branch of the institute and professor at Shandong University Wang Xianjin. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 19 Apr 86 OW] /12232

HUI FOLKTALES PUBLISHED--Yinchuan, 20 April (XINHUA)--China's first selection of folktales of Hui nationality has come off the press. It contains more than 100 ancient mythology, legends, folktales and fables popular among the Chinese minority ethnic group believed to be the descendants of moslems from ancient Arab countries and Persia who came and settled in China since the Seventh Century. The book offers a help in researching and understanding the history, religion and customs of the Hui people. China now has over 7 million Hui minority people living in northwest China's Ningxia Hui Atuonomous region as well as other parts of the country. The selection is one of a series of books called "The Folk Literature of the Chinese Minority Nationalities" which will be published by the Shanghai Literature and Art Publishing House before 1990. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 20 Apr 86 OW] /12232

SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN ENDORSED--Beijing, 12 April (XINHUA)--During their 14th session today, members of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang [RCK] Central Committee expressed their unanimous support for the resolution of the Fourth Meeting of the Sixth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and the resolution of the Fourth Meeting of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. They also called on all RCK members to contribute to the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Qu Wu, acting chairman of the RCK Central Committee, attended the meeting, which was chaired by Vice Chairman Zheng Dongguo. Pei Changjui, Jia Yibin, Hou Jingru, Sun Yueqi, Peng Qingyuan, and Li Ganliu, vice chairmen of the RCK Central Committee, and some 80 other RCK members attended the meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1533 GMT 12 Apr 86 OW] /12232

CPPCC VICE CHAIRMEN CANDIDATES--Beijing, 8 April (TA KUNG PAO)--The Standing Committee of the 6th CPPCC National Committee held its 12th meeting today at which the namelist of candidates for 3 additional vice chairmen and 13 additional members of the Standing Committee, including the candidate for secretary general were discussed and approved. According to reports from well-informed sources here, the three vice chairmen candidates are Wang Enmao, Qian Xuesen, and Lei Jieqiong [7191 3381 8825]. Moreover, the namelist of the candidate for vice premier of the State Council (Qiao Shi), State Councillor (Song Jian), and NPC Vice Chairman (Chu Tunan) were also submitted to the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC for examination and approval. [Special dispatch from Beijing: "Meeting of the CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee Approves the Namelist for Three Additional Vice Chairmen"] [Text] [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 9 Apr 86 p 1 HK] /12232

ZHI GONG PARTY MEETING--Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the China Zhi Gong Party held a standing committee meeting here on 14 April. The meeting adopted a resolution on studying the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC and the Fourth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. Huang Dingchen, chairman of the party Central Committee, presided over the meeting. Wu Juefu, Wu Chan, Xu Zhimeng, Lu Rongshu, and Zheng Shouyi attended. The resolution pointed out: The Seventh 5-Year Plan is a program of action, mobilizing the whole nation to concentrate on carrying out structural reform and socialist modernization. Everyone is confident of the triumphant fulfillment of the plan. The resolution called on organizations at all levels and all party members to actively study and implement the guidelines of the two meetings and, by making full use of the extensive contact between the party members and overseas Chinese, contribute to the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and to the building of material and spiritual civilizations. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0733 GMT 15 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/612

GUANGDONG RALLY ON REFORM OF TITLES OF TECHNICAL POSTS

HK171031 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] This morning, at the provincial mobilization rally on reform of the titles of technical and professional posts, Wang Pingshan, Head of the Guangdong Provincial Technical and Professional Post Titles Reform Leadership Group and Vice Governor, announced: According to the arrangements by the central authorities, our province will gradually carry out reform of the titles of technical and professional posts, in the institutes of higher education and the scientific research and public health systems under the provincial authorities, or directly under the ministries and commissions of the central authorities. In one and a half years, our province will complete the work of appointing people to professional and technical posts.

Comrade Wang Pingshan said: The gradual establishment of professional and technical posts, and the implementation of the system of appointment to professional and technical posts is an important reform of the management system of professional and technical personnel in our country. This work covers a wide range and is a matter of policy. In accordance with the instructions of the central authorities, all departments and units concerned must strengthen leadership, persist in launching a pilot project, and gradually develop this work.

The experimental units of the institutes of higher education, and the scientific research and public health systems under the provincial authorities or directly under the ministries and commissions of the central authorities, must immediately make good preparations for appointing people to professional and technical posts, formulate detailed rules and regulations for enforcement, and work out programs for experimental units. After they report their work to the Provincial Technical and Professional Post Titles Reform Leadership Group, they must report it to the Central Technical and Professional Post Titles Reform Leadership Group for approval. After that, they must carry out the pilot project in accordance with the plan.

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CSO: 4005/600

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG TO PRACTICE CONTRACT SYSTEM IN POPULATION PLANNING

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Lu Haimu [0712 3189 3092]: "Contract Responsibility System in Population Planning To Be Put Into Practice Comprehensively"]

[Text] From 6 to 10 January, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and Government held in Dongguan City an all-province conference on family planning work. It drew up a plan for the population development in our province during the period of the Seventh 5-year Plan, and decided, beginning this year, to put into practice comprehensively the contract responsibilty system in population planning, in order to arouse the enthusiasm of party committees and governments at all levels for family planning work and to complete the task of controlling the population.

Guo Rongchang [6753 2837 2490], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference, at which Jin Baitang [3182 0184 2768], vice governor, made a speech and Wang Pingshan [3769 1456 1472], vice governor, made a summation. Attending the conference were leaders of all cities (prefectures) in charge of family planning work and chairmen of family planning commissions in them; some representatives of counties and districts; and responsible comrades of the provincial propaganda, planning, finance, and health departments, as well as of the worker, youth, and women's departments.

In the period of the Sixth 5-year Plan, fairly big successes were scored in the province's family planning work. According to statistics, from January to November of last year, as compared with the same period the year before, there were over 35,300 fewer births and the multiple pregnancy rate dropped by 3.22 percent. However, the population plan for the Sixth 5-year Plan period was not completely fulfilled, and the occurrence of second prenancy and multiple pregnancies outside the plan was not yet controlled very well. There is a disequilibrium in the development of this work, and some localities are quite backward in this work. To meet the targets of our province's population control by 1990, the conference called for putting into practice, starting this year, at each level from the province to the city (prefecture), county, and district, a contract responsibility system in population planning. All of them must, on the premise of fulfilling the population plan issued by the higher level, and based on specific circumstances in their own places, deal with each case on its merits and give guidance by classification in carrying

out three contracts: 1) contract for the long-term and near-term population control targets, including the total population, birth rate, reproduction rate, one-child rate, and multiple preganancies rate in the Seventh 5-year Plan period and at the end of every year in it; 2) contract for implementing the population plan, child-bearing policy, and birth control measures; and 3) contract both for fulfilling the control targets and for paying attention to social benefits, building close relations between the party and the masses and promoting stability and unity. The province will send down to the cities (prefecture) the population control figures for the end of the Seventh 5-year Plan period and the population control targets for each year in it. Based on the popultion makeup, population density, natural and geographical conditions, and economic and cultural state of its subordinate counties, and on the province's child-bearing policy, each city (prefecture) must transmit each annual plan to the counties. Afterward, the counties are to transmit it to the district, the district to the township, and the township see to its implementation by individuals. The conference called on party committees and governments at all levels to strengthen their guidance of the implementation of the contract system in population planning. At the same time they must implement well the system of personal responsibility, and the leaders in charge must devote their main energy to getting a good grip on the building of basic-level service contingents, on the initiation of regular work, and on the implementation of birth control measures.

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CSO: 4005/556

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU PARTY ORGANIZATIONS COMMITTEE HOLDS SECOND MEETING

HK151000 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] On 10 April, the Party Committee of Organizations directly under the provincial CPC Committee held the second report meeting of such organizations on correcting party style. Responsible comrades of GUIZHOU RIBAO Publishing House, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial CPC Committee Organization Department, the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the provincial radio and television department, and others reported their situation in this respect at the meeting. The provincial CPC Committee inspection group attended the meeting and listened to reports.

(Liu Hanzhen), secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and secretary of the Party Committee of Organizations directly under the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out in his speech made after listening to the reports: Most of the leadership of organizations directly under the provincial CPC Committee have a correct and positive attitude toward the work of correcting party style. They have therefore made remarkable achievements. In particular, following the meeting of central cadres, they have made new headway in the work of correcting party style.

On the in-depth development of the work of correcting party style, Comrade (Liu Hanzhen) proposed five requirements:

First, we should continue to heighten our understanding and guard against and overcome the trend of relaxing our efforts.

Second, we should investigate and handle cases in a down-to-earth manner. We should correctly distinguish cases of unhealthy tendencies from those of economic crimes, cases of unhealthy tendencies from those of mistakes made when implementing the work, and cases of unhealthy tendencies from those of improper methods of carrying out reforms.

Third, we must consolidate discipline. While correcting the party style, we must consolidate political, organizational, and security discipline as well as discipline in other kinds of work. The focal point of the consolidation is leading organs and leading cadres at and above county level.

Fourth, we must carry out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects.

Fifth, we must strengthen ideological and political work. In connection with the particular features of the organizations and party members, we should greatly strengthen the education among and supervision over the party members. We should perfect party activities and strictly enforce party discipline. Also, through large-scale heart-to-heart talks, we should exchange views so as to promote unity among us.

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CSO: 4005/606

SICHUAN RIBAO COMMENTS ON TAIWAN KMT SPY CASE

HK070729 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 86 p 1

[Short Commentary: "Guard Against Sabotage Activities of Enemy Spies"]

[Text] The case of KMT spy Shusheng Changming teaches us: because of domestic factors and international influences, the class struggle will continue to exist for a long time within a certain realm. Under the new situation of opening the country to the world and invigorating the domestic economy, we must maintain our high vigilance against those enemy spies who are antagonistic to, and bent on sabotaging our [word indistinct] modernization, and promptly expose and crack down on them.

In recent years, the number of people who have gone abroad to visit friends and relatives, study, make investigations or work is rather great. The majority of them maintained their sober minds while being abroad, and behaved themselves well, maintaining their lofty patriotism and national pride. However, some individuals among our people who had gone abroad were defeated when faced by the sugar-coated bullets from foreign and Taiwan KMT spy organs. Shusheng Changming serves as an example. Although Shusheng Changming was sentenced by our dictatorship organs according to the law, antagonistic elements at home and abroad will not thus stop their activities. We must heighten our vigilance and strictly guard against the saborage activities of enemy spies. Those visiting friends and relatives, studying, making investigations, and working abroad must always remain vigilant and consciously resist bourgeois erosion and political recantation.

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CSO: 4005/606

TIANJIN: MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

SK070541 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The 26th Standing Committee meeting of the municipal people's co gress was held on the morning of 5 March. Zhao Jun, vice chairman of the mu cipal people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Thro examinations, the meeting adopted the draft decision on holding the 5th session of the 10th municipal people's congress. According to the decision, th 5th session of the 10th municipal people's congress will be convened in late April 1986.

At yesterday's meeting, participants listened to and examined the report by Vice Governor Lu Xuezheng concerning the implementation of the PRC's law on marriage and Tianjin's regulations on protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children, and concerning the arrangements for work in the future. Participants also listened to and examined the report made by (Liu Xin), director of the Tianjin Family Planning Commission, entrusted by the municipal people's government, concerning the family planning work of Tianjin.

Attending the meeting were Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee; and Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Liu Zengkun, Xu Ming, Yang Jianbai, Han Tainyao, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian, vice chairmen of the municipal people's congress standing committee. Present at the meeting as observers were Liu Jinfeng, vice mayor of the municipality; Xue Shangen, vice president of the municipal higher people's court; and Jiao Li, deputy procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate; as well as pertinent responsible persons of the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal people's government, the municipal CPPCC committee, and people's congress standing committees of various districts and counties.

The meeting continues today.

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CSO: 4005/613

BRIEFS

TIANJIN CPPCC MEETING--This morning the standing committee of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee held its 18th meeting, deciding to open the fifth session of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee on the afternoon of 19 April at the Tianjin Guesthouse. This standing committee meeting approved a name-list of 20 additional members of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee, approved in principle draft reports on the work of the standing committee of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee and the work of the motions committee, and approved a draft resolution on accepting the request for resignations by two standing committee members. It also approved the draft agenda and schedule of the fifth session of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee. These draft reports will be examined and discussed at the session. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 11 Apr 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4005/613

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN MEETING DISCUSSES WORK OF ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

SK241150 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Excerpts] After a 5-day session, the provincial conference of directors from the organizational departments throughout the province concluded in Changchun City on 23 March.

The major tasks adopted at the conference with regard to the provincial organizational work in 1986 are to earnestly implement the spirit of the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee with regard to selecting and employing cadres strictly according to the party's principles by proceeding from the whole situation of accelerating the pace of conducting reforms in economic systems and enhancing the program of building the two civilizations; to resolutely correct the malpractices cropping up in selecting and employing cadres in order to upgrade the political and professional quality of the cadres' ranks and to enhance the construction of ideology and work style among the leading bodies at all levels; to implement in an all-round way the guideline adopted at the forum sponsored by the central Organization Department with regard to having the party's organizations at grassroots levels unswervingly serve the drive to conduct reforms in rural economic systems, serve the program of having peasants generally become wealthy, and serve the campaign of building the two civilizations in rural areas; and to do a good job in earnestly building the party's organizations at the grassroots levels in order to better conduct the organizational work throughout the province.

At the conference, Wang Xianjin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and (Du Xinmin), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department under the provincial CPC Committee, delivered speeches in succession.

During the conference, participating comrades held discussions on the issues of how to select and employ cadres according to the party's principles and how to further enhance the construction of organizations at grassroots levels by implementing the spirit of the documents concerned issued by the central authorities and bearing in their mind the actual situation in their work.

The conference contended that efforts should be made to correct or prevent, in a down-to-earth manner, the malpractices cropping up in selecting and employing cadres with regard to paying no attention to the party's principles and the party's discipline, doing others a favor by offering leading posts, and selecting cadres only in line with personal judgment. It is imperative to strictly enforce discipline concerning organizational and personnel affairs, to earnestly implement the procedure of examination and approval on personnel changes, to thoroughly follow the mass line, to fully respect the opinions given by the majority of the masses under ordinary circumstances, and to solicit the opinions of the departments in charge of their professional work. In selecting cadres, it is imperative to have the party committees make a decision by holding collective discussions and to prevent anyone from having a final say. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to do things in line with the law and to transfer, appoint, and dismiss cadres strictly according to the provisions of the law.

In holding discussions on building the party's organizations at the grassroots levels, the conference contended that, under the current situation in which the drive to conduct reforms in economic systems in both urban and rural areas has been carried out in an overall way and been steadily deepened, the construction of the party's organizations in rural areas should be closely integrated with the program of economic construction, [words indistinct] and should unswervingly serve the drive to conduct reforms in rural economic systems, the program of having peasants generally become wealthy, and the campaign of building the two civilizations in rural areas. Efforts should be made to regard the program of having peasants become wealthy in common as a starting and ending point in building the party's organizations in rural areas. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to vigorously enhance the ideological and political work and to combat various unhealthy tendencies in order to accelerate the pace of achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social morale.

The conference urged the party committees at all levels to enhance their leadership over the organizational work and called on secretaries of the party committees at all levels to take personal charge of party construction in order to continuously improve their methods of leadership.

At the conference, participating comrades exchanged their experience gained in the (work of building the party's organizations and conducting personnel affairs).

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CSO: 4005/601

LIAONING COURT OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK041127 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] On the morning of 16 March, Zhang Huanwen, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, delivered a work report to the fifth meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress for examination and discussion.

Zhang Huanwen said: Under the guidance of the ideas on strengthening the legal system, safeguarding reform, and carrying out the four modernizations, in 1985, people's courts at all levels throughout the province brought into play their function of protecting the people, dealing blows to the enemy, punishing criminals, and serving the four modernizations by enthusiastically trying criminal, civil, and economic cases. He emphatically reported on the situation in which the province dealt blows to serious criminal activities and strictly tried and punished serious economic crimes over the past 1 year.

Strictly dealing blows to criminal activities to realize a fundamental turn for the better in social order is a demand of the situation, the will of the people, and one of the important tasks for achieving the two civilizations. With the concerted efforts of the whole party over the past 2 years, some criminal gangs have been strongly attacked, a large number of criminals who fled to other places have been investigated, and the arrogance of serious criminal offenders has been eliminated. A notable turn for the better in social order has truly been realized; in particular, order in public places has been improved, activities for safely marking major festivals have been ensured, and the occurrence of criminal cases have been reduced. No chaos took place last year although our province suffered the catastrophic floods and waterlogging. The characteristics of the criminal cases accepted and heard by the courts last year were as follows: First, some accidental and violent crimes ceaselessly occurred, and murder cases increased. Second, some people became morally degenerate due to the corrosive influence of obscene videotapes, unhealthy tabloids, and capitalist ideas. Some hideous tendencies that had been stamped out for a long period of time after liberation were revived. Some criminal gangs and despots with the nature of an underworld society began to gain ground in some localities. The occurrence of such evil activities as rape, major theft and swindling cases, and cases of looting cars and firearms increased. Cases of selling fake medicine and wine as well as noxious food even occurred in some localities. Third, the problem of juvenile delinquency was comparatively serious. Fourth, more and more persons who were released upon completion of their sentences or reform-

through-labor sentences committed crimes again. Intermediate courts at all levels and the provincial court strengthened investigation, studies, and the work of giving instructions to lower levels in the course of strictly dealing blows to serious criminal activities so that they could grasp the changing situation of the struggle and correctly apply the law. Over the past 1 year, the provincial court successively dispatched 12 work groups headed by its leading comrades to more than 30 grassroots courts to inspect the quality of handling cases. People's congress properly handled cases were found, they held meetings of local courts to print, distribute, and circulate reports on the situation in which the cases were handled in order to call these local courts' attention to the work of handling cases and to ensure smooth progress in the struggle against criminal activities.

At present, economic criminal activities seriously exist. Since last year, some criminal offenders have taken advantage of reform to wantonly engage in economic criminal activities. The number of preliminarily tried economic criminal cases accepted and heard by the courst throughout the province in 1985 increased by 29.5 percent over that of 1984. Of this, 891. percent were graft and embezzlement cases and cases of swindling public property. The number of major cases of individuals illegally gaining more than 30,000 yuan showed a 1.4-fold increase over that of last year. In the course of hearing and judging cases, the courts at all levels have sentenced and handled economic criminal offenders on a large scale in the light of the spirit of seriously punishing criminals according to the law so that our province has made new progress in the struggle against economic criminals.

With regard to the tasks for 1986, Zhang Huanwen said: Creating good social and economic conditions for the reform of the economic structure is one of the major tasks of the courts at all levels during the "Seventh 5-Year" Plan period. Thus, we must grasp construction and the legal system simultaneously. We must not only strengthen the work of trying criminal cases to effectively deal blows to the enemy and to punish criminals but also must vigorously enhance the work of trying civil and economic cases. The courst at all levels should readjust the relations between various sectors of the economy and handle the disputes of personal property according to the law. The struggle against serious criminal activities and economic criminal offenders is an arduous, complicated task. So, the people's courts should fully exercise their function of authority to resolutely deal blows to various criminal activities. At the same time, they should strengthen the work of trying economic cases to protect the implementation of legal economic contracts; and impose punishment on law violaters to ensure the vitality of enterprises, the establishment of the commodity market system, and the improvement of indirect control measures and to meet the demands of a planned commodity economy. In terms of quantity, civil cases are always numerous. Correctly handling marital, family, and property disputes is directly related to the two civilizations. In order to further carry forward the fine traditions of handling the masses' lawsuits, the judicial organs should go deep into grassroots units to handle the cases on the spot with a focus on mediation. We should further enhance the construction of the people's courts and give guidance to the work of the mediation committees so as to timely mediate civil disputes on the spot, to reduce the occurrence of disputes, and to prevent criminal offenses. Building a

powerful rank of cadres in charge of trial work is an important condition for achieving the court's handling the new situation. The courts at all levels should strengthen the ideological and political work in order to upgrade the political and professional level of the cadres in charge of trail work, and persistently carry out the principle of handling the court's work seriously. Through education, cadres should foster an idea of serving the people wholeheartedly and handle affairs according to the law. The courts at all levels should adopt various methods to conduct professional training among cadres in order to upgrade their ability in doing professional work and to make them suit the demands of the situation.

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CSO: 4000/212

NORTHEAST REGION

SUN WEIBEN VISITS HEILONGJIANG MARTYRS' MEMORIAL HALL

SK170734 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] On the morning of 14 April, leading comrades including Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Chen Yunlin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, visited the museum in memory of martyrs of the northeast area.

During their visit, they carefully viewed the records of the martyrs' revolutionary deeds and historical relics displayed in the hall and also inspected the new provincial museum building that will be completed soon. They also heard the report given by the mobile report team in charge of publicizing the martyrs' deeds and were briefed by the personnel of the Northeast Martyrs Museum.

Since its founding in 1948, particularily since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the museum has assumed the task of conducting education on patriotism and the revolutionary traditions among the vast number of people. Up to now, more than 13.6 million people have visited the museum and been inspired by the museum's exhibition. Its propaganda and educational task is centered on social education that the museum always regards as a sole guiding principle. Thus, the museum has played an active role in enhancing the program of building socialist spiritual civilization.

Since its founding in January 1977 the museum's mobile report team has upheld the principle of going deep into plants, rural areas, PLA units, and schools to publicize the revolutionary deeds of the martyrs. Particularly over the past few years, the report team has scored marked achievements in publicizing the martyrs' deeds in the course of giving a helping hand to the party rectification work.

During his visit, Comrade Sun Weiben attached importance to and showed great concern over the work of publicizing the martyrs' deeds and conducting education on their deeds, and fully acknowledged the achievements scored by the museum. He pointed out that the work of publicizing the glorious deeds of the revolutionary martyrs and conducting education on revolutionary traditions among the vast number of people should be regarded

as an important task for the current programs of conducting ideological and political work and building spiritual civilization. Efforts should be made to carry out the task successfully. The mobile report team has also scored marked achievements in its work and should be commended. Efforts should be made to extensively publicize the martyrs' deeds throughout the province in order to enable more people to be educated by the deeds. A good job should be done in operating the museum. Various prefectures, cities, counties, and the units concerned should actively support the educational work undertaken by the museum.

/12624
CSO: 4005/604

JILIN WORK MEETING DISCUSSES HIGHER LEARNING

SK300251 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Excerpts] After 3 days in session, the provincial meeting on the ideological and political work of institutions of higher learning concluded in Changchun today. The meeting held that institutions of higher learning should strengthen and improve their ideological and political work so as to speed up the cultivation of more and better talented persons.

Comrade Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a speech at the meeting. He said that institutions of higher learning throughout the province should vigorously strengthen their ideological and political work and continue to make improvement on what has already been achieved in order to meet the demands of the developing situation. He pointed out: In line with the principle of grasping the two civilizations at the same time, we should conscientiously correct the ideology forrunning education. Institutions of higher learning should regard the goal of cultivating talented persons with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline as a basic task, and pay attention to achieving it.

Strengthening the ideological and political work of institutions of higher learning is a task for the entire party. Thus, comprehensively and conscientiously implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals to further enhance their enthusiasm is one of the conditions for achieving higher educational reform and ideological and political work. So, we must continue to strengthen the construction of the ranks of ideological and political workers.

Finally, Comrade Wang Zhongyu called on the ideological and political workers of institutions of higher learning throughout the province to ceaselessly work hard in order to score greater achievements in the new year.

/8918
CSO: 4000/212

HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT IMPROVES PARTY STYLE

HK160911 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The headquarters of the Hainan Military District have corrected the party style, have established the concept of serving the grassroots, and have done solid work of sovling problems and doing things for the grassroots.

In the course of correcting party style, the headquarters of Hainan Military District upheld the practice of simultaneous study and correction of defects. They repeatedly educated the organ's party members-cadres, and seriously corrected the party style.

After the spring festival, they organized work teams and sent them to the units to investigate the situation. The teams helped the grassroots units solve problems. For instance, a certain troop unit under a platoon has been assigned to a post in a remote area all the year round. It faces harsh working conditions and poor living conditions, and it lacks cultural activities. After learning of this, the work teams quickly raised funds to build houses for them and brought books to them. Therefore, they solved the issues about the living conditions and cultural activities.

In the first quarter of this year, the Hainan Military District headquarters handled over 20 items of practical work, and allocated over 63,000 yuan from the organ's surplus to help grassroots units improve training facilities. The funds were used to repair sports fields, storehouses, classrooms, and other recreational and training facilities.

/6662
CSO: 4005/605

BRIEFS

JIANGXI MD COMMANDER--The Central Television Station's production crew for the documentary series "Long March" arrived in Nanchang on 12 April. Wang Baotian, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and commander of the provincial Military District, and responsible persons of the district's Political Department called on the television crew at the Hongdu Hotel and had a conversation with them. [Excerpt] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/607

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT OF DEFENSE INDUSTRY URGED--The Republic of China's private sector will play a much larger role in developing the country's defense industry. Fifteen local universities and colleges and over 700 industrialists will join with the government to develop defense technology. The cooperation will go a long way toward improving the ROC's defense capability. The ROC faces a direct threat to its security from across the Taiwan Strait. It must endeavor to enhance the efficiency of its arsenal to maintain a qualitative superiority over Chinese Communists forces, which substantially outnumber those of the ROC of Taiwan. This is why constant research on defense is essential to our survival. Accelerating such research requires not only government action but also private initiative. Cooperation and coordination between the government and the private sector in development of weaponry should be promoted. [Editorial: "Joint Defense Research Efforts"] [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 13 Apr 86 p 2 OW] /12913

AGRICULTURAL AID TO PHILIPPINES ENCOURAGED--Taipei, 7 April (CNA)--The Republic of China [ROC] should provide more agricultural and technical assistance in fisheries to the Philippines in order to expand the foundation of the cooperative ties between the two countries, Liu Chung-han, ROC representative to the Pacific island nation, said Monday. Speaking at a tea party given in his honor by the Foreign Affairs and Overseas Chinese Affairs Committees of the Legislative Yuan, Liu said that the Philippines needs immediate financial aid as it is burdened with huge foreign debts and trade deficits. Liu revealed that the new Philippine Government admires the ROC's economic success and hopes to expand economic cooperation with this country. He suggested that the country help the Philippines in developing its agricultural and fisheries industries. Liu also reported that the new Filipino Government is friendly to overseas Chinese residents there and has assigned several brilliant ethnic Chinese to important government posts. He added that most Overseas Chinese in the Philippines support the Republic of China. Liu also took an optimistic view of the Philippines' future. Although the Filipino Government faces many economic difficulties and communist threats, he said he believes president Corazon Aquino should be able to find effective ways to solve all the problems. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1430 GMT 7 Apr 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4000/228

- END -

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11 APRIL 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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11 April 1986

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

BEIJING RUSSIAN ANALYZES U.S., USSR ARMS PROPOSALS

OW131313 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Press analysis: "The New Disarmament Proposals of the Soviet Union and the United States and Their Differences"]

[Text] In January and February, Soviet and U.S. leaders separately submitted new disarmament proposals which aroused considerable attention throughout the world. Here people may notice that after the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting held in November last year there has been some relaxation in relations between the two countries. Both countries in their joint statement also expressed their desire to speed up the disarmament talks, and achieve progress as quickly as possible.

Judging from the new disarmament proposals of the two states and the just concluded fourth round of U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear weapons at which no progress was achieved, it is now possible to say that both states--regarding some important disarmament issues--continue to hold positions that are far from each other.

The new Soviet disarmament proposal was advanced on 15 January on the eve of the fourth round of U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear weapons. Soviet leader Gorbachev issued a statement outlining a comprehensive peace and disarmament plan. This plan covers many aspects, the most important being the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in the entire world in the coming 15 years, that is by the end of the current century.

After more than a month, on the eve of the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress, U.S. President Reagan outlined in his 22 February letter to the Soviet leader a new U.S. disarmament proposal. A U.S. official has stated that the content of Reagan's letter is very comprehensive, yet the U.S. proposal focuses attention mainly on the issue of intermediate-range missiles. The United States has proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union destroy all existing intermediate-range missiles within the next 3 years.

Over a certain period of time, the United States and the Soviet Union, on the one hand, began pursuing diplomatic propaganda efforts advocating their new proposals, while on the other hand both sides again began to condemn

each other and say that the opposite side's proposals contained nothing new. The Western press views the Soviet proposal--concerning issues dealing with European missiles and control--as containing something new and then also notes that, regarding some important issues, there are still huge differences between the two sides.

After examining the content of the disarmament proposals of the two sides, the foreign press has concluded that differences exist in at least three spheres, firstly concerning the reduction of nuclear weapons by 50 percent. Despite the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union have positively outlined their positions on this issue, in reality there are radical differences. Firstly, the Soviet Union stresses the need to link the reduction of nuclear arms with a ban on the development of space weapons. The French newspaper LE MONDE, dealing with the new Soviet leader's proposal, writes that the purpose of this proposal is to cause the U.S. SDI plan to fail in the near future. The United States does not agree to linking the issue of reducing nuclear weapons with the U.S. SDI plan, and intends to resolutely continue research in this field.

Another difference is that both the Soviet Union and the United States have their own motives concerning the framework for reducing nuclear weapons by 50 percent. That is far, however, from what the people wish: The reduction of all types of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons deployed in various regions. The Soviet Union points out that these wishes refer to Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons capable of reaching each other's territory. The United States says that it applies to strategic missiles.

Concerning intermediate-range missiles, while both sides have agreed to work out a separate agreement, yet even here there are many differences. In its time, the United States insisted on the zero option. The current new U.S. proposal seeks the complete destruction of intermediate-range missiles on a world scale. It also demands that the United States and the Soviet Union, in the first year, reduce the number of their intermediate-range missiles deployed in the European zone to 140 units, and proportionately reduce their numbers in the Asian zone; and then again reduce the number of missiles by 50 percent and finally completely destroy them. The new Soviet proposal calls only for the dismantling of intermediate-range missiles deployed in the European continent and does not address those intermediate-range missiles deployed in Asia. The Soviet Union says that it cannot accept the U.S. proposal as it is just a restatement of the zero option.

Another difference concerns the British and French nuclear forces. Western observers think that the new point in the Soviet proposal is that it does not include the British and French nuclear forces in the number of those to be destroyed in Europe. The Soviet Union, however, has added new additional conditions to this, which are that firstly the United States is to cease supplying nuclear weapons to its allies, and secondly Britain and France must undertake not to supplement their nuclear arsenals.

Naturally these conditions were rejected by the United States and it is obvious that Britain and France cannot accept them.

Another difference between the United States and the Soviet Union is now evident in the issue of nuclear tests. Jointly discontinuing nuclear tests by the Soviet Union and the United States is considered an important aspect of the new Soviet proposal. The United States insists, however, that before stopping nuclear tests it is necessary to considerably reduce existing nuclear weapons and modify the balance of conventional arms, or it feels that the Western countries will consequently find it difficult to maintain the strength of their nuclear deterrent.

From this analysis, you may note that despite the fact that both the Soviet Union and the United States have submitted new proposals, due to differences over some issues, their arguments will continue in the future.

/12858
CSO: 1800/308

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

ZAGLADIN'S REMARKS ON CPSU-CPC TIES--Beijing, March 10 (AFP)--China denied on Monday a Soviet statement that it was just a matter of time before relations would be renewed between the Chinese and Soviet Communist Parties, dismissing any idea of talks on the subject. "As relations between the two countries have still not been normalized, how could we discuss the restoration of relations between the two parties?" asked Chinese Communist Party (CCP) spokesman Wu Xingtang. Kremlin spokesman Vadim Zagladin said Saturday that relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the CCP, ruptured when Sino-Soviet relations broke down in the early 1960's, would be "restored sooner or later." "It's a question of time" which depends "on our comrades in Beijing," he said. Mr Wu reiterated Monday the three obstacles which China says must be overcome before relations can be normalized, including the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Soviet support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and the heavy Soviet military presence along the Sino-Soviet border. First Soviet Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov is due to arrive shortly in Beijing to represent the Soviet Union at the first meeting of the Sino-Soviet committee for the economy, trade, science and technology, formed in July 1985. Moscow and Beijing began in 1982 a thawing of relations which intensified noticeably last year. However, Chinese officials took a harder line towards the end of 1985, saying that the Soviet Union was putting forward all sorts of excuses to avoid discussing the three obstacles. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1423 GMT 10 Mar 86 HK]/12766

CSO: 4005/202

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

REAGAN ON MARCOS' IMPORT OF PERSONAL EFFECTS

OW202005 Beijing XINHUA in English 1951 GMt 28 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan said today that "there is no way for us to know anything" about reports that deposed Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos brought a planeload of personal effects including millions in cash and weapons to the United States from the Philpppines. NBC and ABC quoted unidentified U.S. officials as saying that a U.S. aircraft, carrying the personal effects of the Marcos family and the other people accompanying him, has arrived at Hickam Air Force Base in Hawaii. The airplane brought in 300 boxes containing as much as 3 million in Philippine pesos and U.S. currency, gold bullion, jewelry and a cache of weapons.

During a picture-taking ceremony at the White House, asked whether Marcos should be allowed to bring money and jewelry into the United States, Reagan replied that "there is no way for us to know anything about this." White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters yesterday that the U.S. customs agency "will perform a thorough examination of all contents of the aircraft." But he refused to say what is on the plane

Earlier today, spokeswoman of the U.S. Pacific Command Sheila Craham announced that Marcos was scheduled to hold a news conference at 8 p.m. east [as received] today.

/9738
CSO: 4000/192

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RETIREMENT OF 23 PHILIPPINE GENERALS RECOMMENDED

OW011808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--Philippine Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos recommended today to President Corazon Aquino the retirement of 23 generals, mostly "overstaying" and loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. Ramos told newsmen that the list of generals who have reached retiring age included former Chief of Staff Fabian Ver, former Air Force Chief Maj General Vicente Piccio, former Army Chief Maj General Josephus Ramas and former Navy Chief Rear Admiral Brillante Ochoco. Ramos said the retirement of the "overstaying" generals was called in line with Mrs Aquino's policy announced during her presidential campaign to retire them all. Ver, Piccio and Ochoco reportedly fled with Marcos to the United States while Ramas reportedly surrendered to Ramos.

Ramos said the military establishment under his command has almost consolidated its forces as remnants of the "loyalist" forces have sent telegrams informing him of their surrender. He denied reports that he and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile planned to seize political power, saying that they were "solidly behind the administration of President Aquino."

/9738
CSO: 4000/192

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RAMOS CONTINUES PHILIPPINE ARMED FORCES REVAMP

OW011338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) General Fidel Ramos continued to reorganize the armed forces today. Major General Prospero Olivas, Deputy Chief of the Philippine Constabulary [PC], quit the military service today after President Corazon Aquino accepted his resignation. Olivas, who was accused of being involved in the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino, also resigned from the post of commanding general of the PC Metropolitan Command and director of the Metropolitan Police Force.

Ramos announced that Brig Gen Renato de Villa, commander of the Regional Unified Command 5 in the Bicol region was designated as acting PC chief and director general of the Integrated National Police, a post held by Ramos himself for the past 14 years. PC is one of the major services of the AFP acting commanders of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines were appointed on 26 February.

Brig Gen Ramon Montano, commanding general of the Narcotics Command, has been designated as acting PC Metropolitan Command Chief and director of Metropolitan Police Force replacing Olivas.

/9738
CSO: 4000/192

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SOME KBL MEMBERS TO RECOGNIZE PHILIPPINES' AQUINO

OW021128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--Some members of parliament of the deposed President Marcos' party are planning to proclaim President Corazon Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel winners in the 7 February elections, the Philippine News Agency reported today.

They will meet in caucus at 10 a.m. tomorrow to decide on a proposal to this effect and nullify the proclamation of Marcos and Arturo M. Tolentino. The report said at least 44 KBL mps have committed themselves to doing so. The new society movement (KBL) still controls the majority of the 190 seats in the national assembly.

The caucus is also expected to reorganize the party and change its name, which has become closely associated with a discredited regime.

Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, the reports said, will call for a special session of the assembly after the KBL caucus and proclamation of President Aquino and Laurel by virtue of the speaker's authority under the omnibus election code.

However, Mrs Aquino earlier said she might consider declaring "revolutionary government" to cut through the red tape and obstacles mounted by the Marcos political machine in parliament and elsewhere to reforms she wanted to implement during her first 100 days.

The KBL has proclaimed Marcos and Tolentino winners in the 7 February polls, after the members of the opposition walked out in protest over the refusal of the KBL leadership to allow a debate on the certificates of canvass which the opposition described as spurious.

/9738
CSO: 4000/192

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV SPLITTING CAMBODIAN CIVILIANS FROM RESISTANCE

OW060814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea have launched a new program aimed at separating Kampuchean civilians from the resistance movement, the English daily THE NATION REVIEW reported today.

The Vietnamese have begun forcing Kampuchean villagers in hardly accessible areas to settle in hamlets along major highways controlled by the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops, the paper quoted intelligence reports as saying.

The program, codenamed KT-85, includes the issuance of new identity cards to villagers, census of village population and construction of fences with barbed wire or other barricades around villages.

KT-85 is one of the several major plans worked out recently by the Vietnamese. The rest are to seal the Kampuchean-Thai border, fortify Phnom Penh and liquidate resistance activities in the interior.

The program is now in its initial stage and is designed to cover the whole country eventually, the intelligence reports said.

/9738
CSO: 4000/192

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CGDK POSITION ON PEACEFUL SOLUTION UNCHANGED

OW100814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchea said that peaceful solution of the Kampuchea issue could only be reached through talks between Vietnam and the three sides of the coalition government.

In a statement quoted by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today, the Foreign Ministry of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] pointed out on 7 March that "the crux of the Kampuchea issue is Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea."

Therefore, if a political solution to the issue is to be found, it must be found through talks between the parties involved, that is, the tripartite coalition government and Vietnam, so as to bring about the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the statement said.

"This is the only way to achieve peaceful coexistence between Vietnam and Kampuchea and stability in southeast Asia as a whole," the statement said.

The statement also said other countries involved in the Kampuchea issue directly or indirectly may also take part in the talks.

"If Vietnam still refuses to work with our coalition government in finding a peaceful solution to the Kampuchea issue, Vietnam's remarks about seeking a political solution will prove a total fraud," the radio said.

/9738
CSO: 4000/192

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

MESSAGES TO AQUINO, LAUREL--President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang sent congratulatory messages to the new President of the Philippines, Corazon Aquino and to Vice President and Prime Minister Salvador Laurel. President Li Xiannian greeted Aquino on her ascension as president of the Philippines. He hoped that friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop in the coming years. Zhao Ziyang congratulated Laurel on his becoming vice president and prime minister. Zhao's message said that the Chinese Government and people treasure their friendly relations and cooperation with the Philippines based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. He expressed confidence that relations will be further developed. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 28 Feb 86 HK] /9738

THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER CANAL--Bangkok, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have poisoned some sections of a strategic canal bordering Thailand and Kampuchea, causing deaths to a number of Kampuchean civilians and resistance fighters. This was disclosed by a report reaching here today from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet. The report quoting a division commander of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea as saying that 11 of his fighters and civilians died and 30 others vomited and had acute diarrhea after drinking the water of Klong Namsai canal. [sentence as received] Officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross and Thai Eastern Task Force had collected samples of the water for examination, the commander said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 1 Mar 86 OW] /9738

AQUINO ORDERS PRISONERS FREED--Manila, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--President Corazon Aquino today ordered an immediate release of all political prisoners in the Philippines. This was announced by presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag at a press conference this afternoon at Mrs Aquino's headquarters. The spokesman said that President Corazon Aquino sent a memorandum to National Defense Minister Juan Enrile, directing him to release all political prisoners. Answering a question whether this would include suspected leader of the Communist Party of the Philippines Jose Maria Sison, the presidential spokesman said "without exception". Yesterday the new Philippine Government already ordered the release of 39 political detainees. A special committee in charge of the detainee affairs was formed by the president on 26 February. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 28 Feb 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/192

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BEGINNING OF SOUTH ASIA REGIONAL COOPERATION REVIEWED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 1, 1 Jan 86 p 22

[Article by An Ning [1344 1380] in column entitled "The Third World": "A New Beginning for South Asia Regional Cooperation"]

[Text] India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and the Maldives held a seven-nation summit meeting in Dacca on 7-8 December of this year. The heads of the states signed the "Charter for the South Asia Regional Cooperation Coalition." The "Dacca Proclamation" formally established the "South Asia Regional Cooperation Coalition." This was indeed a meaningful event in the history of the relations among the South Asian countries, an event generally applauded by most nations.

The main goals of the South Asia Cooperation Coalition are: improve and increase the welfare of the people of the region; encourage and reinforce collective self-reliance and self-improvement; and expedite mutual assistance and cooperation among member countries in economic, social, cultural, scientific, and technological areas. The fundamental principle of the cooperation lies in the member countries' equal sovereign rights, territorial integrity, political independence, non-intervention in internal affairs, and mutual benefit. The Charter also specified the following: regional cooperation should not replace bilateral or multilateral cooperation, or should it contravene bilateral and multilateral obligations; all decisions ratified should be unanimous; bilateral issues or disputes will not be discussed; the coalition will hold annual summit meetings; a council of ministers made up of foreign ministers of member countries will be formed to make policies and study developments in regional cooperation; a standing committee comprised of the foreign secretaries (equivalent to deputy foreign ministers) of the seven member countries will be established; and its task will be to supervise and coordinate the cooperative plans, to examine and approve cooperative projects and funds, to raise capital funds from within the region and from abroad, and to study new areas of cooperation. The "Dacca Proclamation" emphasized the historic significance of this first South Asia summit conference, its fundamental goals, and the need for peace and security in order to achieve those goals. It appealed for disarmament, the resumption of a north-south dialogue, the establishment of rational international economic relations, and so on. Based on the above principle, the summit conference also confirmed the programs defined in the previous foreign minister meetings: the nine areas of cooperation include agriculture, rural development, telecommunications, meteorology, sanitation,

population, transportation, postal services, technology, physical education, and culture and fine arts.

The seven South Asian nations occupy a total area of 4.16 million square km with a total population exceeding 1 billion. The countries are imbalanced in political and economic developments: India is relatively well developed, and some are less developed, while others are relatively backward. Among the 29 countries designated by the United Nations as being the least developed, 9 are in Asia, and among those, 4 are in South Asia: they are Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and the Maldives. These are agricultural nations and because of their rudimentary cultivation methods, at present they are still not self-sufficient in grain production; their industrial development is slow--60 percent of their exports are primary goods. To a large extent they are dependent on loans and aid for development funds. According to statistics, in 1977 the total national output value of the seven nations was U.S. $120 billion, which equaled one-quarter of West Germany's total output value; the per-capita output was under $150, sometimes as low as $80-90. In order to extricate themselves from this poverty and backwardness, to eliminate historic antagonisms, and to develop their national economies, the South Asian countries have learned from the experiences of other countries which have organized regional economic cooperations; they recognize that in order to improve South Asia's economy and expedite progress, it is not enough to rely on the efforts of each country acting independently, they must rely on collective efforts, and they must unite and cooperate. Only then can progress be expedited.

It was with this backdrop that the late President Sheikh Rahman of Bangladesh initiated a South Asia summit meeting in May 1980. When Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi took office, she adopted some changes in policies and improved and moderated India's relations with her neighboring countries. These provided the favorable conditions for the regional cooperation. The seven South Asian nations made a combined effort, during the past 4 years, when there have been eight conferences of foreign secretaries and three foreign minister meetings. This time the conference has been elevated to the summit level, signifying that South Asia cooperation has entered another phase.

According to public opinion, as long as the seven South Asian nations, regardless of their sizes, can uphold the basic principle guiding their regional development, a principle they shared in establishing, they will be able to settle the conflicts and differences left behind by the past colonial policy of divide and conquer.

The ship of South Asia regional cooperation has been launched from the shores of the Indian Ocean. Even though it may encounter many dangers and storms, it will sail on. The common aspirations of the 7 billion people to change their destiny cannot be denied; the general trend toward regional development cannot be reversed.

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CSO: 4005/470

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

PRC-YAR SPORTS PROTOCOL--Sanaa, March 15 (XINHUA)--A sports exchange protocol between China and Arab Yemen was signed here today. Under the protocol, the Chinese coaches now working in Yemen at the invitation of the Yemeni Supreme Council of Youth and sports will continue their coaching till 1987. Chinese Ambassador Li Chengren and Abdullah Masser al-Zalafi, minister of state and secretary-general of Supreme Council of Youth and Sports, signed the protocol on behalf of the two sides. A total of 29 basketball, volleyball, table tennis, athletics and gymnastics coaches are now working in Yemen. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 15 Mar 86 OW] /8918

CSO: 4000/195

WESTERN EUROPE

NETHERLANDS NAVY TO MAKE 5 DAY PRC PORT CALL

HK011330 Hong Kong AFP in English 1254 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (AFP)--Five Dutch warships are to pay a three-day courtesy call at Shanghai beginning 12 March, the Dutch Ambassador announced here Saturday.

The call in at the eastern port city by four frigates and a supply ship of the Royal Dutch Navy is "rather extraordinary" and "a sign of very good relations," Dutch Ambassador Antony Smitsendonk said.

Mr Smitsendonk said businessmen would be on board the ships and that Chinese officials would be invited to view a floating exhibition showcasing naval technology.

The 1,000-strong crew are to take part in sports events with Chinese teams during the port call, he added.

The scheduled visit points to the improvement in relations between the two countries since a furor erupted in Beijing five years ago over the Dutch sale of two submarines to Taiwan, analysts said.

In January 1981, China scaled back diplomatic relations with the Netherlands to the level of charges d'affaires. The two countries restored relations to the ambassadorial level in early 1984, shortly after The Hague decided not to deliver two additional submarines to Beijing's nationalist rivals in Taipei.

The Netherlands is not a nuclear power, so the position taken by Chinese leaders last May banning visits by nuclear-capable ships will not be an issue for the Royal Dutch Navy's visit, observers here noted.

The issue arose in May when the first scheduled U.S. Navy call to a Chinese port since the communists came to power in 1949 was cancelled after Beijing insisted that no nuclear weapons be on board. It is U.S. policy never to reveal the type of arms carried by its warships.

Western diplomats here said a Swedish naval training vessel anchored at Shanghai last month.

/9274
CSO: 4000/196

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUCCESSES IN EDUCATION ON ALL LEVELS NOTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU in Chinese 31 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Huang Yao [7806 1031]: "Our Country's Educational Undertakings Achieve Marked Successes"]

[Text] In 1985, the educational authorities of China at all levels, who continued their efforts to implement the program of "readjustment, restructuring, consolidation, and improvement," scored notable successes on the strength of the readjustments, restorations, and improvements already achieved in preceding years in expediting the restructuring program required by the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Restructuring the Educational System." The speedy development of higher education, the initial readjustment of the structure of secondary education, the progress in popularizing universal primary education, and the expansion of special and preschool education are what have been done to accomplish the mission to cultivate capable people as specified in the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan.

Speedy Development of all Forms of Higher Education at All Levels

In 1985, there were 1,016 general institutions of higher education of which 574 are universities and colleges (for undergraduates), 324 are specialized schools, and 118 are short-term vocational schools. There are 114 more schools than there were a year ago. Furthermore, there are 52 more colleges that are being built but are not ready to admit students.

To meet the need for senior specialists to work for the state's economic construction and social development, the recruitment and placement of the students of the general colleges were restructured in 1985 to maximize the use of all available facilities. The students recruited include 435,300 general and specialized college undergraduates, 60,400 students entrusted for training, 79,100 for specialized cadre training, 11,400 for general and specialized teachers training, and 32,800 day students not subject to placement. The total number of students recruited is 619,200 (312,900 general-college undergraduates and 301,300 specialized-college undergraduates), 51.4 percent more than last year. There are 1,703,100 enrolled students (1,123,100 general-college undergraduates and 580,000 specialized-college undergraduates), 22 percent more than last year. The institutions of higher education and scientific research institutes have recruited 46,500 postgraduates working toward doctor's and

master's degrees, double the number of those recruited last year. There are 87,200 enrolled candidates for doctor's and master's degrees, 51.4 percent more than last year.

After readjustment and reinforcement, the number of adult higher education institutions has increased considerably. In 1985, there are 1,216 adult education colleges in China, an increase of 59 colleges over those of 1984. There are also correspondence and evening colleges run by 591 institutions of higher education. These adult higher education institutions have recruited 787,800 students (62,000 general-college undergraduates and 725,800 specialized-college undergraduates), 66.3 percent more than last year. The number of enrolled students is 1,725,100 (208,500 general-college undergraduates and 1,516,600 specialized-college undergraduates), 33.4 percent more than a year ago.

In the "Sixth 5-Year" period, China graduated 39,000 postgraduates, 1.53 million general- and specialized-college undergraduates, and over 900,000 adult general- and specialized-college students. The 5 specialist training projects established by the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan calling for an enrollment of 50,000 graduate research students with 20,000 new recruits, an enrollment of 1.3 million general- and specialized-college undergraduates with 400,000 new recruits and of 1.5 million adult general- and specialized-college students have been fully implemented.

Initial Readjustment of Secondary Education

Acting on the program and requirements of the CPC Central Committee for reorganizing secondary education, all localities have drawn up local plans to readjust and merge some general senior middle schools and to convert other senior middle schools into agricultural vocational middle schools so as to arrest the unwarranted expansion of the general senior middle schools. The readjustment and consolidation of the general middle schools have been rewarding. In 1985 there are 93,200 general middle schools in China with a total enrollment of 47,059,600 students, including 7,411,300 senior middle school students and 39,648,300 junior middle school students. The general senior middle student population has dropped to 52.3 percent below the 1978 level.

The various localities have sped up the development of secondary vocational and technical education as they readjusted the general middle schools. In 1985, there are 3,557 specialized middle schools, 256 more than a year ago; 668,300 new recruits, 22.4 percent more than a year ago; and 1,571,100 enrolled students, 18.8 percent more than a year ago. There are 4,189 adult specialized secondary schools; 689,800 new recruits (the general and specialized middle school level in all cases), 62.3 percent more than a year ago; and 1,347,500 enrolled students, 62.9 percent more than a year ago. The schools for technicians have 360,000 new recruits (projected figure), 16.5 percent more than a year ago, and 750,000 enrolled students, 17.4 percent more than a year ago. There are 8,070 agricultural vocational middle schools, 1,068 more schools than a year ago; 1,161,000 new recruits (including 984,900 senior agricultural vocational middle school students), 23.6 percent more than a year ago; and 2,295,700 enrolled students (including 1,843,400 senior agricultural vocational

middle school students), 31.6 percent more than a year ago. All the vocational and technical senior middle schools have recruited 2,012,300 new students (not including adult specialized middle school students) while the general senior middle schools have recruited 2,575,100 new students. The ratio between the two is 1:1.28. All the senior vocational technical middle schools have a total enrollment of 4,164,500 students, 36 percent of the total student enrollment of all the senior middle schools, a 3.7 percent increase over that of last year. This represents the initial readjustment of secondary education.

New Development of Universal Primary Education and the Beginning of 9-Year Compulsory Education

In 1985 there are 832,300 primary schools in China with an enrollment of 133.7 million pupils. Over 95.9 percent of the school-age children are enrolled in schools, 0.9 percent more than a year ago. There are 21 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government where 95 percent or more of the school-age children are enrolled in schools and where the consistency of annual primary school enrollment has reached 96.7 percent, an increase of 0.6 percent over that of the preceding year.

According to the surveys of the departments of education of the people's governments of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, universal primary education was in full force by October 1985 in 731 counties (not including cities and areas under their jurisdiction), which account for one-third of all counties in China. Now, the large and medium-size cities and some economically developed towns and villages are implementing or getting ready to implement universal junior middle school education.

In 1985, anti-illiteracy work is emphasized as the localities push for universal primary education. According to statistics, 3.51 million illiterates became literate in 1984 when 8.33 million adults received a primary education.

Extensive Development of Special and Preschool Education

In 1985, there are 375 special education schools (including schools for the blind and deaf and dumb and supplementary schools for retarded children) in China, an increase of 45 schools over a year ago. There are 9,200 new recruits, 22.7 percent more than a year ago, and a total enrollment of 41,700 students, 5 percent more than a year ago. There are 172,300 kindergartens, 5,736 more than a year ago, and an enrollment of 14,796,900 kindergarten children, 14.3 percent more than a year ago.

In 1986, education in China will begin its Seventh 5-Year Plan, which calls for the conscientious implementation of the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Restructuring the Educational System." Various reforms shall be pursued to achieve a breakthrough in educational development geared to reinforcing basic education, expanding vocational and technical education, and bringing into full play the potential and vitality of higher education in order to guide all educational efforts to meet the needs of China's economic and social development.

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CSO: 4005/435

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC TO ABOLISH MIDDLE SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXMINATIONS

HK120437 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] China will abolish entrance examinations for middle schools in some of its more developed areas starting this summer, a circular by the State Education Commission announced.

Primary school pupils will be able to enter middle schools automatically in areas where the compulsory nine-year education has been achieved, the circular said.

The new move is aimed at stopping the common practice of overloading the pupils with heavy assignments following the tendency of judging primary schools according to the proportion of their pupils entering middle schools.

The circular said primary school pupils should be "ensured all-round development and be relieved of the burden of an overload of studies and assignments."

It also called on the educational administrators at all levels to improve teaching conditions and quality in primary schools and to train enough qualified teachers.

In areas where universal nine-year schooling has not been achieved, a transitional period of several years will be needed before the elimination of entrance exams for middle schools can be put into effect. Once the nine-year schooling is general there, the entrance exams will be abolished, the circular said.

It warned that the elimination of the exams does not mean that the qualifications of primary school pupils can be lowered; rather they should be raised.

Doing away with middle school entrance exams will improve teaching conditions in primary schools, distribute pupils in middle schools more evenly and allow children in rural areas to obtain secondary education, the circular said.

To enter most Chinese high schools and universities, students must pass competitive entrance examinations, which often require much memorization. In the push to get more pupils into middle schools, classes like physical training and arts and music have been neglected by many schools in favor of heavier doses of the major subjects such as Chinese language and maths.

This has been the subject of complaints by education experts who have appealed for an all-round development of the children.

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CSO: 4005/202

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING YOUNGSTERS COMBAT 'WRONG CHARACTERS'

OW071922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 7 Mar 86

[By XINHUA correspondent Wen Chihua]

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA)--She was standing one afternoon this week in Qianmen, a Beijing business center. Her red scarf following the spring breeze, she handed out little slips of paper, marked in schoolgirl scrawl. "Aunts and uncles," her message said, "please distinguish wrong characters from right." About the same time, an 11 year-old boy was agitating on a nearby street. "Join us," he asked passersby. "Help us correct wrong characters in our capital city." Beside him, there was a red flag, identifying him as a member of the "Wrong Characters Correction Team" of his primary school.

These and other youngsters have been participating in this month's "Let the Spring Wind Drive Away Wrong Characters" campaign, sponsored by the action committee of the Young Pioneers, the schoolchildren's organization. "More than 500,000 pioneers have been involved since last Monday," Li Lu, 32, deputy director of the committee, said today. According to Li, the pioneers consider themselves modern counterparts of Hua Tuo, a master of medicine during the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220), only the disease they cure is a character disorder.

"They went through streets and alleys, dictionaries in hand, and found 40,000 wrong characters in advertisements, shop's names, road signs and price tags," said Li.

To help the many people who find learning and writing the complicated characters of Chinese difficult, the government in 1956 approved a limited list of simplified characters. More than ten years later, during the "Cultural Revolution," the government decided to simplify a second group--and shortly thereafter decided not to after all.

As a result of these policy changes, and a spreading do-it-yourself spirit, many people in Beijing write with characters they mistakenly think are legitimate.

In their zeal to restore proper characters, some children have even investigated the writings of their families. Fu Li, for example, launched a "family quiz," which involved what in school is called a dictation--in this case, Fu's reading to his parents, who were asked to write down what he had said and then to grade each other's work. But some parents have not been as eager as Fu's to take dictation from their children. Li Lin, 12, asked her father to correct what she said was an error of his. He looked at her, surprised. "I'm older than you," he said. "And I think I'm still a little smarter." But he acknowledged his mistake after being shown the proper form in a dictionary.

Throughout Beijing, in fact, children have been questioning the writing of adults in shops and markets. This is only right, Li said, since Beijing is the cultural center of the country. "In recent years, we have improved the quality of sanitation and service in our retail establishments," he said. "Now we have to clean up the linguistic atmosphere." Li quoted Jin Jian, vice mayor of Beijing, as calling incorrect use of characters "cultural rubbish. I hope the children can help sweep it away."

While youngsters all over the city seem eager to help, students at Banbijie Primary School have already begun planning to open a class on the correct use of characters for workers in nearby factories.

Li said the effort showed that the "spring wind" drive has already helped the city's children "to use what they have learned and to develop a sense of social responsibility."

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CSO: 4000/194

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SMALL PUBLISHING HOUSE REVIEWS HISTORICAL EVENTS

OW110258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Feature: "Small Publishing House Attracts Contributions from Celebrities"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA)--It is a small publishing house, with a staff of less than 40. But its contributors include hundreds of the most important figures in China's contemporary history.

Located inside the headquarters of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), somewhat hidden away from the city center, the China Historical Materials Press (formerly the Publishing House for Historical Materials) publishes accounts of the major historical events and figures of the past century.

"Anyone who has made contributions to China is welcome to contribute to our work," said Zhang Wenhui, head of the press. "We don't care about their political or ideological inclinations." Many readers have said its most valuable publication has been the continuing "Anthology of Cultural and Historical Materials." By the end of last year, the press had published 100 160,000-word volumes in the series.

So far, the anthology has included more than 200 articles by leading figures on Chinese politics, economy and culture between the late nineteenth century and the founding of new China in 1949. Since last year, the series has been exported as well as sold domestically.

Most of the contributors belong to the CPPCC, China's highest political advisory body, whose 380,000 members include leaders of China's political parties--the communist party and eight noncommunist parties--as well as its cultural and social organizations. According to Zhang Wenhui, additional volumes are in preparation. "Articles, most of them from CPPCC members, keep flooding in," he said.

The CPPCC members, including those who belong to no political party, are a "reservoir of historical materials, willing to help the younger generations know what the old China was like," Zhang said.

Last year, in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Japan in World War II, the historical materials press began work on a 12-volume series of reminiscences by former Kuomintang generals. The series reviews the contributions of Kuomintang generals in the War of Resistance against Japan (1937-1945) and provides a perspective on the Kuomintang's role that Chinese readers have not encountered since 1949. Several volumes of the series have already been published, such as "The July 7 Incident of 1937" and "The Xuzhou Campaign." Scheduled for release in the near future are "From the September 18 Incident of 1931 to the July 7 Incident of 1937," "The Shanghai Campaign" and "The Wuhan Campaign."

The press also has been compiling a three-volume series of reminiscences by former Kuomintang generals about the Liberation War (1945-1949). The first two volumes, one dealing with the Huaihai campaign, the other with the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign, are now available. And the last volume, on the Beijing-Tianjin campaign, will be published later this year.

Other press publications review the roles of China's leading historical figures, such as Pu Yi, China's last emperor, Li Zongren, former acting president of the Kuomintang government, Chen Jiageng, a noted overseas Chinese leader, and Zhang Zhizhong, Feng Yuxiang and Wei Lihuang, all former Kuomintang generals.

Zhang, who is director of the Office of Historical Materials of the CPPCC as well as head of the press, said the publishing work is only part of the country's efforts to collect and disseminate historical materials.

In 1959, he said, Zhou Enlai, at the time chairman of the CPPCC, summoned conference members over 60 to a meeting, where he asked them to write down their recollections of China's contemporary history and "hand down knowledge and experience to the younger generations."

Twenty-seven years later, Zhang said, a national network for collecting and publishing CPPCC members' reminiscences has been established.

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CSO: 4000/194

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WRITER URGES BETTER SYSTEM OF LITERARY AWARDS

HK150846 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1241 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Famous writer Wang Meng, who is also vice chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, today proposed changing the method of giving awards to outstanding literary works when he made a speech at a meeting to give awards to outstanding new poems.

Wang Meng said: China should gradually establish a whole set of high standards and a strict system for giving national and even international literary awards in order to better commend and encourage the really outstanding literary works.

At present, China gives a variety of literary awards. The Chinese Writers' Association alone gives the Mao Dun Literary Award, the award for outstanding short story, the award for outstanding novelette, the award for outstanding reportage, the award for outstanding new poem, and the award for outstanding national minority literary works. In addition, many publishing houses in all parts of the country and many literary journals also give their awards to good works. Because of the large number of awards, it is now hard to say which award is really authoritative and is really representative of the highest level of China's contemporary literature.

It is known that the authorities concerned are now studying the possibility of establishing a system of giving a comprehensive literary award which is representative of the highest level of China's literature.

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CSO: 4005/544

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRESS CONFERENCE NOTES HANDICAPPED FUND SUCCESS

OW111602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA)--More than 850 handicapped youngsters in China were enrolled in colleges or universities in 1985, tripling the number in 1984. This was revealed by Wang Luguang, deputy director-in-chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, at a press conference the fund held here this afternoon. Wang added that the fund also helped the government create a medical faculty in Shandong Binzhou Medical College specially for handicapped students. The faculty enrolled 57 handicapped students in 1985.

Wang Luguang also told the conference that his organization has set up a special fund to encourage handicapped people to pursue further study. Reviewing the fund's work during the past year, Wang Luguang told the press conference that more than 15 million yuan, some of it coming from abroad, was donated to the fund. Wang said that the fund also strengthened its international contacts in 1985, sending delegations to visit 11 countries and receiving nine foreign delegations visiting China. Wang added, the fund will send representatives to the International Conference on Legislation for the Handicapped which will be held in Vienna, and to the International Seminar for Rehabilitation of the Handicapped, which will be held in Manila--both of them in the middle of this year.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990), Wang Luguang said, the fund will make even greater efforts to promote the employment of handicapped people, including running professional training classes and welfare enterprises. According to statistics, 70 percent of the handicapped people in China's cities have got jobs.

Deng Pufeng, director-in-chief of the fund, answered questions.

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CSO: 4000/194

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S COURTS HANDLE 1.5 MILLION CASES IN 1985

OW071156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA)--The people's courts at various levels handled more than 1.5 million cases in 1985, Ren Jianxin, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court, told a national conference here today.

Of the 1.5 million, 846,000 are civil cases, 246,000 are criminal cases at the first instance, 226,000 economic cases and 223,000 criminal cases at the second instance.

While criminal cases handled in the year dropped markedly compared with the previous year, the civil and economic cases administered by courts increased, Ren Jianxin said.

The rise of civil and economic cases was quite normal, along with the development of the national economy, the development of commodity economy in particular, the vice-president explained, adding it was a good thing that more and more people have been aware of seeking legal help in resolving disputes.

The drop of criminal cases indicated the improvement of social order, he said. However, he stressed the struggle against crimes is a long, complicated and hard one. "We should by no means relax our efforts," he noted, citing the rise of theft, swindling and robbery.

He called on the judges of the people's courts at various levels to adhere to the principle of "all men are equal before law" to pursue criminal liabilities of any verified offender, no matter who.

Ren also called for strengthening the work of people's tribunals at the grass-root level to make it convenient for judges to handle on the spot civil and economic cases as well as minor criminal offenses.

China now has more than 13,000 people's tribunals established at the town or township level in addition to the more than 3,000 higher, intermediate and basic people's courts at and above county levels.

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CSO: 4005/202

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN CHINA'S RURAL AREAS EXAMINED

Shanghai FAXUE [JURISPRUDENCE] in Chinese No 11, Nov 85 pp 41-43

[Article by Xu Jian [1776 1696]: "New Factors Affecting Rural Juvenile Delinquency, and Its Prevention"]

[Text] The restructuring of the economic system has brought about a great expansion in the forces of production in the countryside, which has also inevitably given rise to a series of changes in the superstructure. Leading Central Committee comrades have pointed out: "Does the notion of public security in society also attract various problems?" This is certainly a question deserving of the attention of our numerous political and legal workers.

Trends in Rural Juvenile Delinquency

Following the abolition of "eating out of the same big rice pot" and the implementation of the production responsibility system in the countryside, the individual interests of the peasants gained attention and security, while various contradictions that had remained concealed in the past became manifest; for instance, cases involving fist fights, injuries, and so forth--touched off by such problems as the mountain forests, residential bases, land, and water conservancy--have clearly increased. This includes the pernicious cases which have seldom occurred since the founding of the nation, like those involving explosives, armed gang fights, and tainting food and drinks with poison. Shortly thereafter, at the time when labor toward prosperity was driving production, the intense desire to pursue money nefariously has burgeoned among some rural youths. They looked forward to living in the city, acquiring fashionable and expensive consumer products, and indulging in food and drink; some people believed that "if a person is not underhanded, he will not grow rich" and will commit crimes like theft, armed robbery, murder, and so forth. Cases which in the past seldom occurred in rural areas--smuggling, the stealing and selling of cultural relics and curios, grand or extraordinary larceny, and fraud, as well as other pernicious cases--occur now and then. Several hundred people in a certain locality in Zhejiang ventured out one after another to steal precious and rare flowers and trees; some publicly stated: "If you don't start now, there won't be a chance later." As a result, both a crackdown on crime and criminal cases continued to occur and even increase in some rural areas. Under the conditions of rural economic expansion, unimpeded access to the cities, and huge increases in material possessions, those crimes which in

the past occurred mainly in the cities are now continuously taking place in the countryside, and trends of diversification and urbanization in the types of rural juvenile delinquency have appeared.

Another change in rural juvenile delinquency which deserves consideration is the sophistication and increasingly violent nature of criminal methods. The methods of rural juvenile delinquents in the past were relatively simple, primitive, obvious, and easy to expose; the transformation of rural production relations brought along with it a surge in the exchange of information between cities and townships, thus opening the eyes of rural youths and making them more experienced and knowledgeable, while changes in criminal methods also took place. One such change is the tendency toward sophistication, which has resulted in crimes which possess such characteristics as deception, concealment, deceitfulness, and so forth. Some rural youths test the minds of people and forge all kinds of identification, advertisements, news data, and so forth; deal in false contracts, false trademarks, and false checks; and set up briefcase companies, pretend to be factory directors and managers, peddle counterfeit name-brand products, and false medicines.... They say of themselves: "Those who can, take big risks and make big money." Another trend is the use of violence, the organization of criminal rings, and the learning and imitation of criminal methods from television, tabloids, and video cassettes. Zhejiang uncovered a juvenile crime ring consisting of seven persons, all under the age of 16, the youngest being only 13 years old; but in committing a crime, they knew enough first to go to the scene and observe the terrain and, afterwards, formulate the criminal scheme and plan an escape route, just like hardened adult criminals. During the trial they confessed they had learned this from movies and television. When some of the cheating and swindling methods used by criminals fail to hit their target, the use of public violence, armed robbery, injuries, murder, and rape now and then occurs.

According to statistical evidence, in 1979 students accounted for the majority of juvenile delinquents in our country. In 1980, youths awaiting employment occupied first place. In 1981, industrial worker youths held first place, and in 1982 and 1983, rural youths occupied first place, with the number of crimes by industrial worker youths falling to second place. In Shanghai Municipality, the proportion of crimes in rural areas to the total number of criminal offenses during the last half-year has also gradually increased, whereas over the past several years it stood at only 10-plus percent, but has now increased to approximately 40 percent. After the "serious crackdown," the situation still continues to get worse and is even more obvious with some certain types of crimes. Citing rape cases as an example, in the past 70 percent of Shanghai's cases occurred within the city, and 30 percent in the countryside; in fiscal year 1984, this changed to 70 percent in the countryside, and 30 percent within the city, thus reflecting the trend of increasing juvenile delinquency in the countryside.

New Factors Leading to Juvenile Delinquency

1. The open-type rural areas of a developing commodity economy, and the growing complexity of mutual contacts between people, have given rise to an increase in the number of contradictory issues.

Over the past several years, China's rural areas have already been transformed from a closed-type society in which self-sufficiency in grain production was paramount to an open-type society of manifold economic development and brisk commodity production. This sort of transformation has caused social contacts in rural areas to become complicated, and contradictions which in the past had been stifled or concealed by people have become manifest. Prior to implementing the production responsibility system, vertical subordinate relations were essential in China's rural areas. On one end stood the collectives, in which every commune member was a member of a collective extended family; on the other side was the state and party representative collective leaders and managers. In other relations, the determination of command relationships and the immediate modification and handling of them flow basically from this arrangement. The peasants engaged in production according to plans, and products were sold to the state according to regulations. Although there were also some contradictions in the awarding of workpoints, overall everyone was about the same, all pursuing "poor revolutionary" lives. After implementing the production responsibility system, every family and every household became an independent economic entity, possessing production authority, management authority, market authority, fund allocation authority, and profit distribution utilization authority; as a result, in the countryside, aside from the vertical two-family relations and horizontal relations between household and household and between household and collective, all trades, professions, and state organs increased markedly, thus forming complex multilateral relationships. Scholars predict that contacts between people will increase geometrically, which can inevitably lead to some trouble; this is the reason for bringing about intensive regulation. This is certainly reasonable. The enormous increase in personal contacts in the countryside is chiefly a matter of material benefits, and the contradictions that had in the past been concealed and simplified have come forth in vast numbers, from such contradictory issues as housing, residential bases, sewerage, seeds, and the use of farm machinery to monetary loans, product marketing, employee hirings, information exchange compensation, and so forth. The more personal contacts increase, the more problematic contradictions also become. Advancement often becomes a face-to-face conflict, and the vanguard of the conflict is often high-spirited youth. Of the major rural cases over the past few years involving murder, explosives, poisonings, arson, and the disruption of production, over 70 percent are due to the intensification of accumulating contradictions.

There is yet another condition which must be pointed out, and that is that the organs of state power and the organs of management in the countryside are organizationally imperfect and undermanned. At the same time, policy and the law cannot keep pace with development in the countryside, so right and wrong remain unclear, and there is consequently no one or no way to handle the numerous contradictions as they begin. They are unable to be resolved in a timely manner. As a result, development presents major problems which are becoming even more complicated and difficult to handle, with some producing seriously damaging effects which could have originally been avoided.

2. The assault of unhealthy information on rural youth.

The production and exchange of commodities require information. The increased volume and accelerated transmittal of information have become sign posts to

open-type rural areas, bringing new life to development in the countryside and providing a source of wealth for peasants.

However, a vast amount of unhealthy information also accompanies commodity economy development and enters the rural areas quickly, thus producing a negative influence on youths. Gang fights portrayed on television have been imitated by some youths in the conduct of criminal activities. Pornographic tabloids are being sold in rural towns, where middle and primary school students greedily read them until they become confused and thus poisoned. As the floating population increases, handwritten copies flow into the rural towns from the cities and are copied and circulated, thus leading young students to commit crimes of indecency and rape as well as inciting promiscuous activities. Particularly deserving of serious concern is the vast number of video cassettes which are reaching the countryside; according to preliminary statistics, there are over 200 sets, less than half of which have been examined. Some of those video cassettes which have not been examined contain obscene material, which is a dose of an acute toxicant to the youth, and there is basically no one in the countryside to take responsibility for this. Of particular danger is that some units are also being dragged into this type of illicit activity. For instance, one grain department attempted to solve a nagging deficit problem by obtaining and showing some pornographic video cassettes. Yet another cultural institution gave the green light to video cassettes that had not been examined yet; for only a 2- or 3-yuan "tax," they would give the purchaser a sticker which said: "Already inspected--may be shown." It is evident that the present problem of controlling the spread of unhealthy information in the countryside is extremely urgent.

3. The hard work of rural public security is out of control.

Although rural reform has spurred economic development, and rural prosperity has increased rapidly, there are indeed some peasants who will forever remain backwards. A fisherman from Zhoushan carries 180,000 yuan in cash in a satchel, and a peasant from a certain locality in Zhejiang straps 200,000 yuan to his person to board a train. Why don't peasants put their money into banks or remit their money while traveling abroad rather than carry their money with them? They say that bank deposits and withdrawals are subject to time constraints, lines form when there are a lot of people, and it is very inconvenient. Making deposits and withdrawals is especially troublesome, for there are usually no receipts, and when there are, no one trusts them anyway. Therefore they prefer to risk the minimal danger of carrying cash, save time, and buy things when they want to. This illustrates that our other work is not keeping pace with the demands of rural economic development, thus producing flaws and difficulties in the control of public social order.

There are very many similar new problems and conditions in the rural areas. For example, with regard to the vast floating population, how will each individual small retailer cope with the circumstances? How can the emerging hotels, public houses, limousines, and passenger trains be supervised and managed? There is no one to manage the construction of workshops in the countryside (the residents are all permanent residents of cities), which creates a loss of a control and a vast public security vacuum, so how can crime be effectively prevented and reduced?

The autonomously organized rural masses have focused their attention on production construction, and many localities have not brought into play the role of maintaining public security as they should have. Cixiguxinpu Township has 41 public security committees, with a total of 64 public security personnel on the job; 62 of these look to the frontlines of production, supply, and marketing for work, and only 2 remain in the village to work because their health is poor. These types of cases are no doubt comparatively few, but rural grassroots organizations are unable to adapt to the conditions of rural development and transformation, and existing problems are widespread.

Establish a Comprehensive Administrative System for Juvenile Delinquency With Rural Towns as the Center

The direction and trends of rural juvenile delinquency illustrate that the prevention, control, and reduction of crime are top priorities in striving to bring about a fundamental change for the better in public order in the rural society and are tasks vital to the political and legal work of protecting the restructuring of the economic system and the promotion of stable rural economic development. We believe that the key to preventing and reducing rural juvenile delinquency is the establishment, under the leadership of our CPC committees, of a comprehensive administrative system for juvenile delinquency with rural towns as its center and the complete and unrelenting implementation of comprehensive administrative principles.

The prevention and control of rural juvenile delinquency must center around the rural villages. According to investigations conducted over the past several years, the cases of juvenile delinquency which occurred in rural villages and surrounding areas accounted for approximately one-third of all juvenile delinquency cases. In some places, the rate of incidents in rural villages was 40-100 percent higher than in other rural sectors, and 80 percent of the juvenile gangs, their members, and activities are concentrated in the rural villages. Therefore, in order to reduce and prevent juvenile delinquency effectively, a comprehensive juvenile delinquency administrative system with the rural villages as its center must be established. So long as juvenile delinquency in rural villages and their surrounding areas is prevented and controlled, the problem of rural juvenile delinquency will basically be brought under control.

A comprehensive juvenile delinquency administrative system with rural villages as the center will include the following work:

First, our country's modernization drive not only must advance the forces of social production but must also raise the ideological and moral standards of the masses and bring under control rural juvenile delinquency, which not only means to guarantee public social order but also relates to the fundamental issue of what direction China's rural development will take after the living standards of the masses are upgraded. Hence, the initial key is whether the county CPC committees are truly able to place the comprehensive administration of rural juvenile delinquency on the party's daily work agenda, supervise and support the integration and coordination of town and village CPC committees, and support the real problems encountered in remedial work. This is a prerequisite to and the basis which makes possible the establishment, operation, and

fruition of our proposed comprehensive administrative system. Without the guarantee of leadership by the CPC committees, the formation of this system would be impossible.

Second, there must be a working group which is composed chiefly of public security organs, represented by all parties and directly responsible to the CPC committees, whose primary tasks are to keep abreast of the conditions, trends, and problems of juvenile crime in sectors under their jurisdiction; to research and develop specific prevention and control measures and methods; to define the work and responsibilities which should be accomplished by the various departments; and to inspect and supervise the conditions of implementation.

Third, there must be an integrated full-time and part-time mass public security work force. The first level of a comprehensive administrative force will be the public security work personnel of the various systems. The second level will be the people in administrative and natural villages surrounding villages and townships who are enthusiastic about public security. The third level will be all the personnel required to handle public security in adapting to the conditions of a sharp increase of people traveling to and from the rural markets. All of these people must, within the various responsibility systems, resolve problems of economic practicability, work requirements, and vocational training.

Fourth, we must continue to concentrate on the daily work associated with public security. For example, in teaching morals and publicizing the legal system, we must carefully and appropriately screen the issues, and public security organs must emphasize the basic work, with all parties coordinating to accomplish the work of educating criminal youth gangs and so forth.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STRATEGY OF CRIME PREVENTION DISCUSSED

Beijing FALU YU SHENGHUO [LAW AND LIVING] in Chinese No 11, 5 Nov 85 pp 7-9

[Speech by Zou Yu [6760 3842], leader of the Chinese delegation, in Milan, Italy, on 26 August 1985, at the seventh UN meeting on crime prevention and the treatment of criminals]

[Excerpts] From 26 August to 6 September 1985, the seventh UN meeting on crime prevention and the treatment of criminals was held in Milan, Italy. Zou Yu, leader of the Chinese delegation, made an important speech on the first topic of discussion and systematically explained China's principle of overall management.

Mr Chairman, please allow me to take advantage of this opportunity to make a brief report on China's effort in handling this task, especially the strategy of crime prevention.

China is in the course of striving to achieve the magnificent goal of development, namely quadrupling the industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century, building the country into a highly civilized and highly democratic modern socialist nation, and making greater contributions to world peace and the happiness of mankind. For this reason, it is in the course of firmly following the policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home and of implementing a gigantic and profound economic reform. In recent years, China's economy has been developing in a sustained, steady, and harmonious manner, its social order is stable, the standard of living has made an obvious improvement, and the results are encouraging.

The crime rate has dropped from a little over 0.07 percent of the population to 0.05 percent, or from an annual average of over 700,000 cases to under 500,000. Most of the cases involve petty thefts and other minor offenses, while the number of crimes such as murder, robbery, rape, arson, and poisoning is small. China's practice indicates that economic development compatible with national conditions and integrating the building of a material civilization with that of a spiritual civilization will not only not lead to an increase in crime but will reduce it.

In the course of China's development, isolated instances of airplane hijacking and new crimes such as smuggling and pornography also occurred. Though the number is not large, China is giving it serious attention and taking precautions.

We feel that even if the crime rate is relatively low, we, as a socialist country, cannot be satisfied with achievements already made, and the people also hope for our greater success in crime prevention. We soberly realize that there are complex factors for the emergence of these crimes and that to prevent and control more crime, we must exert a tremendous effort.

Mr Chairman, in the practice of crime prevention, China has gradually formed an effective strategy, namely the principle of overall management. We feel that crime is a social issue, and crime prevention is the common responsibility of the whole society, including state organs, mass organizations, enterprise and business units, schools, families, and all citizens, instead of just the judicial organs and police departments. Therefore, our practice is as follows: Under the unified leadership of the government, we integrate the judicial branch with the broad masses, punishing criminals according to law, mobilizing the strengths of the whole society, adopting administrative, cultural, educational, economic, and ethical and moral measures, and carrying out overall management.

1. We must launch a comprehensive propaganda education campaign in the legal system, deliver law to the hands of the people, and improve their legal concepts.

After China shifted the focus of work to the modernization program, the building of a socialist democracy and legal system has undergone new developments. In a few short years, we have formulated over 1,300 laws and regulations spanning the realms of the political, economic, and social areas of the state. Though still incomplete, there are laws governing the important and basic aspects.

We have launched an extensive propaganda education campaign in the legal system among all the people and delivered the law to the hands of the entire population so that everyone knows and observes the law, forms the habit of acting accordingly, actively upholds the law, and struggles against illegal acts. Once understood by the people, the law produces an enormous materials force. Wherever propaganda education on the legal system is properly conducted, public order is good. Liaoning's Benqi City, for instance, is an advanced city in the area of legal propaganda education. Its 1984 crime rate dropped 54 percent as compared to 1983. Guangdong's Chaozhou City conducts a systematic and regular legal education among the students of 101 middle and 484 elementary schools and has produced good results. In the years 1983 and 1984, among the more than 180,000 students, there were only 3 cases of theft and 2 of offenders who voluntarily returned stolen goods after attending legal education classes and were not punished. No student was arrested for a crime in the whole city. To date, 27 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the

central government have decided to make further plans on legal propaganda education. As proved by practice, legal propaganda education is an effective measure to prevent and reduce crimes.

China recently decided that, beginning now, we will strive, in 5 years or so, to educate the people throughout the country in general legal knowledge in a planned and fairly systematic way, including the constitution, criminal law, criminal procedure, civil procedure (trial implementation), the marriage, inheritance, contract, military service, patent, and tax laws, public security management, and penal regulations and in a knowledge of other rules and regulations closely linked with their daily living, such as traffic, fire control, and environmental protection. They will then strengthen their legal concept, perform their civil obligations, and uphold the rights of citizens. Our government also stresses that the key objectives of legal education are: 1. Cadres, especially leaders: We demand that they mobilize the broad masses to study, apply, and observe law. 2. Young people: Our government stipulates that all colleges and middle and elementary schools throughout the country schedule law courses. Hubei's Shashi City has set an example in this respect. It has a full-time and competent teaching staff, teaching materials linked with reality, and a set of effective teaching methods. By means of the three-in-one combination of school, society, and family, the law courses have had a major impact, and students have committed no crimes. Strengthening young people's legal education is for the purpose of not only preventing and reducing crimes but, what is even more important, benefiting the healthy growth of the new generation.

2. We must strengthen the building of a spiritual civilization and evaluate and choose civilized units.

While building a material civilization, China pays serious attention to the building of a spiritual civilization. From the cities to the villages, from the plants to the schools, from the troops to the localities, we extensively carry out education in ideals and discipline, guide the masses to study heroic and model figures, advocate civilization and courtesy, and encourage everyone to become a citizen with ideals, morals, culture, and discipline. According to incomplete statistics, we have evaluated and selected throughout the country 20.78 million "civilized households" and large groups of civilized villages, neighborhoods, plants, and schools. Some counties have very few or no crimes. After launching the above activities, major crimes in Hebei's Mancheng County in 1984 dropped 53.7 percent compared with the previous years. It is a new experience in China's endeavor to prevent and reduce crime.

3. We must fully develop the roles of basic-level public security and people's mediation organizations in maintaining social order.

China's crime prevention work closely relies on the broad masses. Mass self-governing "public security committees" and "people's mediation committees" play important roles in crime prevention. The main task of the

public security committee consists of launching the masses to assist the people's government in safeguarding social order and rendering aid and education to those committing minor offenses and those released after serving their sentences.

The main tasks of the mediation committee include spreading the socialist legal system, mediating general civil disputes, forestalling aggravation of conflicts, and preventing and reducing crimes. According to incomplete statistics, by the end of 1984 there had been established throughout the country over 939,000 mediation committees, including over 4,576,000 mediators. Playing an important role in crime prevention, in 1984 they settled 6.47 million civil disputes of all kinds, including over 76,000 cases verging on aggravation. The creation of mediation committees is determined according to the conditions of the area and population and for the purpose of making it convenient for the people. They are created in rural areas with the villagers' committee as the unit and in urban areas with the neighborhood committee as the unit (usually around 500 households). In plants, mines, schools, and other enterprise and business units, they are established according to the scale of the unit and actual need.

Public security and mediation committees serve as the bridges and links of public security and judicial branches with the people. Rooted among the people, they perform functions which special state organs are unable to fulfill.

4. We must turn labor reform institutions into special schools to reform and train people and reduce to the maximum the number of repeat offenders.

In the past 3 decades or more, we have successfully reformed large groups of Japanese, puppet Manchurian, and Kuomintang war criminals and achieved the transformation of historical counterrevolutionaries and the dregs of the old society. After undergoing reform and returning to their own country, many Japanese war criminals are actively promoting Sino-Japanese friendship. Under the patient education conducted by his supervisors, Mr Aixinjueluo Puyi, the last emperor of Qing, fundamentally transformed his thinking and feelings. Released from jail, he served in a public office of the state, became a member of the CPPCC's Fourth National Committee, and, until his death, lived a dignified and pleasant life alongside all the people in the country.

After entering the new period of economic construction, appropos the new conditions and new characteristics of crimes, we have further developed and perfected our principles and policies on the reform of criminals. While enforcing severe punishment according to the law, we follow the principle of "education, persuasion, and rescue" of criminals, especially young people. We demand that personnel doing reform work act with the sincerity, patience, and care of parents, teachers, and physicians in performing the work of ideological transformation.

"Our prisons are not prisons of the past. They are actually plants or farms as well as schools." It is the guiding ideology that was proposed by our deceased Chairman Mao Zedong as long ago as 1960. We are in the course of transforming prisons into special schools to reform and train people. While enforcing punishment, we conduct a systematic and regular political, cultural, and vocational and technical education in order to transform criminals into law-abiding citizens and train personnel useful to the socialist construction. Their academic records and technical ratings are recognized by the educational and labor branches and, employed by enterprise and business units, many of them have again taken posts in national construction. More than 90 percent of the 630 criminals of Shandong's Weifang labor reform team successively passed the provincial machine workers' elementary technical examinations and ranked first in total achievements in Weifang City. Not long ago, over 300 criminals in Guangdong participated in the higher-education self-study examinations, evoking positive reactions in society.

Turning labor reform institutions into special schools not only reforms the ideology of criminals and corrects their bad habits but also enables them to acquire cultural knowledge and work skills, thereby creating favorable conditions for them to return to society and obtain employment after release and greatly reducing the rate of repeat offenses. The rate of repeat offenders among criminals released after serving their sentences and undergoing reform is about 6 or 7 percent. Most released prisoners are law-abiding. Many of them are extremely honest and sacrifice themselves for others, some have become advanced workers and labor models, and others serve as plant directors, managers, engineers, and technicians.

In answer to the situation of development, China will gradually turn all labor reform institutions throughout the country into special reform and training schools. It is a strategic goal of China's labor reform work and a new development of our legal construction.

Mr Chairman, today China is in the process of introducing an overall economic reform and promoting the development of the socialist economy. In all possible ways, our government is trying to improve the material and cultural standards of living of the broad masses. In the 6 years since 1979, we have successfully solved the employment problem of over 40 million of the urban population and have created a favorable condition for the reduction and prevention of crimes. Though China's public security as a whole is good, much work needs to be done in the realm of crime prevention. China is gradually introducing the newest scientific and technological methods into the work of crime prevention. In short, while summarizing our own experiences, we must assimilate useful international developments before we can be more successful in crime prevention and make contributions to the international endeavor. Therefore, we look forward to more contacts with criminal judiciaries of the various countries in order to exchange experiences and strive for the reduction of crime and the welfare of the people.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES TO ADOPT APPOINTMENT SYSTEM--Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)--Schools of higher learning will adopt the appointment system this year. Zhu Kaixuan, vice-minister of the State Education Commission, said that universities and colleges will first fix departments, majors and the amount of teaching staff needed. Special groups headed by university presidents will appoint professors, lecturers and teaching assistants according to their academic levels and teaching abilities. The new employment system will mean a more rational wage system related to different jobs, Zhu explained. He said that a reasonable proportion among professors, lecturers and assistants will be made. Universities and colleges which have more professors and researchers than needed will give their surplus senior teachers appropriate academic titles. These teachers will be encouraged to work in other schools of higher learning where they are needed, and they will get the same pay. Retired professors, associate professors, senior scientists and researchers will have their titles and full wages retained. Zhu Kaixuan said that the new system will be expanded to schools of all kinds and all other educational departments within 2 years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 13 Mar 86 OW]/12766

COLLEGE STUDENTS TO GRADUATE--Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)--A total of 308,000 college students and 11,000 postgraduates will graduate this year, according to the State Education Commission. Enterprises and departments across the country have demanded a total of 700,000 college graduates this year, more than double the actual figure. Graduates specializing in civil engineering, computer science, finance and English language are especially needed. Zhu Kaixuan, vice-minister of the State Education Commission, said that most graduates will be assigned to work in the fields of energy, communications, traffic, raw materials, agriculture, forestry, education, textiles and armaments industries. Zhu urged universities and colleges to assign more graduates to work in middle and primary schools, and secondary vocational and technical schools. The country is trying to make 9-year compulsory education universal and develop secondary vocational education, he explained. Most postgraduates expected to receive higher degrees this year will be assigned to work as university teachers and researchers, Zhu said. Qinghua and Shanghai Jiaotong Universities will continue to try out new assignment methods. Students will be recommended to employees according to their own preferences, but they will have to pass employment tests. This method will be expanded to two or three more universities this year, Zhu said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 13 Mar 86 OW]/12766

FUNDS FOR PHD RESEARCH PROJECTS--Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA)--The State Education Commission allocated nearly 38 million yuan to universities and colleges for research projects for PhD candidates in 1985. The commission's special office assessed the amount of money needed for each project, replacing the previous practice in which the state allocated funds to universities according to a fixed proportion. More than 1,500 research projects from 88 universities and colleges were financed, accepting 59.4 percent of the applications. The projects were in the areas of philosophy, sociology, physics, engineering, agronomy and medicine. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 10 Mar 86 OW]/12766

CHINESE DICTIONARY COMPLETED--Chengdu, March 12 (XINHUA)--The compiling of the biggest-ever dictionary of Chinese characters has been completed after ten years' effort, and will soon be published by the Sichuan and Hubei dictionary publishing houses. The head of the compilation committee said here that the new dictionary contains even more entries than the prestigious "Kangxi Dictionary" published in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). The eight-volume "Dictionary of Chinese Characters" has 56,000 entries which run to 20 million Chinese characters, and the whole set will be published by 1989. The dictionary illustrates the different forms, pronunciations, meanings of the Chinese characters during different periods, and gives an account of their origins, evolution and how they were used in ancient books. The compilation work started in 1975 and was sponsored by the provincial governments of Sichuan and Hubei. Scholars from 15 universities were engaged in the work. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 12 Mar 86 OW] /12858

CSO: 4000/194

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The 19th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 13 March. Chairman Zhang Shude attended. Vice Chairman Yue Xiaoxia presided and made a speech. The meeting decided to convene the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in Zhengzhou in late April. The meeting decided to appoint (Liu Yujie) vice governor of Henan and concurrently director of the provincial Rural Economic Work Committee. It decided to appoint (Zhao Zhengfu) vice governor of Henan. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 86 HK]/12766

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SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON UNHEALTHY WORK STYLE TENDENCIES

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 85 p 1

[Article: "Yunnan Party Committee Holds Meeting on Improving the Work Style of Organs and Eliminating All Corruption"]

[Text] Yesterday morning in its organization auditorium, the Yunnan provincial party committee called a meeting of responsible comrades of provincial departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus to communicate the circular of the offices of the party Central Committee and State Council on solving some serious problems in the work style of organs and the resolution of the provincial party committee on its implementation, and it demanded that party and government organs of the provincial level earnestly improve the work style and eliminate all corrupt phenomena.

Assistant provincial party secretary Zhu Zhihui [2612 1807 6540] came to the meeting and relayed the contents of the circular and the provincial party committee's resolution and demands on its implementation. Assistant provincial party secretary Li Shuji [2621 2885 1015] made a statement. He declared: the party Central Committee's circular is an extremely important document. It is an important measure to fulfill the spirit of the National Party Congress, strengthen the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, earnestly rectify party and organ work styles, and eliminate all corrupt phenomena. We must improve understanding, unify thinking, give the matter our serious attention, and earnestly handle and solve the serious problems found in the organ work style today.

After discussing the rectification of unhealthy tendencies in a previous period in the course of fulfilling the spirit of the National Party Congress and launching an education in party spirit, Li Shuji, in line with the essence of the party Central Committee's circular and the provincial party committee's resolution and demands, focused on problems in the following four areas:

1. We must fully recognize the gravity and danger of the unhealthy tendencies in organs and guard against treating them lightly. Since party consolidation, the broad masses of Yunnan's party and government organ personnel have followed the party's line, principles, and policies in the new period; earnestly rectified the guiding ideological of affairs work; vigorously improved the work style; exerted an active effort in promoting the four modernizations, making the nation strong, and bringing prosperity to the people and the province;

and made obvious achievements. These constitute the main current of the state of our organs. However, we must realize that some serious problems in the work style of party and government organs incisively pointed out in the party Central Committee's circular exist to some extent in Yunnan's organs, and some of them are rather serious. Some units used foreign exchange to import high-grade passenger sedans and sold the old ones at a high price, thereby making a profit as well as getting new cars. Some units had many cars to start with, but they had to compete for new and high-grade ones and even luxury models. Others were indifferent toward the welfare of the people and unconcerned over production and education, but they showed a great interest in buying cars and squandered public money on pleasure trips, banquets, and gifts. Clever in using their brains and contriving ways, they organized groups and teams to travel abroad by turns, not because of the necessity of work but for personal relations and special considerations. Resorting to deceptions and inventing pretexts, they used public funds for profit, concentrating on money and wealth. Though only found among a few units and individuals, such corrupt phenomena and unhealthy tendencies have damaged the prestige of the party and government among the masses, undermined the party spirit and social mood, and blocked the progress of reform and the four modernizations program. The broad masses of cadres and people are very dissatisfied with such serious problems in our organ work style. If they are not firmly eliminated, we will surely sever ourselves from the masses and create grave consequences. Comrade Chen Yun said that the party style issue is an issue of the life and death of the ruling party. We must, from the height of politics, recognize the serious problems in today's organ work style and guard against treating them lightly. Thus, solving the serious problems in the organ work style is a major matter, a momentous issue determining whether the party committees and government organs of all levels can truly win the support of the people, propel more successfully the smooth progress of reform and all tasks, and safeguard and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity. It is of an extremely important political significance. We must fully recognize the gravity and danger of the unhealthy tendencies in the organs, fully realize the necessity and urgency of their solution, act with determination, adopt effective measures, and solve them as soon as possible.

2. Leading cadres and leading organs of all levels must serve as models. Beginning with ourselves, we must take the lead to improve the work style. Rectifying party style is the key to improving social mood. The fine style of party and government organs will have a key impact on the basic improvement of party style and social mood. All personnel of party and government organs, primarily leaders of the various levels, should clearly understand that we are the public servants of the people and that seeking no private gain, performing our duties honestly, and serving the people heart and soul are the very least that are expected of us. All party members, primarily leading cadres, should clearly understand that a CPC member always remains an ordinary member of the people and that he must place the interests of the party and the people above all else and must be the first to bear the hardships and the last to enjoy the comforts. To seek no perogatives is the rudimentary requirement of a party member. Leading cadres must do first what we ask the masses to do, and leading organs must carry out first what we ask the basic level to carry out. Leading comrades, from the provincial party committee and government to the various areas and branches, must be strict with themselves, start from themselves, and play an exemplary role in establishing a fine organ work style.

3. We must integrate the solution of the serious problems in organ work style with implementing the essence of the National Party Congress, strengthening the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, and promoting party consolidation The unhealthy tendencies and corrupt phenomena all run counter to the socialist spiritual civilization, while overlooking ideological-political work and the building of a socialist spiritual civilization is the main source of the unhealthy party and organ styles. Thus, in solving the serious problems in the organ work style, we must take the spirit of the National Party Congress as the guide and integrate it with building a spiritual civilization, strengthening ideological-political work, and promoting party consolidation. We must focus on improving the ideological awareness of the broad masses of cadres and strengthening the party spirit of party members. These are the basic measures to combat the unhealthy tendencies and eliminate the corrupt phenomena, and we must persevere without letup.

4. While earnestly conducting ideological education, we must tighten party and government discipline and act in strict accordance with party rules and regulations and government discipline and laws. In terms of every leading comrade, every party member, and every cadre, the attitude toward the unhealthy tendencies and corrupt phenomena is a severe test, a main criterion by which to measure his awareness and his party spirit, and a momentous issue of principle involving the presence or absence of his political unity with the party Central Committee.

Comrade Li Shuji decleared in conclusion: the provincial party committee believes that the party committees and groups of all levels and the broad masses of party members and cadres will, in the spirit of the party's high responsibility toward the people, be able to solve the serious problems in today's organ work style, earnestly rectify the unhealtny tendencies, and eliminate all corrupt phenomena.

Attending the meeting were leaders of the provincial party committee, advisory commission, discipline inspection commission, people's congress standing committee, people's government, and CPPCC and responsible comrades of the provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus, colleges and universities, mass organizations, and Kunming City's party and government organs.

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CSO: 4005/394

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN HOLDS FORUM ON RECTIFYING WORK STYLES OF ORGANS

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Xu Wenjian [1776 2429 7003] and Huang Xi [7806 5045]: "Sichuan Implements the Party Central Committee's Circular and Improves the Work Style of Organs"]

[Text] After the offices of the party Central Committee and State Council issued a circular on solving the serious problems in the work style of organs, the Sichuan provincial party standing committee and its cadres at the vice governor level and above studied recently and discussed it earnestly and expressed views on its implementation.

During the study and discussion, all felt that, after party consolidation and a series of efforts in recent years, especially the numerous measures adopted by the province, results have been achieved in improving the work style of Sichuan's party and government organs. This is the main current. However, it must be realized that, in regard to problems in the six areas listed in the circular, though some clarifications and rectifications have been made and corrective measures are underway, they are still found to some extent in many areas and units and are fairly serious in a few departments and cadres. If not earnestly solved, these problems will inevitably alienate the broad masses, seriously damage the prestige of the party and government, and undermine the people's confidence in the reform and the "four modernizations." After a full discussion, all participants at the meeting expressed views on implementing the essence of the party Central Committee's circular and improving organ work style.

1. The leading groups of party committees (groups) and governments of all levels must earnestly study the party Central Committee's circular, improve understanding, make comparisons and self-examinations in connection with reality, and propose effective measures targeted at the problems. They must faithfully communicate the substance of the circular to all their working personnel, hear their views, and earnestly rectify the unhealthy tendencies.

2. Party and government organs of all levels must take immediate action and earnestly clarify the problems in six aspects listed in the circular. All violations of central and provincial regulations must be rectified immediately without delay. Where there is no clear provision, they must express opinions, make reports, and seek instructions.

3. They must uphold the principle of "simultaneous clarification, rectification, and construction" and produce results in correcting the unhealthy tendencies. The various provincial departments and municipal, prefectural, autonomous prefecture, and county party and government organs must, on the basis of earnest clarification, propose measures of improvement and formulate and publish relevant systems.

4. Party committees and governments of all levels must strengthen leadership, take bold actions level by level, and fulfill all tasks. The leading cadres of all levels must serve as models in improving the work style. They must strengthen regular and meticulous ideological-political work and strive for an obvious improvement in the work style of party and government organs in the near future.

Currently, the provincial party committee and government are in the course of clarifying the problems of passenger sedans and overseas trips.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION IN SICHUAN RURAL AREAS

Changdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 85 p 1

/Article by Shen Zhenlian /3088 2182 5114/

/Text/ The subcommittee on party consolidation guidance under the Sichuan provincial party committee convened on 18 December a meeting of the responsible persons of the basic-level party consolidation inspection teams to work out an operational program for the teams.

The 20 basic-level party consolidation inspection teams of the subcommittee on party consolidation guidance under the provincial party committee are scheduled to leave in a few days for the various localities to begin their work. Before their departure, Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke on the problems of party consolidation in the villages and the mission of the inspection teams. He said that the principal mission of the inspection teams is to find out about the progress of party consolidation at the basis levels where they work, sum up the experience of representative cases, keep abreast of the trends, listen to the views of all sides, and report with recommendations to the provincial party committee's subcommittee on party consolidation guidance.

Comrade Nie Ronggui said the success of party consolidation depends on precise ideological guidelines provided by the leadership at every level, especially the county party committee, and on its convictions and the effectiveness of its measures of implementation. Judging by the existing conditions as reported, the various localities have accomplished their mission of party consolidation. But some counties still lack ideological clarity on combining party consolidation with the reforms and the economic construction and have not identified the problems to be resolved in connection with the party consolidation work of their respective localities or units. Some are too anxious to accomplish all at once the party consolidation in the districts, townships, and villages instead of starting with pilot programs. If these problems were not resolved, the quality of party consolidation would be jeopardized. Once there, the inspection teams should help the localities do their job thoroughly as required by the plans laid down by the CPC Central Committee and the Sichuan provincial party committee.

According to Comrade Nie Ronggui, the crucial points of party consolidation at the basic levels are as follows: first, implement the provisions of document No 1 issued by the CPC Central Committee. Rectify the guiding ideology of operations through party consolidation so as to remove all ideological obstructions blocking the implementation of the document No 1 and to enhance the second-stage reform of the villages. Second, do a good job on education on ideals, purposes, and discipline to put an end to malpractices. The malpractice in the villages are found mainly in two areas, namely, profiteering by those in power and bullying the masses by mandatory order. Of course, our superiors are responsible for some of the problems. During the progress of party consolidation, reforms must be carried out wherever necessary, whether at the top echelon or the lowest echelon. Third, build up better contingents of leaders, harmonize the relationship between all the sectors of work at the basic level, and make the organization healthy and sound.

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NORTH REGION

BEIJING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING BEGINS

SK171155 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The 27th Standing Committee meeting of the 8th Municipal People's Congress opened on 4 March. The meeting decided to convene the Fifth Session of the Eighty Municipal People's Congress in mid-May this year.

Zhao Fei, chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting, at which participants heard and examined in succession the work report given by He Fangbo, acting chief procurator of the Municipal People's Procuratorate; the report given by Liu Yunfeng, acting president of the municipal Higher People's Court, on dealing blows to serious economic crimes; and the report given by Feng Mingwei, vice mayor of the municipality, on implementing the "provisions" on fire prevention. They expressed their satisfaction with the progress made by the municipality in dealing blows to serious economic crimes and with the attention paid by the municipaäity to fire prevention work.

At the meeting, participants pointed out: Beijing Municipality is the capital of our country, and it is very important for it to be successful in fire prevention work. The departments and units concerned should earnestly implement the respoksibility system in the work and deal with practical problems cropping up, because the hidden perils at present are still serious. Efforts should be made to accelerate the pace in building the basic facilities of fire prevention, to concentrate on establishing the managerial provisions in this regard, and to reduce the number of fire accidents as much as possible in order to ensure the smooth progress in various undertakings taken by the capital.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, including Pan Yan, Fan Jin, Ma Yaojin, Hou Jingru, She Diqing, Chen Mingshao, Zhang Dazhong, Xin Jun, Rong Yi, and Xia Qinlin. Attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons from the departments concerned under the Municipal People's Government and from the People's Congress Standing Committees of various counties and districts.

The meeting was continuing on 5 March.

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CSO: 4005/545

NORTH REGION

BEIJING FACES SHORTAGE OF CLASSROOMS, VIEWS SOLUTIONS

HK080502 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Hu Sigang]

[Text] Faced with a bulging school-age population, some of Beijing's primary schools may be able to offer only half-day classes if more facilities are not provided, a source close to the Beijing Education Bureau told CHINA DAILY.

By 1993, the city's school-age population is expected to be 50 per cent more than now.

There were 763,000 pupils at the end of last year. The number is expected to increase by an average 48,000 per year, reaching 1.147 million in 1993. But after that, a decline is expected, dropping 28,000 a year to 951,000 in the year 2000, a research report says.

During the past, there will be a serious shortage of classrooms. There are now 4,168 primary schools in Beijing with 30,769 classrooms serving 25,859 classes. The 4,910 extra classrooms are used for music, reading and recreation.

The number of classes will jump to 35,459 in 1993, a yearly average increase of 1,200, each class containing 40 pupils. About 4,700 additional classrooms will be needed then, the research report says.

The shortage is more serious in some areas than other.

In 1993, urban primary pupils will number 608,000, up 84 per cent from the present 330,000. The increase in rural students will be only 26 per cent, from 428,000 to 539,000.

At present, children in Beijing generally attend schools in their own neighbourhood. Therefore, the shortage of classrooms is keenest in some densely populated districts.

It is estimated that starting next year some schools in East City District may have to divide some students into two groups, each going to school for only half a day. The following year, half of the East City District schools may have to follow suit, and in 1990 the practice may be general for grades one through four.

Some parents worry that their children may have no one to look after them at home, and some teachers worry that the quality of education may drop.

The municipal government, including the city's education bureau, is tackling the problem. Already schools have been ordered to stop renting out space to noneducational businesses.

Some middle schools may be converted into primary schools, especially those that were upgraded from primary schools after another population bulge in the early 70's.

Other possibilities: shifting pupils to fill out classes that have fewer than 40, building new classrooms and expanding and refitting some old ones.

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CSO: 4005/202

NORTH REGION

BEIJING REPORTS EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN 1985

SK030812 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the educational structure has spread throughout our municipality's education front like a warm spring wind. A new situation of vigorous development has emerged in education work, and achievements in 10 fields were scored last year.

The municipality's work of popularizing primary school education was completed and approved, and its various targets all reached the standards as formulated by the former Ministry of Education. Last year the primary school student enrollment rate reached 99.82 percent, and continuous attendance rate was 99.8 percent. A total of 98 percent of the students passed examinations; 1.5 percent failed to advance to the next grade.

Education for mentally retarded children was developed fairly rapidly. Schools which opened reading classes for mentally retarded children increased from 28 in 1984 to 47 in 1985 (of which 3 are schools especially for mentally retarded children). The number of classes and children both increased by nearly 100 percent over 1984.

Remarkable results were achieved in the secondary educational restructuring, and vocational senior middle schools developed steadily. Last year the ratio of students admitted to ordinary senior middle schools to those admitted to vocational and technical schools was 1 to 1.14, thus prefulfilling by 2 years the requirement as stipulated in the municipality's plan. During the past years, the employment rate of vocational senior middle school graduates was higher than 92 percent, and it reached 95 percent last year.

Preschool education was further developed. Last year, 57 nurseries and kindergartens covering an area of 26,000 square meters were built. Expanded or reconstructed areas of nurseries and kindergartens totaled 19,000 square meters. This enabled some 8,000 more children to enroll. At present the municipality has 5,011 nurseries and kindergartens of various types in both urban and rural areas, with the number of children totaling 387,000 (including 11,000 children in family-run nurseries). Of these nurseries and kindergartens, 2,736, with 296,000 children, are in urban areas, an increase of 18,000 over 1984.

New achievements were scored in the reform of the teaching of primary and middle schools. Last year 189 middle schools and 201 primary schools in urban and rural areas throughout the province experimented with reform of various teaching methods. At present four schools in the municipality are trying out the reform of "5-year, 4-year, and 3-year" school system. A total of 94 primary schools popularized the mathematics teaching experience of Ma Xinlan, and 102 primary schools popularized the language teaching experience of Lu Jingxian.

Computer education developed rapidly. By the end of last year, middle schools throughout the municipality had 1,265 computers, more than doubling the 1984 figure, and some 10,000 students had taken computer courses as electives. Primary schools had 655 microcomputers, an increase of more than 500 percent over 1984, and 98 schools launched extra-curricular computer activities. Thirteen vocational senior middle schools throughout the municipality opened specialized computer courses, with the number of students totaling 1,109. Secondary teacher training schools were equipped with 208 microcomputers, and more than 500 students took computer courses as electives.

New progress was made in the professional training of primary and middle school teachers. Since 1982, 2,579 primary school teachers have acquired the schooling level of a secondary teacher training institution through advanced courses. Another 3,248 teachers are attending such courses. A total of 5,844 middle school teachers have acquired college education through advanced courses, and another 4,700 teachers are attending such courses at college level or above.

Marked results were achieved in the support to education by society. Last year many departments and units throughout the municipality actively established ties with primary and middle schools, and nurseries and kindergartens, and did solid work for the development of education. Departments under the municipal economic commission organized 802 enterprises to establish ties with 972 primary and middle schools, and nurseries and kindergartens, and donated 17.3 million yuan in cash or materials to support education. The municipal agricultural office collected 1 million yuan to support the primary schools in rural and remote mountainous areas in particular.

Teaching facilities of primary and middle schools showed further improvement. Last year various district and county education departments repaired 120,000 square meters of shabby school buildings, and rebuilt or newly built 4,500 classrooms. At present shabby school buildings amount to less than 2 percent of the total school buildings of the municipality. At the same time, they repaired or bought 200,000 desks and chairs, and 25,000 pieces of furniture, such as laboratory desks and chairs, and cabinets to store instruments and equipment.

Achievements were scored in supporting teacher training schools. Last year the municipality and various districts and counties invested 3.2 million yuan in building classrooms, laboratories, music rooms, and dormitories, totaling 23,800 square meters in floor space, for 8 secondary teacher training schools. In addition, 240,000 yuan was invested in purchasing books, pictures, and musical instruments for teacher training schools.

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CSO: 4005/518

NORTH REGION

HEBEI COUNTY PARTY SECRETARY ATTENDS COLLEGE

OW040904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Shijiazhuang, March 4 (XINHUA)--The secretary of the Communist Party Committee in Fucheng County in north China's Hebei Province has become one of the top students in a college.

Zhu Zhiwu, 46, achieved two "firsts" in philosophy and political economy among 100 students in a special training class for government officials run by Hebei University.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has been emphasizing the importance of making cadres at various levels better educated and more professionally competent.

All the students had competed in college entrance examinations before they began college in the fall of 1984.

The two-year course offers nine compulsory subjects including philosophy, political economy, world history, economic management, history of Chinese literature and modern Chinese language.

While others are engaged in full-time study, Zhu has to work and study early in the morning and evening as well as on Sundays and holidays. However busy he was, he never missed a class and during one year's study he managed to finish all the homework totaling 700,000 words.

Before he became the party secretary, he taught himself all the subjects required in the middle school. When he was put in charge of the county's agriculture in 1977, he read books concerning plant cultivation, plant protection, soil science and meteorology. He said that he attended the college not for fame but for useful knowledge to guide his work.

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NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY BRANCH CONSTRUCTION

SK100537 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] The regional conference on the work of building the grassroots party organizations in the rural and pastoral areas pointed out that in the new historical period, the grassroots party organizations in the rural and pastoral areas should fundamentally focus their work on persisting in the four basic principles, serving the reform of the rural and pastoral economic structure and the development of the commodity economy, helping the peasants and herdsmen become rich in a step-by-step manner, serving the two civilizations, and bringing into full play their role as a fighting force in building new socialist, modernized rural and pastoral areas.

The conference concluded in Hohhot on 7 March. The conference consciously summed up and exchanged experiences in building the grassroots party organizations in the rural and pastoral areas, analyzed the current situation of the grassroots party organizations in the rural and pastoral areas, and studied issues concerning further strengthening the building of the grassroots party organizations in order to suit the demands of the rural and pastoral reforms.

The conference pointed out: Over the past few years, more than 300,000 party members of some 20,000 rural and pastoral grassroots party organizations have taken the initiative in making contributions to eliminating the influence of the leftist ideology, leading the rural and pastoral reforms, and creating a new situation in the rural and pastoral areas. Thus, our region's rural and pastoral grassroots party organizations have embarked on a new path of sound development. After reforming the rural and pastoral structure, some people with confused ideas about the position and functions of the grassroots party organizations began to neglect the work of building the grassroots party organizations. They only paid attention to the work of specialized households to the neglect of party branches when they conducted inspections among the grassroots areas. This wrong tendency seriously interfered with the work of building the grassroots party organizations.

The conference stressed: The party committees and the organizational departments at all levels should put the stress on the work in five fields in carrying out the rural and pastoral party rectification: First, they should strengthen the leading bodies of the grassroots party organizations in line with the method of giving guidance to different cases. Second, they should vigorously attend to education for party members in order to comprehensively upgrade the quality of the party members. Third, they should adopt various measures for vitalizing the party's regular activities. Fourth, they should take the initiative in recruiting party members, showing prudence at the same time, in order to gradually improve the component and structure of the ranks of party members in the rural and pastoral areas. Fifth, they should properly readjust the installations of the grassroots party organizations in order to further suit the situation of the rural and pastoral reforms and the changing situation in which the party member adopt various methods to conduct activities.

Zhou Rongchang, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee and director of the Organizational Department of the regional CPC Committee, presided over the conference. But he, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

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NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL COMMENTARY ON GRASSROOTS PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

SK110344 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "Further Strengthen the Rural and Pastoral Grassroots Party Organizations"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the grassroots party organizations in the rural and pastoral areas of the region have brought into better play their role as a fighting force and have taken the initiative to make contributions in the course of leading the rural and pastoral reforms, guiding the peasants and herdsmen to seek prosperity through hard work, and creating a new situation in rural and pastoral work.

Practices have proven that the majority of the grassroots party organizations in the rural and pastoral areas of the region are good or comparatively good. However, many problems still exist in which the building of the grassroots party organizations does not suit the demands of the new situation and the new tasks. We must immediately solve these problems. Therefore, conscientiously strengthening the rural and pastoral grassroots organizations is an important task ahead of the CPC committees at all levels. We must arduously and solidly do a lot of specific work to strengthen the grassroots party organizations. In order to achieve the work of strengthening the building of the grassroots party organizations, we must grasp two key tasks such as upgrading understanding and strengthening leadership. With regard to upgrading our understanding, we should fully understand the importance of the work of building the grassroots party organizations. As everybody knows, since the economic construction is the key task of the entire party, the party committees at all levels should firmly attend to it. But, some leading comrades only paid attention to the economic construction to the neglect of party building. This is a wrong, harmful tendency. We must clearly know that the party is the key force for guiding the four modernizations drive, and that the rural and pastoral grassroots party organizations are the basic force of the party in the rural and pastoral areas, play a role in directly disseminating and implementing the party's principles and policies in the rural and pastoral areas, and play a leading role in organizing forces to conduct the two civilizations in the rural and pastoral areas. In order to achieve

the economic construction, we must attach primary importance to party building. The economic construction cannot be ensured until we achieve party building. With regard to strengthening leadership, the party committees at all levels should place the building of rural and pastoral grassroots party organizations on the main work agenda. The party committees at all levels should do more solid work instead of uttering empty talks. Each higher level should do solid work for the next lower level instead of only giving explanations. They should vigorously grasp the propaganda on the advanced experiences and typical cases, further find out and solve the problems generally existing in the building of the grassroots party organizations, show concern for the grassroots party members and cadres, and help them eliminate difficulties.

The banner and county CPC committees have taken on the extremely important responsibility for strengthening the rural and pastoral grassroots party organizations. Thus, the principal leaders should personally grasp the work, responsible leaders should spare no efforts to grasp the work, and other leaders should timely grasp the work. So long as the party committees at all levels across the region pay full attention to the work of the grassroots party organizations, we will certainly be able to further strengthen the rural and pastoral grassroots party organizations.

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CSO: 4005/518

NORTH REGION

SHANXI RADIO ON CARRYING OUT POLICY ON PARTY STYLE

HK051601 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "Rigidly Carry Out the Party's Policy--on Vigorously Straightening Out Party Style"]

[Excerpts] Investigating cases and straightening out party style is an arduous and complicated task. To achieve the expected results, we must adhere to the following two points: 1) We must resolutely, continuously, and vigorously straighten out party style, and never relax our efforts in this respect. 2) We must adopt a sober and objective attitude, seriously verify facts, and properly implement policies.

To properly implement policies, the most essential thing is that we must adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and act in strict accordance with party discipline and state laws.

It is necessary to protect those cadres and masses who expose problems and report offences to the authorities, to prevent retaliation and framed-up charges, and to avoid confusion caused by those who deliberately play tricks.

In investigating and dealing with cases, we must conduct investigation and study seriously and earnestly verify facts so that the handling of every case can stand the judgment of time.

In investigating cases and straightening out party style, we must pay attention to drawing three distinctions: 1) We must draw a distinction between wrong and rights. 2) We must draw a distinction between ordinary and serious problems in malpractices. 3) We must draw a distinction between mistakes in one's work and malpractices.

Policy and tactics are the life of the party. In investigating cases and straightening out party style, leaders at all levels must earnestly study the party's policies, regulations and law, correctly master them, and resolutely implement them, so as to ensure the healthy development of straightening out party style in an all-around way.

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CSO: 4005/518

NORTH REGION

SHANXI MEETING DISCUSSES CADRE WORK ISSUES

HK210311 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Excerpts] A provincial forum on cadre work, convened by the organization department of the provincial CPC committee, concluded in Taiyuan on 20 March. The meeting seriously studied the spirit of central document No 4 and put forward a number of views on the province's implementation of the central circular:

1. It is necessary to seriously appreciate the spirit of the central circular and tangibly strengthen leadership. The party committees and the organization and personnel departments must focus on appreciating a number of basic points imbuing central document No 4. They must clearly understand the relationships between promoting and employing cadres on the one hand and cadre work as a whole on the other, between correcting unhealthy trends in the promotion and employment of cadres on the one hand and striving for a fundamental turn in party style and social mood on the other, and between doing a good job in cadre work and carrying out all-round reforms.

The party committees at all levels must regard implementing the spirit of the central circular as an important item of work. The organization and personnel departments must regard implementing the spirit of the central circular as a key task for this year and get a thoroughly good grasp of it.

2. Actively and steadily carry out an inspection of cadre promotion and employment. The inspection should be focused on certain conspicuous manifestations pointed out in the central circular and on the provincial CPC committee's supplementary points for implementing the central circular. The province must draw up plans in connection with reality and get a thoroughly good grasp of this inspection.

3. It is necessary to grasp typical examples in light of local conditions and apply them to spur the whole effort and gain tangible results.

4. The organization and personnel departments must step up their own building and be models in implementing the central circular and in correcting party style.

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CSO: 4005/545

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN DEPUTIES INSPECT WORK OF COURTS, PROCURATORATES

SK220402 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] From 17 to 21 March, the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee organized some people's deputies to form three groups to inspect the procuratorates and courts to examine their work of dealing blows to serious economic criminals. These units included the Municipal People's Procuratorate and its divisional procuratorate, the Municipal Higher and Intermediate People's Courts, and the Heping and Tanggu District People's Procuratorates and the People's Courts.

The deputies held that the procuratorates and courts at all levels throughout the municipality have overcome all sorts of difficulties in the past 2 years, taken the initiative in making concentrated efforts to investigate and handle a number of fairly serious cases, and retrieved several millions of economic losses for the state. In the course of handling cases, they have basically managed to clarify facts, provide ample evidence, go through legal procedures, and mete out proper punishment.

The deputies pointed out: At present, the tasks of dealing blows to economic criminals are still very arduous. It is hoped that the procuratorates and courts will conscientiously study the legal knowledge, vigorously train the ranks of cadres and policemen to improve their professional skills, continue to improve the quality of handling cases, dare to tackle difficult problems, enforce the laws impartially, adhere to the principle that all people are equal before the law, and strictly avoid letting economic criminals escape punishment.

The people's deputies also called on the relevant government departments to strengthen management over Tianjin's economic organizations and contracts, stop up economic criminal loopholes, comprehensively tackle all economic problems, persist in the principle of grasping construction work on the one hand and grasping the legal system on the other, and deepen the activities of dealing blows to economic criminals.

Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the forum on the inspection work. Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Liu Zengkun, Xu Ming, Fan Quan, Han Tianyao, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian, vice chairmen of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, participated in the inspection activity.

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CSO: 4005/565

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

BEIJING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS EXPELLED--Beijing, March 19 (AFP)--University and colleges here have expelled 249 students this year for lax study habits and "bourgeois thought and lifestyle," an official newspaper reported Wednesday. Since last winter the 76 universities and colleges in Beijing had dismissed 249 students, 70 percent for failing to pass exams due to bad study habits and over indulgence in card playing and other forms of enjoyment, the BEIJING DAILY said. "In addition there were a fairly large number of students who were corrupted by bourgeois worship of money and decadent living, or stole, or fought with others and refused to mend their ways, or even broke the law," the newspaper said. Such students accounted for 99 percent of those expelled, said the newspaper, which failed to say why the remaining 1 percent had been dismissed. Those dismissed accounted for 0.2 percent of Beijing's 120,000 college and university students, the report said. Beijing campuses were at the forefront last autumn of a spate of student protests that included the shouting of anti-Japanese slogans and criticism of nepotism within the Communist Party. Chinese officials denied that those involved in the protests had been dismissed. Since the beginning of this term, colleges and universities had strengthened discipline, advocating good study habits, good ideology, wisdom and physical training, the report said. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1419 GMT 19 Mar 86 HK]/12766

SHANXI SENDS STUDENTS ABROAD--Taiyuan, March 11 (XINHUA)--Shanxi Province, China's leading coal producer, will send from 300 to 500 people to study abroad over the next five years, according to a provincial official here today. These people, under the age of 30 and with college education at home, will be sent to the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Japan, Britain, France and the Soviet Union. Their majors at foreign universities will include coal industry, electric and mechanical engineering, electronics, light industry and management. "Shanxi has never sent so many people to study abroad in such a short period of time," the official told XINHUA. He noted that a lack of qualified scientists and technicians remains a problem for Shanxi in its economic development. The province is planning a language-training center to help those selected learn foreign languages. To meet the increasing needs for professionally capable scientists and technicians, Shanxi Province opened six colleges in the past five years, said the official. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 11 Mar 86 OW] /12858

WREATH LAID AT SOVIET-MONGOL MONUMENT--To mark the 68th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet army, Zhang Runshen, vice governor of the province; (Yuan Jingmei), representative of the Hebei Branch of the Sino-USSR Friendship Association; (Geng Shangzeng), deputy commissioner of the Zhangjiakou Prefecture Administrative Office; (Ai Runbiao), vice mayor of Zhangjiakou City; responsible comrades of Zhangbei County, and responsible comrades of departments concerned went to the monument to the revolutionary martyrs of the Soviet-Mongolian United Army in Zhangbei County on the morning of 22 February to lay a wreath for the Soviet Red Army revolutionary martyrs who sacrificed themselves during the War of Resistance against Japan. The satin ribbon on the wreath read "Eternal Glory to the Soviet Red Army Revolutionary Martyrs Who Sacrificed Themselves During the Anti-Fascist War." After the wreath-laying ceremony, leading comrades of various levels listened to the summarized report on the monument to the revolutionary martyrs of the Soviet-Mongolian United Army, and paid a visit to the martyrs' mausoleum. [Text] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Feb 86 SK] /12858

SPEECH ON PARTY RECTIFICATION--This morning, the municipal CPC Committee held a meeting on party rectification. At the meeting, Comrade Wang Xudong, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee, summed up the second-stage party rectification work of the municipality in the past year, and made arrangements for the grassroots party rectification work which will be conducted comprehensively next year. He pointed out: In conducting party rectification among grassroots units, we should give prominence to the rectification of party style, and should actually solve the malpractice of taking advantage of powers, positions, and various convenient conditions to seek personal gain at public expense, which has aroused indignation among the masses. Those units which have already finished the party rectification work should also concentrate much energy on rectifying party style. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 9 Mar 86 SK] /12858

TIANJIN STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS--The 26th Standing Committee meeting of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress continued yesterday. The meeting examined and discussed a motion raised by five Standing Committee members of the Municipal People's Congress, including Shi Jian, on the draft stipulations concerning the procedures of formulating Tianjin Municipality's local laws and regulations, and decided to submit them to the 5th session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress for examination and discussions. The meeting examined and discussed a motion raised by five Standing Committee members of the Municipal People's Congress on revising some clauses of the article No 6 of the provisional regulations concerning the work system of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and made a relevant resolution. The meeting participants heard and discussed a report given by (Xu Chengmin), deputy director of the General Office of the Municipal People's government, with the entrustment of the municipal people's government, on handling the motions, suggestions, criticism and opinions raised by the deputies at the 3d session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress and adopted a report on personnel appointments and removals. The meeting ended yesterday. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 7 Mar 86 SK] /12858

CSO: 4005/519

NORTHEAST REGION

JOB PERFORMANCE STRESSED IN CADRE EVALUATION

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Jiang Zhaoyuan [1203 3564 6678]: "A Cadre's Actual Performance Should Be the Criterion by Which He Is Evaluated"]

[Text] The standard for making use of personnel is the criterion by which we evaluate cadres; it varies from era to era. In describing the hiring standard of the new era, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that "the most important political requirement is that it bring benefits to the people, contribute to the development of the productive forces, and promote the cause of socialism." Comrade Hu Yaobang also stated that "the ideological consciousness of current Communist Party members should be manifested in their effort to guide the masses in striving for a more prosperous China--an important criterion by which the ideological awareness and competence of our cadres are measured."

Contribution to the Four Modernizations Is the Objective Criterion by Which We Evaluate a Cadre's Competence

Marxism holds that a person's value lies not only in his existence and the recognition accorded him by society but also in the contribution he makes to society and the people. Cadres of various levels are the servants of the people who systematize and administer the socialist endeavor. It is only natural that we evaluate a cadre by the contribution he makes to the people. His contribution to the four modernizations is the actual performance by a cadre in fulfilling his duties; it is the most reliable indication of a cadre's capability and the most tangible embodiment of the pragmatic policy that we pursue in evaluating cadres. Therefore, his contribution to the four modernizations should be a major factor in evaluating, selecting, and assigning work to cadres.

Job Performance Embodies a Cadre's Character and Capability

In selecting and assigning work to cadres our party has stressed both character and capability. "Character" refers to a person's political background, ideology, and moral conduct as well as his willingness to serve the four modernizations and the people. "Capability" refers to a person's level of education, training, professional competence, and organizational and leadership ability. Character and capability are not one and the same; however, there exists between the two a dialectical unity. A cadre may, and should, possess both qualities.

What, then, should be the criterion by which we evaluate a cadre's character and capability? Comrade Chen Yun's view on this issue is that in evaluating a cadre's character and capability we should focus on how he fulfills his responsibilities. Generally speaking, a cadre who has performed well in the construction of the four modernizations is also sound in character and strong in capability. The unity between his character and capability is manifested through actual performance as he fulfills his duties. Those who are indifferent to the four modernizations and perfunctory about their duties in spite of strong capabilities cannot be expected to perform exceptionally well; they are unsound in character. On the other hand, there are cadres who, despite their enthusiasm, diligence, and conscientiousness, have not been able to improve the conditions of their workplace; they are incompetent. This is why we hold that in evaluating a cadre's character and capability we should focus on his job performance.

A cadre's job performance is determined by many factors. In addition to objective factors, the person should have revolutionary zeal and conscientiousness and be equipped with the cultural, scientific, and vocational know-how and the leadership quality essential to fulfilling his responsibilities. These various factors should be reflected in his actual job performance. A cadre's performance is dependent upon his character and capability, which in turn are affected by his work experience. Character and competence are essential to satisfactory job performance, which in turn embodies the two qualities. Therefore, in evaluating a cadre we should stress his actual job performance instead of adhering to the obsolete method of taking his politics, ideology, ability, and performance all into account.

In Evaluating a Cadre We Should Foster the Belief That an "Absence of Merit Is Equivalent to Having Erred"

For a long time, due to "leftist" ideology, we have been unable to break away from obsolete ideas and methods in evaluating cadres. In some localities and agencies, the same treatment is given to cadres who perform well and those who do not. As no clear distinction is made between merit and error and no rule is observed in meting out rewards and punishments, cadres have been able to remain "glued" to their posts as long as they do not blunder. This factor has obstructed the process of evaluating and assigning work to cadres.

Many of our cadres are driven, hard-working, and innovative achievers who have made a tangible contribution to the cause of socialism; however, in some departments and agencies, there are also those who cling to their titles but are indifferent to their duties. Some are ignorant and incompetent while others are lazy and unproductive. Some are pompous, boastful, and reluctant to work hard while others are passive and overly conservative. For many years, these people have worked "not for accomplishments but rather for an absence of errors"; therefore, they feel that they should be awarded, "if not for their accomplishments and efforts, at least for their labor." The attitude of working "not for accomplishments but rather for an absence of errors" reflects a passive mentality that is cowardly, unindustrious,

despicable, and incompatible with the progressive spirit of the proletariat. How can we assume that a cadre who is not conscientious about and dedicated to the cause of the revolution will fulfill his responsibilities in an earnest manner? Can he justify the great trust placed in him by the party and the people? Lack of tangible contributions on the part of a leading cadre should be considered a serious mistake (although it is not the same as committing errors of a political, economic, or stylistic nature) because it indicates that he has violated the trust of the party and the people and endangered the work of the party.

There exists another phenomenon that is worthy of our attention. For a long time, those cadres who are talented, competent, farsighted, and innovative were criticized, mistrusted, and suppressed because they had the courage to speak up, initiated new phases, and took charge; on the other hand, those who remained overly cautious and reluctant to reform were regarded as "trustful" and "mature" simply because they managed not to blunder. This phenomenon has fostered the belief that in assigning work to cadres one should "give priority to those whose services are neither meritorious nor dishonorable, guard against those whose services are both meritorious and dishonorable, and stay away from those whose accomplishments outweigh their errors." Such is still the typical attitude of certain localities and agencies in evaluating, selecting, and assigning work to cadres that they have failed to distinguish right from wrong and be fair and just in meting out rewards and punishments. We must rectify this phenomenon so that more and more cadres who are sound in character and strong in capability can assume leadership responsibilities and devote themselves to the party and the people.

The "Resolution on Economic Reform" issued by the 3d Plenum of the 12th Party Central Committee points out that in assigning work to cadres party committees of various levels must "conduct careful evaluations, be freed from obsolete ideas, and refrain from being fastidious and engaging in factionalism." This approach is certain to enable a large number of outstanding cadres to assume responsibilities.

Great changes must be made in the way we educate our cadres so that their work style, method, and system may be improved to meet the demands of the economic reforms. In evaluating a cadre we should refrain from overemphasizing the strengths and weaknesses of his personality but should instead look for his contributions to the four modernizations. This approach alone can bring about the "four transformations" of our cadres and expedite socialist modernization.

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NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG DISMANTLES NONPERMANENT ORGANIZATIONS

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Bian Wei [6708 0251]: "Fifty-four Nonpermanent Provincial Organs Disbanded"]

[Text] This paper has learned that the provincial party committee and the provincial government recently disbanded 54 nonpermanent organizations.

At the request of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, their respective offices and the provincial planning council issued a "Bulletin on Consolidating Nonpermanent Organizations Directly Affiliated with the Province." The "Bulletin" pointed out that party and political agencies directly affiliated with the province had been overseeing more than 100 nonpermanent organizations. However, as the economic reform makes headway, the administrative procedure is simplified and political departments have disengaged themselves from enterprise affairs; as a result, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the existence of nonpermanent organizations interferes with normal administrative procedures. This is why the provincial party committee and the provincial government decided to streamline and consolidate these organizations.

A number of organizations have been retained, including those that had been formed at the request of the state, those formed by the provincial party committee and the provincial government to oversee work in specialized fields of study, and those that cannot be disbanded at the present stage because their work involves a number of agencies and departments. All organizations whose function can be assumed by operative agencies and whose work, although involving a number of agencies and departments, may be terminated have been disbanded; their respective duties are being fulfilled by various operative departments.

The "Bulletin" instructs that the staffs of retained and temporarily retained nonpermanent organizations be streamlined to under 10 members each. It also instructs that, in principle, nonpermanent organizations, for which no special staffs and funding will be provided, must have their day-to-day operations administered by supervisory departments and that when additional personnel is needed temporary forces may be formed by borrowing from concerned departments. The "Bulletin" also stresses that nonpermanent organizations should be put under better management and a stricter evaluation system. From now on, the forming of nonpermanent organizations must be approved by the provincial party committee and the provincial government. The "Bulletin" also instructs various cities, localities, and counties to streamline and consolidate those nonpermanent organizations under their jurisdiction.

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NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION HOLDS PLENUM

SK140220 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress held its Third Plenary meeting on 13 March. The meeting heard the work report of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee made by Guo Mingguang, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; the work report of the Jilin Provincial Higher People's Court made by Wang Hongmo, president of the Provincial Higher People's Court; and the work report of the Jilin Provincial People's Procuratorate made by (Zheng Hesheng), deputy chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, entrusted by Chief Procurator Li Xiangwu.

Executive chairmen of the meeting were Zhao Xiu, Cheng Shengsan, Wu Duo, Cui Lin, Wang Jiren, Dong Su, Rengqinzhamusu, Xu Yuancun, (Li Bowen), (Liu Yujie), and (Wang Jinjiang). Cheng Shengsan presided over the meeting.

The members participating in the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee atended yesterday's meeting as observers. The deputies held group meetings to discuss these three reports in the afternoon.

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NORTHEAST REGION

ARTICLE STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF 'INTELLECTUAL LABOR'

Shenyang GONGCHAN DANGYUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 23, 8 Dec 85 pp 18-20

[Unattributed article: "How To Be a Good Party Member in the New Era: Knowledge Is Wealth--A Discussion on Respecting Knowledge and Talent"]

[Text] Today, the central mission of the party is to lead the people toward the four modernizations and implement a series of reforms for the purpose of realizing the four modernizations. This is the strategic policy toward establishing a socialism with Chinese characteristics. How do we realize the four modernizations and implement reforms? Besides relying on correct party lines, guidances, and policies, the key lies in a knowledge of the natural and social sciences and in talent, that is, those who have a knowledge of the natural and social sciences and can put their knowledge to practical use. Therefore, in a new historical era, a party member must possess the lofty ideals of communism, maintain a concept of total devotion to serving the people, and be actively involved in the revolutionary movement; a Communist Party member must also clearly recognize the importance of knowledge and talent, consciously respect knowledge and ability, and set an example for others in showing respect for knowledge and ability.

Never Underestimate Functions of Intellectuals and of Mental Labor

To respect knowledge and ability ultimately means to respect scientific and cultural knowledge and those directly responsible for them, that is, the intellectuals and those who do mental work.

In recent years, the party Central Committee adopted a series of steps to implement the party's policies toward intellectuals; these include improving the status and treatment of intellectuals in political as well as in everyday life. These policies and practices have the full support of the general public, including intellectuals. But even now there are some comrades, including some party members, who are confused. For example, some comrades have pointed out that "real values are created by those who use physical labor, like workers and farmers. Intellectuals sit in offices, they use pens and rulers, and they write and draw. What values can they create?" Some even say that "intellectuals do not work as hard

as workers and farmers, but they earn more money than workers and farmers; that is unfair." Obviously if these confused ideas are not clarified, we cannot begin to talk about showing respect for knowledge and ability.

Then how should we treat intellectuals and mental work under socialist conditions? According to the Marxist viewpoint, labor as a means for people to make a living, has always included physical labor as well as mental labor (intellectual work). This holds true even in primitive societies. Marx said: "If an individual's brain cannot control the movements of his muscles, then he is rendered totally ineffective. Just as in nature, the head and the hands form part of the human body, and the labor process combines mental labor with physical labor." ("The Complete Works of Marx And Engels" Vol 23, p 555.) However, in primitive societies, because of the low level of productive forces, those two forms of labor have not established a distinct division of labor. In the process of improving nature, physical labor is directly combined with productive resources to transform a prospective product and create wealth for mankind. On the other hand, while some mental work may also be combined with productive resources, mental work primarily propels history forward by summing up the accumulated experiences of people's efforts in improving nature and transforming society and by organizing these experiences and converting them to rational knowledge. Eventhough the two types of labor may appear different in form, in essence they are part of the whole human labor structure: both are indispensable. As a simple example, in planting crops, from cultivating to planting to harvesting, the physical labor of the farmers is needed in order to realize value. But to insure that the crops will grow properly, "scientific farming" is necessary, that is, to develop fine seeds, improve the soil, and improve planting techniques. These cannot be accomplished simply by physical labor; they require scientific experiments, and a summation of experiences, and they require mental work. Here the value of mental work is fully evidenced.

In "Das Kapital" Marx also pointed out that the advancement of productive forces "ultimately stems from the social quality of effective labor, from the division of labor in society, and from intellectual labor, especially in developing the natural sciences." (Note: underlined emphasis made by author.) This means that "science and technology are productive forces." Mankind can achieve further progress only through advancements in science and in productive forces. Without generation after generation of intellectuals who perform mental work, who create, and who discover by summing up, organizing, and improving practical experiences, it would be impossible to achieve developments in science and technology. It is inconceivable that the giant ocean liners that sail the four seas or the trains that speed across the lands are the works of just physical labor. Nor can we imagine that the launching of artificial satellites and of satellite-launching rockets was accomplished without the generations of intellectuals who relied on their own wisdom and abilities. These facts demonstrate that mental labor leads to scientific progress which raises the standard of the productive forces and benefits mankind. For example, people relied on mental labor to discover the paper-making and printing processes, thus

ending the history of recording events by tying knots or engraving on turtle shells and bamboo slips. As another example, in ancient times, when the standard of productive forces was low and there was no scientific knowledge, people wore clothes made of bark and leaves; with the invention of the weaving loom, people learned to keep warm by wearing clothes made out of cloth. These scientific achievements are the results of intellectual labor. It creates value for mankind, that is quite obvious.

Science and Technology Can Turn Into a Tremendous Productive Force

According to the Marxist viewpoint, under certain conditions, intellectual labor not only can create value, but because compared to physical labor, it is more advanced and more complex, the value it creates is greater. Marx cited some British statistics: in 1770, with the widespread mechanization of the textile industry, in comparison, the ratio of productivity by scientific methods to that by manual labor was 4 to 1; by 1840, when Britain had essentially revolutionized the steam engine, the aforementioned ratio rose to 108 to 1. Productivity, as a result of developments in science and technology, has increased by 22 times within 70 years. Developments in our nation's industrial and agricultural productions in recent history are proof too. For example, subsequent to the major breakthrough in 1983 in petroleum geological exploration in Junggar Pendi in Xinjiang, further explorations in 1984 showed that the proven petroleum reserve has increased by 50 percent compared to the prior year. The total proven reserve obtained in the 2 years was 1.5 times that of the previous 32 years combined; this is equivalent to the Karamay Oilfield increasing to 2.5 times its original size. These amazing results are achieved by the genius and abilities of the engineering technicians. As another example, because well-known agronomist Yuan Longping [5913 7893 1627] and others have successfully developed a new variety of hybrid rice, this year's total grain production will exceed 10 billion jin. These examples demonstrate that the values created by mental labor in the productive process far exceed that achieved by simple physical labor. We should further emphasize that those comrades who perform mental labor are not necessarily sitting in offices. More often they combine physical and mental labor. They work hard. As in our examples of petroleum exploration, the cultivation of an improved variety of hybrid rice, and geological expeditions, the intellectuals working on these frontlines, in order to create wealth for the nation, must endure much hardship under harsh conditions. We cannot ignore the values they have created for the nation.

We should especially take note that the world has entered an era of an "intelligence explosion." Knowledge is renewed daily; knowledge accumulation grows in leaps and bounds; and those who amass the most knowledge and the newest ideas will be able to create the most wealth. Under these circumstances, the value of labor cannot be measured simply by the amount of physical effort expended, but must be measured by its contribution to society. In fact, because the mental work performed by intellectuals is a more complex type of labor, society should reward them relatively more. As an example, it is said that in an automobile company in the United States,

a large piece of machinery broke down and the trouble could not be located. A senior engineer was hired to work on it. He spent 2 and ½ days probing and observing, and eventually he drew a circle on some part of the machinery. Workers disassembled it and found the trouble spot. Subsequently, the engineer charged the company $20,000. The employer questioned the exorbitant amount charged. The engineer said: My circle is worth just a nickel, but my final decision to place that circle is based on years of accumulated knowledge and experience, that is, it is worth $19,999.95. The employer thought that was reasonable. This shows the peculiar nature of intellectual labor. It also inspires us to think that although it does not take much wisdom to thatch a hut, to build a skyscraper requires a superior design and accurate scientific calculations, otherwise there will be unimaginable, or even disastrous, consequences. It follows that because intellectuals perform formidable tasks, it is not unreasonable that they should be rewarded accordingly.

Socialism Needs Fine Spiritual Products

The work of the intellectuals on all fronts of the social sciences including those doing ideological and political work, is equally important. This is because in socialist construction, there is spiritual civilization as well as material civilization. Only by establishing a socialist spiritual civilization centered around communism can we ensure modernization in the socialist direction and ensure the satisfaction of the growing cultural needs of the people. Therefore we need intellectuals like engineers and technicians, but we also need those who serve in the areas of the social sciences and cultural education, people like writers, propagandists, educators, and artists. Just as people cannot survive without air, socialism cannot be established without a group of intellectual "spiritual engineers." The labor of the intellectuals on the frontlines of the social sciences is meaningful: they supply the theoretical basis for the party's trends, guiding principles, and policies in a new era; they produce and nurture talent and create more and better spiritual wealth for the socialist spiritual civilization. They are indispensable for accomplishing the party's task and goals at this stage.

How To Show Respect for Knowledge and Talent

From the above analyses we can conclude that intellectual labor as a form of work not only contains the essence of work and should be acknowledged but also has immeasurable effects on the development and progress of mankind as well as on our nation's four modernization constructions. A party member must fully understand the value of this type of labor and, in practice, endeavor to set an example in showing respect for knowledge and talent and respect for intellectual work and intellectuals. This is required by the party, and it is necessary if our people hope to progress and prosper.

In order to set an example in showing respect for knowledge and talent, a party member must practice the following:

First, lead in overcoming prejudices against intellectuals caused by the "leftist" influence and the influence of thousands of years of feudalism. Treat intellectuals with a genuine attitude of historical materialism.

Every communist must acknowledge that intellectuals are a part of the working class; they are an indispensable force in socialist construction, and they are the "treasure of our nation." Today, our party and our country have taken steps to implement the policies toward intellectuals, and the action is consistant with the basic principle of Marxist historical materialism and is thus not surprising. Every party member, especially the leading cadres, should trust the intellectuals politically and become their bosom friends; in everyday life, they should show concern and understanding for the intellectuals and emphasize the recruitment of those intellectuals with a communist conscience. Some individuals among intellectuals as a group may have personality problems or problematic lifestyles; as long as they do not violate the interests of the party and the people, they should not be criticized or censured.

Some comrades have doubts about recruiting intellectuals. They fear that "the sickle and the axe will be replaced by the pen and the ruler on the party banner" and that this will "change the nature of the party." Actually, these doubts and worries are unnecessary. In our nation, intellectuals are an integral part of the working class. Recruiting those intellectuals with a communist conscience increases the cultural qualities of the party, serves the needs of the four modernization construction, and serves to increase the party's fighting power. Every party member must correctly understand this issue.

Second, lead in studying Marxist theories and the sciences. Arm oneself with those ideals and knowledge.

The rapid pace of socialist modernization construction and the climaxing of the world technological revolution have raised demands on party members' political quality and cultural accomplishments. Under these conditions, if Communist Party members fail to study revolutionary theories and modern science and technology, they will fall behind the times. We must remember Comrade Hu Yaobang's words: "Respect knowledge, welcome knowledge, quest for knowledge, and endeavor to convert all knowledge into tools for building a new world: these should be the fine qualities found in all communists and all constructive members in society." We must diligently study Marxist theories and study and master all scientific and cultural knowledge, including the advanced productive techniques and management experiences of capitalism. This is important not only to party members in general, but especially to those members in leadership positions. Lenin said: "To be a manager, one must first be an expert, one must be proficient in all aspects of production, one must know the advanced modern technologies, and one must have scientific trainings." ("The Complete Works of Lenin, Vol 30, p 394.) We should contribute our share of efforts toward the realization of the four modernizations and toward successful reforms.

Third, lead in advertising, implementing, and practicing the various policies toward intellectuals, setting examples for the general public.

We acknowledge that in recent years, due to the efforts of the party organizations and party members in general, the party's various policies toward the intellectuals are being practiced. But we should note that there is still much discussion among the public on this issue. We must spread propaganda among the public on the importance of knowledge and talent and the significance of the party's policies toward intellectuals to assist the public in adopting a proper attitude toward intellectuals. Only in this way can we further implement the party's policies and promote the good habit of showing respect for knowledge and talent in society. This is the responsibility of each and every party member.

Of course, when we stress that party members should consciously respect knowledge and intellectuals, we do not mean to degrate or belittle physical labor or the workers and farmers who do physical work. On the contrary, as we mentioned earlier, physical labor and mental labor are both indispensable for the survival and development of mankind. Our wealth ultimately is the product of mental and physical labor. Workers, farmers, and intellectuals deserve the same respect. But we should further emphasize that those comrades who perform physical labor should try to improve their scientific standards so that eventually the difference between physical and mental labor can be eliminated. This is the highest ideal of members of the Communist Party.

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NORTHEAST REGION

UNITY IN WORKING FOR FOUR MODERNIZATIONS STRESSED

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "We Must Stress Unity in Developing a Good State of Affairs"]

[Text] During the 7 years following the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, Liaoning Province, like other localities in China, witnessed the most impressive economic and political developments since the founding of the nation. This is attributable to the fact that party members and the people, under the guidance of the party's policy, have demonstrated invincible solidarity.

Our party has always taken the solidarity issue seriously and regarded it as crucial to the survival of the party. Our party members have been strictly disciplined to ensure unity. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "Fulfillment of our cause is dependent upon national unity, including unity among the various peoples in our country." The party Central Committee had made many widely supported attempts to strengthen party unity and secure the revolution prior to the 10 years of upheaval, during which unity within the party and among the people was disrupted. Now that the "leftist" line, which took class struggle as the key link, has been obliterated, now that political clashes have ended, and now that factors that alienated party members, leading cadres, and the public from one another no longer exist, people feel liberated and the political front is invigorated through unprecedented solidarity. This can be attributed to the party's effort to bring order out of chaos, which has facilitated the economic reform and expedited socialist modernization.

At present, under the guidance of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, the people in our province are engaged in economic reform and socialist modernization in order to realize the party Central Committee's goal of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output by the year 2000. We should strengthen unity among people in various sectors in order to accomplish this difficult task under new circumstances. The completion of both economic reform and socialist modernization requires a contribution from all the people. We cannot expect to achieve our goal if the people do not have a united will. Our reform is an exploratory effort and our socialist modernization something totally original under the Marxist system; we must come up with new methods

and approaches as we proceed with our experiment. In the process of doing so, we are bound to encounter a wide range of opinions, and people holding different views are likely to "clash." This is why we should strengthen solidarity on the basis of Marxism.

Solidarity is to be achieved by unifying, with the four fundamental principles, various enterprises, departments, and localities so that they can work with one another and think and act in unison with the party in realizing socialist modernization. Under a commodity economy, various enterprises, as commodity manufacturers and merchandisers, should aim at realizing a profit without infringing upon the interests of the state and the masses; otherwise, they are certain to "clash" and endanger not only themselves but also the state and unity. In handling personnel matters, we should continue with out effort to eradicate the "leftist" influence and insist that socialist production be sustained through a special kind of comradery and cooperation between experienced leaders and people who are inexperienced and who are being guided. In dealing with problems that do not violate the fundamental principles, we should brush aside personal grudges and act in unity for the four modernizations. In dealing with problems that are in violation of the fundamental principles, we should proceed with the correct method and attitude and avoid alienating ourselves from one another.

Party members, who devote themselves to the noble cause of communism, should not forget that their responsibility is to generate among the masses support for the party and guide the people in realizing the party's strategic goal nad the four modernizations.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LEADING CADRES CORRECT 'UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES'

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Li Honglin [2621 1347 2651]; "Leaders with 'Problems' Are Being 'Treated'"]

[Text] The general offices of the party Central Committee and the State Council recently issued a "Bulletin on Resolving Issues of Importance Concerning the Existing Work Style." Subsequent to receiving the "Bulletin," leading cadres of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and various agencies directly affiliated with the province have studied seriously how to mobilize the masses to "treat" the "problems" of those in power. Recently this reporter interviewed leading cadres of the provincial party committee's disciplinary committee and was told that those with "problems" were being "treated." The effort of the provincial party committee and agencies directly affiliated with the provincial government to rectify the six kinds of unhealthy tendencies has proven effective.

Upon receiving the "Bulletin," the standing committee of the provincial party committee convened three times to discuss the problem concerning work style and relayed it to all agencies affiliated with the provincial party committee and the provincial government. The party organization of the provincial government met day and night to study the issue. At a study session, Governor Quan Shuren claimed responsibility for the purchase of limousines and for having bent the rule in granting certain delegations and groups permission to travel abroad. He confessed that "I was the first one within the party organization to switch cars. There really was no need to. I did it because I wanted a nicer car to show off." Some of the lieutenant governors who used to ride a limousine to work even though they lived in government housing have opted to go to work by bicycle. At meetings called by the party organization, each of the leading cadres who fought for opportunities to travel abroad was criticized by name.

Due to the effort of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, leading cadres of various ministries, committees, offices, and bureaus have also begun to take heed of the issue.

Banquet invitations were extended to, but declined by, leading cadres and delegates at two recent meetings held in our city by the provincial office of civil administration.

Acting in accordance with the demand of the "Bulletin," members of a quality inspection group declined all party invitations and insisted on having only one entree and soup each meal during a five-city inspection tour led by Engineer Yang Yongshen of the Economic Planning Council.

Last year, certain cadres of the commerce bureau received down jackets as souvenirs subsequent to a bureau-sponsored cooking contest. After having studied the "Bulletin," assistant bureau chief Wang Weiping volunteered to return the money he had received and the party organization ordered that all the down jackets be retrieved.

Wen Yuchao, chief of the office of judicial affairs and secretary of its party organization, had this to say after evaluating his own performance: "There was a time when I was contented with just being able to ride in a car. But my attitude changed gradually and I began to demand nicer cars simply because others had them. The party Central Committee's 'Bulletin' is a most effective remedy for rectifying the party's work style and improving the ties between the party and the masses." He voluntarily handed in 2 months' worth of transportation allowance.

Despite the fact that the number of cars assigned to the national security office does not exceed the allowed number, its members, acting in the spirit of the "Bulletin," have decided to ground 2 of their limousines and cancel the scheduled purchase of 160 cars.

The fact that organs affiliated with the provincial party committee and the provincial government have been able to act effectively in such a short time to the "Bulletin" can be attributed primarily to the effort by the provincial party committee's standing committee and the provincial government's party organization to study the instructions of the "Bulletin" earnestly and to rectify unhealthy tendencies by urging those leaders with "problems" to seek "treatment." As of now, 122 units belonging to organs affiliated with the provincial party committee and the provincial government are actively involved in the process and it has been discovered that the number of cars assigned to organs affiliated with the provincial party committee exceeds the quota by 4 and that to organs affiliated with the provincial government by 50. During the first half of this year, there was an alarmingly large number of cases involving unnecessary trips abroad, repetitive study tours, and unauthorized trips abroad; as a result, the amount of money spent on these trips this year amounted to eight times that of last year. Many non-party personages have expressed admiration over the fact that leading cadres have taken the initiative in rectifying unhealthy tendencies: "The fact that the party in power dares to expose its own weaknesses shows that it is open, just, and aboveboard." "We believe that the work style of the party will improve because leading cadres are actively involved."

12680/12624
CSO: 4005/586

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING ISSUES CIRCULAR ON TOWNSHIP PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK140710 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] On 9 March, the Party Rectification Guidance Group of the provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on achieving success in townshi-level party rectification, and called on various city and county CPC Committees to actually strengthen their leadership over town and township party rectification.

The circular states: At present some units covered by the township-level party rectification have entered the state of comparison and examination, a key stage in town and township party rectification. Strengthening the leadership of various city and, particularly, various county CPC Committees over town and township party rectification provides an important guarantee for achieving success in town and township party rectification. All city and county CPC Committees should actually place town and township party rectification as a major item on their daily agenda. Top leaders of various city and county CPC Committees should concentrate some energy on grasping this work; the deputy secretaries in charge of the town and township party rectification should concentrate a considerable amount of energies on grasping this work; and the Standing Committee members should divide up the work, assume responsibility for the work of their own units, and establish strict responsibility system for the party rectification work.

The circular states: In conducting town and township party rectification, priority should be given to strengthening the leading role of the town and township CPC Committees. In strengthening the leading role, priority should be given to rectifying party style and straightening out the ideology guiding the rural work. All county-run town and township enterprises and establishments should focus their party rectification work on grasping the unhealthy trends in their professional field.

The circular demands: We must ensure the quality of town and township party rectification and adhere to high standards and strict demands. In conducting town and township party rectification, we must place quality before time limits, that is, we should not conduct it too rapidly and perfunctorily at the expense of quality. Those units which have not yet satisfactorily fulfilled their tasks from the preceeding stage or have no conditions for entering the next stage should not be allowed to enter the next stage. Those units which have not yet clearly and accurately found out their major problems and have

not defined their orientation and measures for party rectification should not be over anxious for conducting comparison and examination. If a town or township CPC committee has successfully fulfilled all other party rectification tasks but has not yet solved their problems regarding party style, this CPC committee will be regarded as having not fulfilled its party rectification task completely.

The circular demands in conclusion: We should organically link town and township party rectification with the current spring plowing, and should strive to achieve success in both of them and make them promote each other. In the course of carrying out party rectification with high standards and high quality, we should do farm work in the right season and make preparations for village party rectification.

/9274
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NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA IMPLEMENTS REGIONAL AUTONOMY LAW

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Ma Sanbao [7456 0005 0202]: "Ningxia Produces Preliminary Results in Implementing the Law of Nationality Regional Autonomy"]

[Text] During the last 10 days of October and the first 10 days of November, the inspection group organized by the standing committee of the Ningxia people's congress investigated some of the units in the region on the implementation of the law of nationality regional autonomy. The results of the investigations indicate that the departments concerned of the various levels produced preliminary results in implementing the law.

After the promulgation of the law on nationality regional autonomy, party committees and people's governments of the various levels throughout the region gave greater attention to the training of minority cadres. Last year, the regional labor and personnel department issued special instructions and recruited 600 Hui cadres, the largest number in a year since 1979. In fulfilling the selective hiring contract system for village and town cadres in the second half of last year, the regional party committee and government stressed the recruitment of minority cadres and suitably liberalized the requirements, thereby increasing somewhat the proportion of minorities among all cadres in the region.

In consideration of the region's economic development and minority characteristics, the regional party committee and government further liberalized policies. For example, for the southern mountain area, they continued to exempt the grain levies and purchases; abolished the state monopoly on the purchase and marketing of agricultural, forest, livestock, sideline, and special native products; reduced or exempted from taxes village and town enterprises according to different conditions; issued special loans with interest subsidies to peasants who are developing commodity production; subsidized the planting of grass and trees; and increased investments in capital construction. As a result, the development of mountain area economic construction was greatly promoted. Currently, the southern mountain area has more forests and grassland and a higher grain output. Its village and town enterprises are developing fairly rapidly, especially the supply of drinking water for people and animals in the dry areas. The destruction of the environment's ecology is basically under control, and the people's standard of living has made an obvious improvement.

On the basis of investigation and study, the departments concerned adopted specific measures and made a new development in minority education. In the admission of college and technical secondary school students this year, a measure of directional recruitment was introduced for compact minority communities in the southern mountain area, and the proportion of minority admissions was increased. This year, the regional education department set up experimental units among colleges and technical secondary and regular middle schools to offer courses on theories and policies concerning nationalities, and it will popularize such courses in the future. Besides continuing college preparatory classes for minorities, senior Hui middle school classes were started in Yinchuan's qualified middle schools for mountain area students.

Intellectual exploitation and personnel training receive widespread attention. Colleges, universities, and technical secondary schools inside and outside the region's Yituo District hold college and technical secondary classes to train personnel of all kinds for the mountain area. The various mountain counties have successively established 11 vocational middle schools and, according to local needs, offer such courses as animal husbandry and veterinary science, farmland water conservation, civil construction, agriculture, forestry, and economic management, thereby training urgently needed rural personnel in all fields. In addition, they also hold short-term agricultural technical training classes of all types to train key personnel in productive technology and they have for a while solved the shortage of skilled personnel in the mountain area.

6080/12859
CSO: 4005/394

NORTHWEST REGION

PARTY MOVES TO PUT POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS INTO EFFECT

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by the Office for Implementing the Policy Toward Intellectuals]

[Text] The subcommittee on guidance for implementing the policy toward intellectuals under the party committee of the Ningxia Autonomous Region has been touring the region since last October to inspect and help the prefectures, cities, counties, and some of the departments and bureaus to expedite the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals.

Most units in the region have been expeditious in identifying and resolving their problems as they proceed in accordance with the provisions of the "Program for implementing the Policy of the Whole Region Toward Intellectuals." They pay special attention to the complex and difficult problems they face and designate professional case officers to resolve them within a specified period of time in accordance with the rules already laid down. The mining department of the autonomous region, which arrives to investigate and resolve all the problems left behind by history, keeps a complete record of the appeals filed by the intellectuals. Upon careful examination it uncovered seven misjudged cases handed down during the "Great Cultural Revolution." It has settled five of them and the remaining two cases will be settled before the end of 1985. In its endeavor to resolve the problems left behind by history, the Wuzhong City party committee has established a system of responsibility for fact-finding and settling cases within a specified time limit. The city party committee made it clear that the leader of each unit shall be held responsible for unresolved problems uncovered after the conclusion of the current inspection. The efforts of the leadership and the well-defined system of responsibility have led to the discovery in 2 weeks of 39 cases left behind by history and specific individuals have been charged with the responsibility to resolve, by the end of 1985, the 13 cases which should be docketed for processing. A teacher at the First Middle School of Guyuan who had been arrested by mistake during the "double-anti" campaign died of a false charge. His wife was thus implicated and eventually sent back during the "Great Cultural Revolution" to her birthplace where she died of an illness. When the Guyuan District party committee's office for policy implementation uncovered the case, it immediately organized a team to conduct a thorough investigation. As soon as it learned that the teacher's daughter is still living in his hometown, it dispatched an agent to contact her and also posted public notices and advertised in the local newspapers to locate her. The responsible attitude of the party toward the people is well received by the masses.

According to statistics gathered during the inspection, the autonomous region heard, in 1985, a total of 176 cases left behind by history. It has settled 76 of them and the remaining 100 are still under investigation. It will settle 75 of them before the end of 1985 and the remaining 25 before the end of June 1986.

At present, the inspection is still in progress. The subcommittee on guidance for implementing the policy toward intellectuals under the region's party committee asks those units which have sufficient evidence to speed up the settlement of the cases in question and directs those units which do not have sufficient evidence to exert more energetic leadership and provide adequate manpower to handle the cases in order to finish its fact-finding efforts by the end of December and wind up all the cases during the second quarter of 1986.

5360/12766
CSO: 4005/435

NORTHWEST REGION

ACHIEVEMENTS IN NINGXIA'S HIGHER EDUCATION NOTED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 85 p 1

/Article by Gao Zhi /7559 1807/, and Lu Jin /0712 6651/, and Sun Changjiu /1327 7022 0036//

/Text/ Higher education in the region showed a speedy and rewarding development during the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" period.

While conscientiously implementing the program of "readjustment, restructuring, consolidation, and improvement" in the past 5 years, the party committee and the people's government of the Ningxia Autonomous Region also strived to speed up the development of the existing fragile system of higher education for meeting the needs of the economic and social development of the region and to provide higher education with substantial assistance in manpower, funding, and natural resources. Before 1980 there were only four institutions of higher education, but there are seven now. In addition, the State Commission on Nationalities Affairs established the Second Northwest Nationalities College in Ningxia. The various institutions of higher education have set up more centers of specialization, up from 25 during the "Fifth 5-Year" Plan period to 51 as of today. A system of higher education geared to training teachers in engineering, agriculture, medicine, and pedagogy is shaping up in the region. Today the student enrollment of the institutions of higher education in the region has gone over 6,100, a 48.2 percent increase over that of 1980. There are 36 postgraduate research students. Between 1981 and 1985 the institutions of higher education of Ningxia recruited over 8,000 students and turned out over 5,900 trained specialists for the region.

The number of faculty members, staff, and workers of the region's institutions of higher education has grown in the past 5 years. Today, they represent a total of over 3,000, nearly 1,400 of whom are full-time teachers, doubling the number of 1980. The quality of teachers of all the colleges has shown a steady improvement and more than 600 of them are at or above the rank of lecturer (94 assistant professors and 4 professors). The region has sent 28 students abroad to pursue advanced studies in America, England, and Japan and entrusted over 500 advanced study students and 80 postgraduates to a number of key colleges and universities in China for further training.

During the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan period, both the state and the autonomous region increased their investments in higher education to improve school administration. With more than 45.7 million yuan invested in the capital construction of Ningxia's institutions of higher education in the past 5 years, the college buildings now cover more than 127,000 square meters of floor space. The college libraries have collected close to 1 million books. There are more instruments and equipment for teaching and research.

The efforts of all the colleges to improve the quality of teaching and research have been very rewarding as 133 teaching and research projects have won regional awards and 4 other have won national awards. "Legal Logic" and "Constitutional Law," edited by Professor Wu Jialing of Ningxia University, have become recommended textbooks in China.

Adult education has developed extensively in the region during the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan period. The number of institutions of adult higher education has increased from two in the "Fifth 5-Year" Plan period to five as of today. The number of students enrolled in all kinds of institutions of adult higher education this year is close to 5,700, and those who are relieved of production duties are three times the number of 1980. A system of higher education qualifying tests for self-taught students was introduced this year.

During the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan period, effective reforms were implemented to give the schools greater decision-making power over school personnel, teaching, research, services, and student administration. Special measures are now in force to increase the ratio of Muslim and other minority students, a positive step in training specialists of the various nationalities.

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NORTHWEST REGION

FAMILY PLANNING WORK IN XINJIANG DESCRIBED

Urumqi URUMQI WANBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 85 p 1

/Article by staff reporter/

/Text/ According to the parties concerned, the Xinjiang Autonomous Region has achieved rewarding results in family planning. It is the wish of all the nationalities of Xinjiang to practice family planning in order to improve the population's quality. The minority nationalities in particular have shown steady progress in family planning.

The findings of Urumqi County indicate that 66 percent of the childbearing age couples of its minority nationalities have been practicing voluntary birth control which is also widely practiced in other localities and prefectures. Family planning has become a voluntary endeavor of all the nationalities.

Family planning is a basic policy provided in China's "constitution." Required by the four modernizations, it represents the fundamental interests of all the nationalities of China. Seeking more effective implementation of the family planning program, the Third Session of the Sixth People's Congress of the autonomous region voted that "the family planning which shall be practiced by the minority nationalities requires more effective propaganda and education and the creation of favorable conditions conducive to its implementation step by step. The enforcement of the family planning policy shall be applied uniformly to the Han nationality and the minority nationalities. It should be more strict on the former and more lenient on the latter." This resolution, which is in keeping with the basic state policy of family planning and the actual conditions of all the minority nationalities of Xinjiang, enjoys the support of the minority nationalities and provide a legal basis and protection of their practice of family planning.

The practice of family planning improves the population quality and well being of all nationalities. The minority population of Xinjiang rose from 4.04 million in 1949 to more than 8 million in 1984, doubling in 30 years. This has created conditions conducive to bringing up more capable people for the state's four modernizations.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CPC DEALS WITH CORRUPTION IN PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE

Rectification Faces Unhealthy Trends

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 11 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] Grassroots rectification in the people's armed police will concentrate on solving a host of problems, including the giving of dinners and sending of gifts, currying favor, pursuit of privileges, the "old boy's network," fraud, deception, violation of the interests and democratic rights of the rank-and-file by police officers and disarray among and incompetence of grassroots leading cadres. It is expected to be completed by November.

The "summary of the grassroots rectification work conference" was authorized for dispatch by the headquarters party committee in January. It was a record of the conference convened by headquarters late last year for the regiments and units taking part in grassroots rectification on an experimental basis.

According to the summary, grassroots rectification must zero in four major tasks: 1) enhance the members' consciousness of keeping in line with the CPC Central Committee politically and ideologically; 2) increase understanding of the Central Committee's basic goals and cultivate dedication to the people's armed police; 3) conscientiously resist the corrosion of bourgeois ideas; and 4) strengthen leadership bodies at the grassroots.

In principle, grassroots rectification should begin in the battalions and later spread to the detachments (stations, posts). It will be tried out at a few selected points before being carried out throughout the force in stages. It is scheduled for completion before October and the actual number of working days is 30. The entire exercise falls into three stages: learning, restructuring and summing up.

The summary points out that grassroots party rectification must uphold positive education and emphasize the intensification of the political consciousness of party members. It must combat such decadent ways as sacrificing the truth to save somebody's face or putting human relationships above principle. The tendency to make exaggerated and arbitrary criticisms must be stopped, as must the practice of slapping political labels on others indiscriminately. Democracy must be given full rein. Non-party police officers and policemen must be encouraged to speak their minds and express

their opinions freely. No retaliation, in whatever form and with whatever pretext, will be allowed against people who speak out, lest criticisms and suggestions be stifled. Where important policy matters are involved, reports must be made to and instructions sought from successive higher authorities. No action may be taken presumptuously without authorization.

Concerning the strengthening of the leadership over grassroots party rectification, the summary notes that rectification must take place under the unified leadership and planning of the local party committee, the leading party group of the provincial or municipal public security bureau, and the headquarters party committee. Detailed arrangements are the responsibility of the detachment party committee. Party committee leaders at all levels must take personal charge of grassroots party rectification. The party rectification office at headquarters must not be abolished lest rectification forces are weakened. Detachments must also set up competent party rectification organizations to assist effectively the party committee in grassroots rectification. During the course of rectification, all units must cut down on activities as much as possible. Large-scale conferences should be postponed or held less frequently.

The summary also notes that when party rectification draws to a close, it is the duty of the detachment party committee to examine and accept it and that of the headquarters party committee to spot-check it. Detailed examination standards may be determined by each regiment in light of grassroots realities as well as the CPC Central Committee's party rectification demands.

Problems in Party Style

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 27 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] A decision has been taken by the headquarters of the people's armed police to rectify party style from the top down, starting with headquarters party committee and organizations and then proceeding from one level to the next. That way each level can guide party rectification at subordinate levels. The new party committee at headquarters has formulated seven measures to strengthen its own construction.

At the general meeting on the 14th for cadres from headquarters organizations, Political Commissar Zhang Xiufu [1728 4423 1133] said, "There are glaring problems in party style in the people's armed police. Some people abuse their public office to pursue private interests and personal privileges. Some form cliques instead of appointing people on their merits. Others spread false rumors to stir up trouble or go in for ostentation and extravagance, send gifts and give dinners. Still others have no sense of organization and lack discipline."

Zhang Xiufu said, "After consideration, the headquarters party committee has decided to take a three-thronged approach toward correcting party style. First, we must study the documents and grasp their essence. Henceforth each organization should devote a day and a half every week to study relevant speeches by CPC Central Committee leaders and unify their ideology. Second, we must relate what we study to realities and identify problems. Emphasize

self-enlightenment, self-consciousness, self-examination and self-correction, and identify in earnest the various manifestations of the unhealthy tendencies in headquarters organizations. Ideally one should go about the investigation firmly and decisively. Third, we must make corrections and formulate measures even as we conduct investigation. Of the problems discovered, those of a more general nature should be criticized. We should educate the people involved and draw a lesson from them. Problems which provoke sharp public reactions and have far-reaching repercussions should be strictly handled and not be dismissed casually."

The new party committee at headquarters has proposed that everybody starts with himself and works hard to develop the party committee into a leading collective that is united, righteous and dynamic and has a strong party spirit. Toward that end, seven measures have been formulated.

(1) Conscientiously keep in line with the CPC Central Committee politically and ideologically. Seriously and thoroughly implement the instructions, orders and demands of the CPC Central Committee, State Council, Central Military Commission and leading party group in the Ministry of Public Security in light of the regiment's actual conditions.

(2) Implement the principle of democratic centralism earnestly. Major problems should be resolved at meetings while minor matters should be dealt with through communications. When a resolution has been taken on a major issue after detailed collective consideration, it must be carried out firmly. The system of division of labor and responsibility for leading cadres must be adhered to.

(3) Seriously unite leading cadres. Where a major issue is at stake, principle should prevail. When the matter involved is more trivial, we should be magnanimous. Be strict with ourselves and broad-minded toward others.

(4) Strictly comply with the principles of party control over cadres and appointing people only on their merits. The selection and assignment of cadres must be governed by the requirements that our cadres be more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent. Uphold the merit system. Resist nepotism and end the bad practice of entering by the back door.

(5) Come to grips with one's work in a matter-of-fact way. Deal with concrete matters relating to work. Do not pay lip service. Do not lapse into formalism. Establish a collegial system of work. Simplify work procedures to improve efficiency.

(6) Strictly follow rules and regulations when its comes to the allocation of housing, use of transportation and assignment of office attendants.

(7) Let the development of the party committee spur and strengthen that of the organization. Establish sound procedures and rules of daily conduct.

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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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U.S. SISTER CITIES GROUP--Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here today a group of leading members of the Sister Cities International of the United States led by its president Richard Neuheisel. During the meeting, Ji expressed the hope that Chinese and U.S. friendly cities will strengthen their ties to promote friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples. Up to now, 42 Chinese cities and provinces have established friendship ties with U.S. cities and states. The delegation came here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. Zhang Wenjin, president of the host friendship association, gave a dinner for the visitors here this evening. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 23 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4000/243

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN CITED ON SDI

OW111053 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 (XINHUA)--Weapons that the United States is developing under its "star wars" program are not of a massive destruction nature but for defense purposes, a Foreign Ministry spokesman was quoted as saying in today's MAINICHI SHIMBUN.

The spokesman, making public for the first time the ministry's unofficial stand on the U.S. star wars program, formally known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), said Thursday the weapons are designed to defuse enemy missiles.

The spokesman said the Japanese Government would not decide on whether to participate in the SDI program until after a report from officials who went to the United States to study the SDI proposal. The foreign minister, minister of international trade and industry, director-general of defense and director-general of science and technology will compile the report.

Members of the mission, the third of its kind and a joint government-private sector effort, were in the United States to study the SDI program from March 29 to April 6.

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN report said that although the unofficial ministry statement did not say directly whether Japan will participate in the star wars project, the paper's article said it was clear the Foreign Ministry's basic attitude is to join in SDI research.

This attitude, the paper noted, would become a guideline at the four ministers' meeting and would be a basis on which the government develops its views on SDI participation.

/6662
CSO: 4000/240

BRIEFS

JAPAN DENIES SUPPORT FOR LIBYAN RAID--Tokyo, April 17 (XINHUA)--A senior Japanese official denied that Japan endorsed the U.S. bombing of Libya, according to KYODO News Service. Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda refuted yesterday's statement by U.S. Presidential Press Secretary Larry Speakes that Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had pledged support for a U.S. air raid on Libya during his recent visit to the United States. Nakasone arrived in the U.S. April 12 and left on the 15th, the same day the U.S. launched its early-morning bombing raids on Libya. Speakes was quoted as saying that Nakasone endorsed the U.S. move when he was informed in advance of the attack. The secretary said that Japanese Government will watch the situation and hope it would not escalate. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 17 Apr 86 OW] /6662

JAPAN-USSR 'POLITICAL DIFFERENCES'--Tokyo, April 11 (XINHUA)--Improvement of Japanese-Soviet economic relations cannot be separated from the necessity of resolving political differences between the two countries, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said today. According to a report in ASAHI SHIMBUN, one of Japan's leading newspaper, Abe stated that trade and political relations between Japan and the Soviet Union "represent two sides of one question," and cannot be separated. "The crux of our political relations is the northern territories problem", he said referring to Japan's repeated demand for the return of four northern islands occupied by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. Abe's remarks were made during a speech to the Japanese House of Representatives on the eve of the conference of the Japanese-Soviet joint economic committee, which is scheduled to open on April 15 in Moscow. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 11 Apr 86 OW] /6662

JAPAN ON U.S. DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL--Tokyo, April 5 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has decided to support the U.S. disarmament proposal at the U.S.-Japanese summit talks to be held in mid-April, reported the local press today. He will show his full support for President Ronald Reagan's proposal for reducing medium-range nuclear arms and encourage the United States to stick to its policy for the total elimination of the Soviet medium-range nuclear SS-20 missiles employed in Asia, the report said. Nakasone's decision is aimed at forming united opposition among Western countries to the Soviet Union at the summit meeting of seven industrialized nations to be held in Tokyo early in May through agreement with the United States on the issue of disarmament. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 5 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4000/240

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AFP VIEWS WANG MENG'S APPOINTMENT AS CULTURE MINISTER

HK140816 Hong Kong AFP in English 0745 14 Apr 86

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (AFP)--Wang Meng, a 51-year-old writer once persecuted as a "rightist" under Mao Zedong, has been named China's new culture minister, it was officially announced here Monday.

Mr. Wang, considered a moderate supporting the cultural policies of China's current administration headed by top leader Deng Xiaoping, replaced Zhu Muzhi, 70, in the post two weeks ago, a Culture Ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Wang's nomination would soon be announced by the National People's Congress (NPC), the Chinese parliament, the spokesman said.

Several of Mr. Wang's acquaintances said he had long hesitated to take the post and had spread the word in cultural circles that he would turn the job down.

The culture minister's task is a very sensitive one in China, where art and literature are closely linked to politics.

The minister must tread a fine line between satisfying artists' desire for a free environment and Chinese Communist Party demands that their work serve the proper objectives, analysts said.

The party for the first time promised writers and artists creative freedom at a writers' association conference in December 1984.

But the party retreated a bit from this early last year when it asked all writers and artists to show "social responsibility" on their works.

This notion, which authorities say must co-exist with "creative liberty," limits the freedom of the artists, who in the end are expected to produce works contributing to the country's stability and current economic reforms.

Mr. Wang publicly declared his support for this in November.

The new minister is well-known in cultural circles at home and abroad, particularly for his novel "The Newcomer in the Organization Department," published in 1956 and critical of Communist China's bureaucracy.

He was violently criticised for the novel during the "anti-rightist campaign" launched by Mao in 1957, and the novel was branded a "poisonous weed."

Mr. Wang came in for more severe criticism during the Cultural Revolution and its ensuing radical period (1966-76).

Mr. Wang later published another novel, "The Butterfly," describing the intellectual progress of young party cadres during the troubled years of the Cultural Revolution and their tradual realisation of their errors.

But his masterpiece may well be "Long Live Youth," a lengthy novel on the patriotism of youth published in the 1960's.

Mr. Wang has made frequent trips abroad, where his books have been translated and published.

He was one of the promoters of modern Western literary trends in China, and is the best known writer on the party's Central Committee, observers said.

His predecessor Mr. Zhu, a politician and former director of the party's Propaganda Department, had been culture minister since 1981.

Mr. Zhu left the Central Committee in September and rumours of his pending retirement as culture minister had circulated in Chinese cultural circles for several months.

Western diplomatic sources said Mr. Wang as a political moderate was acceptable to the Beijing administration as a whole.

Analysts here said Mr. Wang's nomination to the post should be well received abroad, as the writer, who supports China's policy of opening up to the outside world, would probably seek to encourage trips abroad by Chinese artists and cultural exchanges with foreign countries.

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CSO: 4000/237

MARCOS SAID TO FINANCE PHILIPPINE RALLIES

OW191828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 19 (XINHUA)--Philippine Vice-President Salvador Laurel said here today that deposed President Ferdinand Marcos has been funding rallies and demonstrations held by his loyal followers in the country.

Addressing alumni of the state-owned University of the Philippines (UP), Laurel, who is also the foreign minister, said Marcos' financial support in that regard runs to several millions of pesos.

It was reported that Marcos loyalists earmarked 20 million pesos (976,000 U.S. dollars) to finance the demonstrations and agitation-propaganda drive to pave the way for Marcos' return.

Laurel was the highest-ranking government official who confirmed Marcos' hand in these rallies.

Laurel described as "pathetic" the loyalists' protest demonstrations.

Hundreds of Marcos' followers have pitched their camp since April 14 in front of the U.S. Embassy here, expressing their support to the ousted leader and demanding that the U.S. Government should bring him back.

A few passers-by and correspondents were reportedly mauled and harassed by the demonstrators, causing some injuries.

According to presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag, President Corazon Aquino yesterday ordered the arrest of those who resort to violence, but the police adopted a policy of "maximum tolerance" and declined to make any arrests.

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CSO: 4000/237

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINES MAY ASK FOR GENERAL AMNESTY

OW042010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1931 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 4 (XINHUA)--Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today said he may ask President Corazon Aquino to grant general amnesty to all soldiers who committed human rights abuses against suspected rebels.

Enrile said in an interview that if the Aquino government can extend amnesty to suspected and confirmed rebels, then it should also extend the same consideration to soldiers.

But he ruled out any amnesty to soldiers involved in extreme cases like the August 21, 1983 assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino.

"If we are going to unify and reconcile our people, then we should not only extend clemency and kindness to the one side (the rebels) but likewise extend the same consideration to the other side (the armed forces) in order to heal the wounds in this land," he said.

"If we are going to extend kindness to one side and seek retribution against the other side, then we can be sure there will be resentment," he added.

Enrile was reacting to reports that the newly formed presidential commission on human rights, headed by former senator and human rights lawyer Jose Diokno, will investigate soldiers who committed human rights abuses like tortures, summary executions, and other unusual forms of punishment against civilians.

But Diokno ruled out any investigation against suspected or confirmed rebels, saying that his commission was not specifically tasked to undertake such a job.

Enrile added that soldiers were "human beings", who would get hurt if treated sadly in the projected negotiation between the government and the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines.

Enrile said that a general amnesty for "erring" soldiers would not conflict with the possible reopening of the Aquino murder case. "We have already taken a position that we will strongly recommend the reopening of the Aquino case", he said.
/6662
CSO: 4000/237

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AQUINO DECLARES TOLERANCE FOR MARCOS SUPPORTERS

OW191914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 14 (XINHUA)--President Corazon Aquino today instructed the police and military authorities to handle rallies held by supporters of deposed President Marcos with maximum tolerance.

According to the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY, President Aquino issued the order in a meeting with police and military officials in the wake of demonstrations held by Marcos' supporters in Manila and some other parts of the Philippines during the past several days.

Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisay said in a press briefing this afternoon that President Aquino was assured by the police and military authorities that the situation is under control.

Police commanders said they would respond accordingly and exercise maximum tolerance if further violence erupts as demanded by the president.

Yesterday more than ten thousand Marcos' supporters held a rally and demonstration in metro Manila.

Saguisay said the government does not require demonstrators to get permits before staging rallies. But he expressed the hope that the demonstrators notify the authorities beforehand.

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CSO: 4000/237

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

WEINBERGER DISCUSSES U.S. AID TO PHILIPPINES

OW071546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 7 (XINHUA)--U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger today wound up his 18-hour visit here, pledging more economic aid to the Philippines.

Shortly before he left for Thailand this afternoon, Weinberger told a news conference that the U.S. policy-makers are now placing more emphasis on economic assistance than military aid. He expressed confidence that the U.S. Congress would readily approve higher economic aid.

However, he said, the U.S. would continue providing military assistance. But he did not reveal the possible increase.

The U.S. has promised to give the Philippines 900 million U.S. dollars in "best effort" compensation package for the continued presence of the two U.S. bases here for the period of 1985-1989.

Weinberger said he had not discussed the issue of the military bases agreement with local officials.

Earlier, Weinberger met Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, armed forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos and the commanders of the four major service commands at the Defense Ministry, discussing behind closed doors security matters between the two countries.

He then proceeded to Malacanang Palace, where he called on President Corazon Aquino and delivered to her a message of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The meeting lasted about half an hour, according to presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag. But the spokesman refused to reveal the details of their talks.

Some 100 protesters demonstrated outside the palace, denouncing "U.S. intervention in Philippines affairs," while the talks were going on.

Weinberger also called on Vice-President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel before proceeding to the airport.

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CSO: 4000/237

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI OFFICIAL ON FARM ACT, U. S. STOCKPILE PLAN

OW151943 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Bangkok, April 15 (XINHUA)--Thai Deputy Defense Minister Paniang Karntarat [spelling of name as received] said here today the Thai-U.S. war reserve stockpile will not be affected by the recent farm act announced by the United States.

The stockpile issue should not be used as a condition for negotiations with the U.S. on the farm act, he added.

The two issues are completely different and "it is Thailand who asked the Americans for the war reserve stockpile," he said.

The war-reserve proposal was first made public in a memorandum of understanding on logistics support which was signed by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

The issue became more concrete when Weinberger visited Thailand in early April.

However, questions have been raised over the prospects for the talks after the U.S. imposed a new rice price for export which could deprive Thailand of a major share of the world rice market.

It was reported that there has been a suggestion that Thailand will drop the war reserve stockpile plan if the U.S. refuses to help cushion the impact of the farm act on Thai rice exports.

The Thai deputy defense minister said it would be awkward for both Thailand and the U.S. if the two issues should be discussed at the same time.

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CSO: 4000/237

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI FOREIGN MINISTRY RELEASE ON TALKS WITH SRV

OW102108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Bangkok, April 10 (XINHUA)--The Thai Foreign Ministry (?said) in a press release this (?evening) that the root cause of the Kampuchean problem is not the "traditional fears and suspicions" between Vietnam and Thailand, but the Vietnamese military invasion and occupation of its neighboring country--Kampuchea.

"It is fundamental therefore that (?without) [words indistinct] between the two conflicting parties, namely Vietnam, the aggressor, and Kampuchea, the aggressed, (?any) political settlement of the problem will be likely to be short-lived," it said.

"There has been a suggestion that Thailand and Vietnam should hold direct talks in an effort to bring about a comprehensive and final settlement of the Kampuchean problem. A suggestion has further been made that it is necessary to remove 'traditional fears and suspicions' between Vietnam and Thailand."

"As a matter of principle, neither Vietnam nor other countries have any right to impose on the Kampuchean people a solution unacceptable to them. Any solution arrived at without consent or concurrence of the Kampuchean people will only lead to an even more catastropic destiny of Kampuchea as a nation and a (?people)," the release said in conclusion.

The Foreign Ministry's release was issued one day after the arrival here of Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja who told the press at the airport last night that Thailand was a key in the Kampuchean issue, so Thailand and Vietnam should hold direct talks in the process of achieving a final settlement of the Kampuchea problem. He said that Thailand and Vietnam should remove their "traditional fears and suspicions."

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CSO: 4000/237

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAILAND'S SITTHI ON SOLUTION TO CAMBODIAN PROBLEM

OW111733 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Bangkok, April 11 (XINHUA)--Thai Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said here today that Vietnam is sinking deeper and deeper in a quagmire in Kampuchea.

"The need for a solution to the Kampuchean problem has never been more acute than it is now," Sitthi said in a statement marking the 111th anniversary of the Thai Foreign Ministry, which falls on April 14.

He described the eight-point proposal put forward by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for ending the Kampuchean conflict as "an active diplomacy."

The proposal, he said, has won the support of the international community, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). He criticized Vietnam for "turning a blind eye on it."

He said that Thailand and the other ASEAN countries stood ready to help Vietnam end the nightmare in Kampuchea "if and when it wants to wake up from it."

Sitthi said he would meet with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach when the latter makes a stopover in Bangkok on April 20 on his way home from New Delhi.

Sitthi made a strict distinction between meeting and talks, saying that his only purpose in meeting with Nguyen Co Thach is to pave the way for talks between Vietnam and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean problem is a problem not between Thailand and Vietnam, but between Kampuchea and Vietnam, he stressed.

Sitthi said Vietnam's doemstic economic conditions are so difficult that the country has become one of the poorest countries in the world.

Vietnam has to rely on the Soviet Union, and grievances against the government are growing among the Vietnamese people, Sitthi added.

On Thailand's domestic situation, Sitthi noted that the past year had been of "an extraordinarily trying time" for Thailand. He mentioned measures taken by the government to cope with the present economic recession such as cutting consumption, reducing imports, adjusting the exchange rate and expanding exports.

He disclosed that the ASEAN is going to hold a summit meeting to discuss the growing protectionism and "cut-throat competition" in the developed countries, which, he said, is the greatest challenge to all developing countries including Thailand.

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CSO: 4000/237

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING RADIO SUPPORTS CGDK'S 8-POINT PROPOSAL

OW050759 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 2 Apr 86

["International Current Events" Commentary: "Who Is Actually Sincere"]

[Text] The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] held a cabinet meeting in Beijing on 17 March, which was presided over by its president, Prince Sihanouk. Through full consultations during the meeting, the three factions of the CGDK reached an agreement to jointly present an 8-point proposal for political settlement of the Cambodia issue. The contents of the proposal follow:

1. It calls on Vietnam to get into negotiations with the tripartite CGDK, in order to discuss the process of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. It does not demand Vietnam withdraw all its forces from Cambodia at once. It accepts the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces in two phases, within a definite period. Other countries may take part in negotiations, according to their judgment, in order to help bring about a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

2. After an overall agreement on the process of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, there would be a cease-fire to allow Vietnam to withdraw its forces according to the said agreement.

3. Both the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the cease-fire must be supervised directly by a UN observer group.

4. After completion of the first-phase Vietnamese troop withdrawal, Heng Samrin and his faction should negotiate with the tripartite CGDK in order to set up a quadripartite coalition government of Cambodia, with Prince Sihanouk as president and His Excellency Son Sann as prime minister, in conformity with the spirit of the great national union and national reconciliation, so that each of the four parties should have the same rights as political forces in the national community.

5. The quadripartite coalition government of Cambodia would hold free elections, under the supervision of a UN observer group.

6. Cambodia would be restored as an independent country, united in its own territorial integrity, having a liberal democratic regime, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned, without any base for foreign troops on its soil. Cambodia's neutrality would be guaranteed by the United Nations, with the on-the-spot presence of its observer group for the first 2 or 3 years.

7. Cambodia should welcome all countries from the West as well as the East, and the neutral and nonaligned, to help rebuild the country.

8. Cambodia, independent, united in its own territorial integrity, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned, would be willing to sign a peace and nonaggression treaty with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and coexist with it in harmony forever.

The CGDK's 8-point proposal is based on relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the spirit of the 1981 international conference declaration on the Cambodian issue, and provides a realistic political settlement of the Cambodian issue. It conforms with the interests and aspiration of the Cambodian and Vietnamese people, as well as the people of other countries in the region, and is conductive to easing the situation in Southeast Asia and safeguarding peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region. It is precisely because of this that, since it was published, the 8-point proposal has been universally acclaimed by 70 members of the ASEAN and the international community.

As a press conference on 21 March, Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Saowanit said: The 8-point proposal is fair and reasonable, and merits the attention of all parties, because it seeks to arrive at a fundamental solution to the Cambodian issue. Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen told reporters on 31 March that Malaysia welcomes the CGDK's 8-point proposal. He said that the main obstacle to solving the Cambodian issues lies in Vietnam's unwillingness to negotiate. Expressing a welcome for the 8-point proposal, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar said on 19 March that it is conducive to the settlement of the Cambodian issue. In a statement published on 20 March, a press official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry said that the 8-point proposal contains a comprehensive political settlement in the form of a concrete scenario for peace, and that Japan highly appreciates the CGDK's initiative.

However, the Vietnamese authorities at once issued a statement categorically rejecting the CGDK's proposal and calling it a farce aimed at slandering Vietnam and obstructing the current trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia. Vietnam also declared that it only recognizes the Heng Samrin regime as the sole legitimate representitive, and that it is not at all sincere about a political settlement of the Cambodian issue. The 8-point proposal calls on the Vietnamese Government to get into negotiations with the CGDK to discuss the process of the troop withdrawal, and accepts the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces in two phases. It is not only a fair and reasonable, but also a magnanimous, proposal. Sihanouk told reporters: In the past, we demanded Vietnam immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its troops. Now, we accept the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces in two phases. This shows that the CGDK has tried its hardest to be earnestly sincere.

The 8-point proposal also accepts participation by Heng Samrin and his faction in negotiations with the tripartite CGDK and, after complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, in the establishment of a quadripartite coalition government, together with the tripartite CGDK. Originally, the Heng Samrin regime was a puppet propped up by Vietnamese bayonets ruling the Cambodian people, and has not been recognized by the international community. However, proceeding from reality in a spirit of the overall interests of great national unity, the 8-point proposal allows Heng Samrin and his faction to join the quadripartite coalition government as a political force in the Cambodian national community. How big a compromise the magnanimous proposal makes!

Nevertheless, the Vietnamese authorities have ignored all this, insisting on the exclusion of the Democratic Kampuchean patriotic forces and calling the Heng Samrin clique the sole, legitimate, genuine representative of the Cambodian people. How detestable their behavior is! Prince Sihanouk told reporters: Our proposal is fair and reasonable, and shows our sincerity, as well as flexibility, in solving the problem. In the past, we simply ignored Heng Samrin. Now, by proposing to negotiate with him and then establishing a quadripartite coalition government, we have demonstrated how far we are prepared to commit ourselves, and cannot make furrther concessions.

True, the Vietnamese authorities' vituperative attacks on the CGDK's fair, reasonable, feasible, and magnanimous proposal have shown their guilty conscience, fear of truth, and lack of sincerity in solving the problem. In the past, the Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly expressed their willingness to seek a political settlement of the Cambodian issue, and lavishly talked about negotiations and dialogue. Now, they have rejected the 8-point proposal, thus amply showing their double-faced tactic to deceive world public opinion, and revealing their real countenance as an aggressor, wanting to forever occupy a neighboring country.

The people of the whole world can conclude that who is actually sincere in seeking a political settlement of the Cambodian issue and who is flaunting the signboard of political settlement, while playing a sinister trick. The Vietnamese authorities are removing a stone just to drop it on their own feet.

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CSO: 4005/625

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV SAYS TROOP PULLOUT DEMAND 'UNREASONABLE'

OW190748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi, April 18 (XINHUA)--Vietnam today described as "unreasonable" the demand that Vietnam pull out all its troops from Kampuchea, recognize the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and give up support to the Heng Samrin regime.

Speaking at a news conference here, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said, however, that there would be a partial withdrawal of his country's troops from Kampuchea this year.

The Vietnamese foreign minister is here to attend the current ministerial meeting of non-aligned countries, at which participants voiced a strong demand for a military pullout by Vietnam from Kampuchea, which it invaded in December 1978.

Nguyen requested that Vietnam's move should be matched with the withdrawal of ASEAN support to Democratic Kampuchea.

"This is give and take," he said.

The foreign minister said, "The partial troop pullout is in line with the deadline set for a complete withdrawal by 1990."

Asked about the timing of the partial pullout and the number of troops involved, he said, "I will ask my commander-in-chief. The time will be before December 31."

In an earlier development, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) unveiled on March 17 an eight-point proposal for settling the Kampuchea problem. Under the proposal, the CGDK calls for a two-phase withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the formation of a four-party coalition government comprising all major actors in the conflict, including the Heng Samrin regime Vietnam installed after it occupied Kampuchea.

Vietnam promptly rejected the proposal and called instead for negotiations with Thailand on "security problems along the Thai-Kampuchean border."

At the plenary session of the ministerial meeting earlier today, Nguyen Co Thach spoke of Kampuchea in such a way as if there were no Vietnamese occupation of the country.

"The Kampuchean people have taken their destiny in their own hands and shall not let the sovereignty and independence of the nation that boasts the splendid Angkor culture to be trampled upon," he said.

Speaking at the same meeting, Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister said, "Vietnam with nearly 200,000 troops continues to occupy that country and continues to deny the Kampucheans their right to self-determination."

He said such actions by Hanoi were "contrary to the principles of this movement and the United Nations Charter."

Delegates from many other countries also spoke at the meeting about the Kampuchea problem, urging a political settlement based on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.

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CSO: 4000/237

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

AQUINO ON ILLEGAL WEALTH OF MARCOS--Manila, April 9 (XINHUA)--President Corazon Aquino said here today she would forgive deposed President Marcos if he would return his illegally amassed wealth to the Filipino people, according to the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY. "We are taught as Christians that in order to be forgiven, we must admit guilt of any wrongdoing," she said in an interview with five foreign television networks. Speaking from his exile in Hawaii, Marcos has denied charges that he illegally acquired wealth during his 20-year reign as president. But government officials claimed that Marcos has illegally acquired wealth of up to 10 billion U.S. dollars in cash and property. An admission by Marcos of his allegedly ill-gotten wealth and the return of [words indistinct] the people can be the start of a national reconciliation, (?she also) said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1938 GMT 9 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4000/237

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

PLO HEAD PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--Youssef Rejeb Radhi [name as received], head of the Palestine Liberation Organization mission in Beijing, presented a letter of introduction to Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu here today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0936 GMT 23 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4000/241

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

WAN LI MEETS HANDICAPPED CANADIAN--Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today Rick Hansen, a handicapped young Canadian who is making a round-the-world tour in a wheelchair. Hansen, 29, started his 18-month trip March 21, 1985. He said he was making the trip to raise donations for research into spinal cord injuries. Hansen himself had his spinal cord injured in a traffic accident when he was 15 years old. He also wants to demonstrate the potential of the handicapped and help promote wheelchair sports. During the meeting, Wan Li expressed his appreciation for Hansen's campaign. Hansen will travel more than 1,000 km of the trip from Beijing to Shanghai in his wheelchair. Chinese Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu was present on the occasion. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 12 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CHILEAN GOOD-WILL MISSION--Shanghai, April 21 (XINHUA)--The Chilean goodwill plane mission led by Vice-Foreign Minister Sergio Covarrubias Sanhueza, left here for home today after concluding its two-week visit to China. The mission arrived in Shanghai on April 19 after visiting Beijing, Xian, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Hangzhou. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 21 Apr 86 OW] /6662

FREIGHTER LEAVES SHANGHAI FOR NICARAGUA--Shanghai, April 12 (XINHUA)--A 5,000-dwt "Wei He" left Shanghai port for Nicaragua today, loaded with textiles and other goods. She is the first Chinese ocean-going ship bound for this Central American country, said port officials. The voyage will take 27 days. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 12 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4000/240

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

6 NEW NPC APPOINTMENTS INCLUDE NON-CPC MEMBERS

OW120808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA)--Six vacancies in China's legislative body, the National People's Congress (NPC), were filled today with Chu Tunan, a noted figure in the nation's cultural exchanges with other countries, elected a vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

Chu, now 87, is the acting chairman of the China Democratic League, one of the country's eight non-communist parties.

He was born in 1899 in Wenshan County, Yunnan Province, southwest China, and joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1926.

After graduation from a teachers college in Beijing, he worked as a professor at Jinan University, Yunnan University and Shanghai Law School.

During the anti-Japanese war between 1937 and 1945, he plunged himself into the movement for democracy in Kunming and soon became a leader of the China Democratic League founded in 1941.

After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, he served successively as professor at Beijing Teachers University, director of the Southwest China Cultural and Educational Committee, director of the National Committee for Eliminating Illiteracy, president of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations and Friendship With Foreign Countries, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and advisor to the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association.

He is currently a member of the NPC Standing Committee, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and vice-chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee.

The five new members elected to the NPC Standing Committee are: Doje Cedain (Tibetan), an advisor to the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Yu Wen, former deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee; Tao Dayong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League and also a professor of

economics at Beijing Teachers University; Peng Qingyuan, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and also deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee; and Cheng Siyuan, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee and a member of its Standing Committee, who has no party affiliation.

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CSO: 4000/244

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BIG SHAKEUP REPORTED IN NATION'S FILM INDUSTRY

Hong Kong PAI HSING SEMI-MONTHLY in Chinese No 115, 1 Mar 86 pp 33-34

[Article by Li Min [7812 3046]: "Why 'Sharpshooter' Shi Fangyu Struck a Reef--More on the Big Earthquake in Mainland Film Circles"]

[Excerpts] Ideology Is the First To Bear the Brunt

Shi Fangyu [4258 2455 4416], the "powerful mother-in-law" of mainland film circles and nicknamed the "Sharpshooter," is a public figure who has complete power over filmdom. Ever since, taking advantage of the good opportunity presented by the fall from power of the "gang of four," he mounted the throne as director of the Cinema Bureau in the Ministry of Culture, he has been in special charge of the "traffic signals," and his worth has been recognized by China's core figures.

However, several months ago the Chinese communists tightened the clamps on ideology, and filmdom was the first to bear the brunt. Unexpectedly, "powerful mother-in-law" Shi Fangyu was the first to strike a reef, a fact that shocked his colleagues in filmdom.

Speaking of Shi Fangyu, he should be classified as a good cadre "who heeds what a superior says," and he is very competent in his profession. That in this rectification he ran into trouble was really because he excessively took responsibility, risked universal condemnation, and offended Deng Liqun [6772 0500 5028] [director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee], the famous chieftain of the ideological "left." It is an objective law that if one offends one's boss one is bound to court sudden misfortune, and naturally Shi Fengyu cannot be an exception to this law.

Shi Fangyu's original name was Shi Meihao [4258 5019 3185]. He is from Shanghai and is 58 years old this year.

Before coming to Beijing, Shi Fangyu was the head of the Shanghai Film Studio. After this gentleman was promoted to director of the Cinema Bureau in the Ministry of Culture, he and Ding Jiao [0002 1542], Chen Huangmei [7115 5435 3561], Xu Zhuang [1776 5445], and Xi Shanshan [1153 1194 1194] became the

authoritative figures in film circles. The criterion for what films the 1 billion people could see and what films they could not see was the will of these five persons.

In the past 2 years, a wind of opening to the outside world has been blowing. "Like the Eight Immortals crossing the sea, each one showing his or her special prowess," every trade and every profession has come up with unique skills for making money. Unwilling to be left behind, these public figures ran Italian, Japanese, and French "film festivals," which concentrated on presenting some films that had not yet been publicly shown. As one "film festival" followed the other, the scenes became more and more fascinating. The audience, which had been debarred from seeing such films for a long time, scrambled to see them. For a time the capital's film world flourished like gold brocade. Last year's French Film Festival was held at the same time as the public American Film Week. In the festival there was a French film entitled "Battle of Fire," which depicted the life of primitive people. Because there were in it scenes of naked buttocks as well as mass sexual activities, it caused an uproar among some conservative members of the audiences. When an old lady saw these stark-naked images she felt they were unbearable, and she wrote a letter of complaint to Deng Liqun. Thus, Shi Fangyu and the others made a bad impression on Deng Liqun.

As Luck Would Have It He Was Forced To Offend His Boss

As luck would have it, during the American Film Week there was a film entitled "Coal Miner's Daughter," which depicted the growing up of a country singer. The female lead in this film plays an unsophisticated country girl, who, at the age of 14, is given in marriage to a worker. Because she is young and inexperienced, on the wedding day her husband sets about teaching her to enjoy the joys of the conjugal bed. However, the couple are covered by a bed sheet, and not everything is seen--just some movements of the bed sheet. After seeing this film, Deng Liqun, who was already a bit unhappy, immediately telephoned Shi Fangyu and, in the name of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, issued an order: "There is a very bad scene in the 'Coal Miner's Daughter.' Cut it out." Shi Fangyu explained in every possible way he could that the audience could not see any movement of the couple, but Deng Liqun insisted on the cut, saying: "These movements of the bed sheet lead to connections in people's minds!"

This rigid order caused difficulties for Shi Fangyu, because the female lead in this film was at the time in Beijing taking part in the film week's activities, and it could not be said that a random use of the scissors would not cause a dispute. Therefore, he plucked up his courage and again implored Deng Liqun to be merciful, but Deng still would not make allowances. Shi Fangyu was too anxious to choose his words wisely, and he retorted: "According to you, don't the many pregnant women on the street cause passerbyers to make connections in their minds?"

It would have been better if he had not made this report, which led to trouble. Deng Liqun flared up: "What? Is this your individual opinion, or is it the opinion of all of you?" Shi Fangyu realized that he had stirred up a hornet's nest, and he immediately admitted that it was his individual opinion. Deng Liqun then angrily hung up.

Like a Child Who Has Been Beaten Stupid

Not long ago a red character-headed document signed by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee was issued, announcing that Shi Fangyu had been removed from his post as bureau director. The document also touched upon Ding Jiao, Chen Huangmei, and the others. When Shi Fangyu read the document he was utterly stupefied. He, of course, knew what it was all about. Afterward he said: "At the time I was like a child who had been beaten stupid by his parents, and I didn't know what to do."

At the same time, the authorities announced that the Cinema Bureau had been merged with the Ministry of Radio and Television, which was renamed "Ministry of Radio, Television, and Cinema," and put under the control of Hu Qili's [5170 0796 4539] [permanent secretary of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee] bosom friend Ai Zhisheng [5337 4249 3932]. Shi Fangyu saw that the game was as good as lost, and he did not dare to resist stubbornly to the end. He had to make a clean breast of the matter by writing a self-criticism. However, the road to happiness is strewn with setbacks. Ding Jiao's "self-criticism" passed muster the first time, but Shi Fangyu's self-criticism time and again failed to pass muster. Fortunately Ding Jiao knew how to work for the interests of Shi Fangyu, and he many times implored Deng Liqun to calm his anger and retract his order. Thus, without announcement, the decision to dismiss Shi Fangyu from his post was abrogated. But Shi Fangyu felt that, although he had not been dismissed, his prospects were not good, and he said that he no longer wanted to practice his old profession.

New Developments in the Ideological Struggle During the Year of the Tiger

The interest of the person who told me this story seemed inexhaustible, and he told me some things about Deng Liqun. He said: In December of last year, Deng Liqun took his family on a trip to Dalian, where he visited a Chinese-foreign joint venture shuttleless loom weaving mill in Jinxian County (Dalian's open economic zone). He profusely praised the mill's fine-woven garments and other new products. When Bo Xining [5361 3556 1380] (the son of Bo Yibo [5361 0001 3134--vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee], who is the big official in this open zone, saw Uncle Deng he was very pleased, and he gave him a truck full of products to take back to Beijing for his own use.

Even the Colossal Film "Dream of the Red Chamber" Came to a Premature End

Following the fall of Shi Fangyu, changes have occurred in the film industry, which he had administered. On the one hand, the big shots (including Deng Liqun) set up two films--"Our Village's Demobilized Armymen" and "Fascinating Orchestra"--as "model films." On the other hand, they "executed by shooting" eight new films, including "The Last Imperial Concubine." What is even more astonishing is that it has been announced that the colossal film "Dream of the Red Chamber," which had been given long and repititous publicity and on which 700,000 yuan had been spent in selecting beautiful women, buying costumes, and so forth, has come to a premature end. It is said that this was done at the order of Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi [2612 4476 0037]. I have not heard of

the specific reason for his action, but Mr Zhu, at a wave of his big hand, put this colossal film "to bed" and the 700,000 yuan turned into a "dish of pickled vegetables." According to what has been revealed by Beijing film circles, in the near future there will be many novel things, and presumably the ideological experts will have plenty of scope to display their talents.

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CSO: 4005/573

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MAJOR STAFF SHAKEUP REPORTED IN PRC PAPERS, XINHUA

HK180502 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 16 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] A major shakeup in the management of China's national newspapers is being quietly conducted.

The chief editors and deputy editors if PEOPLE'S DAILY, a national newspaper GUANGMING RIBAO and the Beijing headquarters of XINHUA News Agency have been replaced.

It is understood that a similar shakeup in several "influential newspapers and publications of strategic importance" is also on the way, to keep in line with the central government's policy of injecting young leaders into the party's organisations.

A significant feature of the recent reshuffle involves the replacement of two senior party cadres within the Beijing headquarters of XINHUA.

In a special dispatch from Beijing of the latest issue of WIDE ANGLE, a pro-China political magazine, it was reported that a vice director, Mr Feng Jian, had stepped down.

Mr Feng is a close aid to the director, Mr Mu Qing.

Another vice-director, Mr Yang Jiaxiang, who headed the administrative services, also retired.

The reason given for their departure was old age.

They were replaced by two senior correspondents who have worked overseas before: Mr Ding Xiangxi and Mr Pang Bingan.

Another notable change of leadership is the recent appointment of Mr Tan Wenrui to chief editor of the PEOPLE'S DAILY to replace the 67-year-old Mr Li Chong.

In addition, three new deputy editors have been appointed to strengthen the editorial borad of the country's most important newspaper.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY has established a long-standing reputation as the most powerful Chinese Communist Party means of explaining the nation's policies.

The three are Mr Lu Chaoqi, who was the head of the editorial section of the paper before his promotion, and two well-known commentators of the paper, Mr Fan Renchen and Mr Li Renchen.

Of the three, 40-year-old Mr Li is the youngest. The others are in their 50s and 60s.

With the promotion of Mr Lu, Mr Fan, and Mr Li, the succession problem for the newspaper is solved as they occupy the top echelons of the leadership hierarchy.

Another national newspaper GUANGMING RIBAO, which is popular among the intellectuals in the country, also experienced a reshuffle.

Its deputy editor, Mr Liu Aizhi, was allegedly involved in economic crimes and had been dismissed. His post has yet to be filled.

It was learned that the editor, Mr Du Daozheng, will also be stepping down soon.

It is not immediately known who the likely successors to the two key posts will be.

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CSO: 4000/238

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LITERARY WORKS BY NOBEL LAUREATES SELLING WELL

OW231736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--A series of works of winners of the Nobel literature prize are selling well in China, according to the Lijiang Publishing House of Guilin in southwest China.

Liu Shuoliang, editor-in-chief of the publishing house, who is here for the country's first national book exhibition, told XINHUA today that 24 such works have been published since 1981, and four or five others will come out this year.

The publishing house, which has a staff of only about 30, plans to publish 100 books by Nobel Prize winners.

Among the books are Polish writer H. Sienkiewicz's "The Third Woman," English writer R. Kipling's "Tiger Tiger," English poet W. B. Yeats' "Leda and the Swan," American writer S. Lewis' "Babbitt," Italian writer L. Pirandello's "Trovarsi," Chilean poet G. Mistral's "La Ternura," German writer H. Hesse's "Die Steppenwolfe," English poet T. S. Eliot's "Four Quartet," Guatemalan writer M.A. Asturias' "Hombres de Maize" and American writer S. Bellow's "Herzog."

Liu Shuoliang said, "It's our duty to introduce important literary works to Chinese readers. And the series has received a warm welcome."

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CSO: 4000/244

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TRANSLATORS OF ETHNIC LANGUAGES INCREASE

OW220912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA)--Translators of China's ethnic languages have been increasing in recent years, and now total over 10,000, according to the Chinese Translators Association.

They are working in the fields of journalism, radio, television, films, publication, education, research and in various departments of the government and the Communist Party.

They also translate documents and do simultaneous interpretation for plenary sessions of the National People's Congress and the national congresses of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

From 1979 to 1984, China published more than 6,800 kinds of books in ethnic languages, with over 56 million copies. Up to 1984, there were 76 magazines and 42 newspapers in ethnic languages. And there have been 444 textbooks coming out annually in the past few years.

China has 55 minority nationalities, with a total population of more than 67 million, most of which are located in the northwest, southwest and northeast parts of the country. These nationalities, except the Hui and the Manchu people, speak their own languages. However, the language of the Han nationality, which makes up about 93.3 percent of China's population, is also used by most minority nationalities.

Among the 55 minority nationalities, only about 16 have their own written languages. The common are Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazak and Korean.

China's minority nationalities have rich ancient traditions of culture, religion, history and medicine. There are also numerous epics and ballads handed down orally. In recent years, ethnic literature has been flourishing, with quite a number of works written in ethnic languages winning national literature prizes.

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CSO: 4000/244

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOURNALISM FEDERATION MEETS IN ZHENGZHOU

HK230255 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The first annual meeting of the Chinese Federated Journalism Society opened in Zhengzhou this morning. Hu Jiwei, president of the federation, delivered the opening speech. Ma Da, Dai Bang, Qian Xinbo, and (Chen Pei), vice presidents of the federation; Zhong Peizhang, information bureau director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department; and responsible persons of 42 societies of journalism and representatives from [words indistinct] of the country, totaling 140 people, attended the meeting.

Since its establishment, the Chinese Federated Journalism Society has carried out such activities as academic exchanges and selecting through appraisal good news reports to promote the study of Marxist journalism, the teaching of journalism, and training of journalists. The annual meeting has received nearly 100 treatises on Marxist theory on journalism, principles of journalism in socialist period, history of journalism, law of journalism, professional ethics, and [words indistinct].

On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Xizong attended the meeting to extend his congratulations.

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CSO: 4005/633

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RETIRED INTELLECTUALS CONTINUE TO SERVE PEOPLE

OW241130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Chongqing, April 24 (XINHUA)--Refusing to lead an idle life, over 4,000 retired intellectuals here are voluntarily working to serve the needs of this major industrial city, local officials said today.

They have organized themselves in associations of retired engineers, college teachers, medical workers, and high- and primary-school teachers.

"I am still energetic enough to contribute to China's modernization program," said 70-year-old Dong Zhenshan, a retired senior engineer.

Dong is president of the retired engineers' association with 2,600 members, which he said had advised on more than 1,000 projects in 700 industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The Association of Retired College Teachers has opened 18 courses on subjects such as microcomputers and oral English for scientists and technicians in the city. It has also opened a college, which enrolled 1,400 scientists for advanced studies.

The Retired Medical Workers Association has opened six clinics.

The associations offer free services for small enterprises and those which suffer losses. For middle-sized or profit-gaining enterprises, their services are provided at low rates, and the money is used to cover their operational expenses.

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CSO: 4000/245

BRIEFS

INTER-UNIVERSITY SCHOLAR EXCHANGE--Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--The State Education Commission has given 106 universities all over China permission to accept scholars from other Chinese institutions of higher learning, a commission official said here today. The universities are attached to various State Council ministries, and have good laboratories and libraries. All scholars must be associate professors or have excellent qualifications in the relevant subjects. The exchange program will involve 570 specialities and 700 senior professors who will act as advisors to the scholars. Over the past few years, China has sent thousands of visiting scholars abroad to study. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 23 Apr 86 OW] /6662

SHANGHAI MONUMENT INSCRIPTION--The foundation stone was laid yesterday for a monument marking the completion of the Changjiang Water Diversion Project of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex. President Li Xiannian personally wrote an inscription for the monument. The Changjiang Water Diversion Project is one of the important auxiliary engineering projects of the Baishan Iron and Steel Complex. Its completion not only provides successful experience for developing and exploiting the Changjiang's fresh water resources, but also for tapping fresh water resources of other rivers in coastal areas. [Excerpt] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 16 Apr 86 OW] /6662

INSCRIPTION FOR DRAMA AWARDS--Beijing, 8 Apri (XINHUA)--The third plum flower prize-giving meeting, sponsored by XIJU BAO [THEATER JOURNAL], was held at the Beijing People's Theater this evening. Presenting prizes and certificates to 16 outstanding young and middle-aged actors and actresses amid warm applause were Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission; Yang Jingren and Qian Changzhao, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; and Rong Gaotang, Cao Yu, Wu Zuoren, Chen Haosu, Zhao Xun, Zhang Geng, Zhang Ying, Liu Housheng, and Xu Xiaozhong, responsible persons of the departments concerned. Xi Zhongxun wrote an inscription for the meeting: "I wish socialist literature and art ever growing prosperity." In his speech at the meeting, Cao Yu, president of the Chinese Dramatists Association, hoped that young and middle-aged actors and actresses engaged in various types of drama across the country would study hard and strive to scale new heights of art. [By reporter Yin Hongzhu] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1516 GMT 8 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/630

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CHEN HUIGUANG ATTENDS GUANGXI PARTY RECTIFICATION CONFERENCE

HK210416 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] A regional conference on grassroots party rectification and on ideological and political work opened in Nanning this morning. Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, is presiding over the conference. Leading comrades including Chen Huiguang, Tao Aiying, and Gan Ku, attended today.

This morning, responsible comrades of the CPC committees of counties and cities including Beiliu, Lingchuan, Hexian, Shanglin, Laibin, and Baise, introduced these six counties' and cities' experiences in pilot projects of rural grassroots party rectification.

Attending this regional conference on grassroots party rectification and on ideological and political work are secretaries of all prefectural, city, and county CPC committees; propaganda department directors; party rectification office directors; responsible persons of some factories, mines, universities, and colleges; political department directors of the Guangxi Military District and military subdistricts; and responsible persons of all departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus at the regional level, totaling some 500 people.

Prior to the opening of the conference, Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, said: This conference will lay stress on solving the problems of grassroots party rectification and of strengthening ideological and political work. On the basis of the overall situation of stability and unity, we must persist in simultaneously grasping two civilizations, strengthen ideological and political work, and promote and guarantee the smooth progress of economic reform. This conference will exchange experiences in the pilot projects of grassroots party rectification in various places and in ideological and political work and will discuss and revise the regional CPC committee's views on arrangements for rural party rectification work and on strengthening ideological and political work.

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CSO: 4005/626

NORTH REGION

PRC BOXER TO WRITE NEW MARTIAL ARTS NOVEL

HK220931 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0732 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Report by Zeng Xiancheng (2582 2009 20530: "Zeng Mouyao, a Noted Boxer in Southern Fujian, Is Writing Another Martial Arts Novel"]

[Text] Fuzhou, 21 Apr (XHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Zeng Mouyao, a noted boxer in southern Fujian, is now working on his second novel, entitled "The Hero's Honor and Gallantry," following the success of his first romance, "Adventure of a Remarkable Swordsman," which was co-written with Lian Zhi.

"Adventure of a Remarkable Swordsman" is based on information about the true life story of Cai Yuming, a native of Quanzhou and the initiator of the fifth ancestral He Yang [7729 7122] boxing of the Shaolin School of the late Qing Dynasty. The book is written by a true master of the martial arts, full of descriptions of war scenes that are superb, accurate and believable, and is characteristic of rich localism pertaining to southern Fujian. It has achieved great popularity since its publication. "The Hero's Honor and Gallantry" is a sequel to the first novel.

Zeng Mouyao is now 48 years old. His father, Zeng Shenfu, was a navigator. One of his ancestors was a boxing expert who participated in eliminating treacherous court officials in Gaoxiong, Taiwn. Zeng Mouyao learned boxing from the famous master Huang Weijiang, whose martial arts were the direct descendent of the originators of the form. Zeng is also very strong in many other skills of the fifth ancestral martial arts. He has also written quite a few books on the theory of martial arts in his spare time, such as "Essentials of the Fifth Ancestral Boxing," "Illustrated Fifth Ancestral Boxing, "Index for Arms Used in Fifth Ancestral Boxing," and "Annotations on the Theory of Fifth Ancestral Boxing."

Zeng Mouyao is now deputy director of Xiamen Siming District Physical Culture and Sports Commission and concurrently principle of the District Amateur Physical Culture School for Teenagers.

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CSO: 4005/630

NORTH REGION

SHANXI SECRETARY WRITES LETTER TO BEIJING PUPILS

SK230409 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] In his recent letter to all pupils of class No 1 of the fourth grade of (Yumin) Primary School in Xicheng District, Li Ligong, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, warmly praised the pupils for launching an educational campaign entitled "There were many beloved people at the foot of Taihang Shan," and for fostering an idea of dedicating their youth to the cause of the country in spite of their own interests.

After hearing the reports delivered in Beijing last February by the group composed of fine sons and daughters of Shanxi Province who were determined to serve all parts of the country, young pioneers of this class visited the parents of (Jing Guolong), a member of the report group. The young pioneers were deeply touched by the deeds of the Beijing young intellectuals who dedicated themselves to Shanxi's construction.

The Central Young Pioneers Committee [as heard] decided to launch a campaign entitled "There were many beloved people at the foot of Taihang Shan" in order to emulate the spitit of uncles and aunts dedicating their youth to the construction of the country in spite of their own interests, and to organize and send to Shanxi a Beijing juvenile report group composed of chosen young pioneers with outstanding progress before this summer vacation. Young pioneers wrote letters to Comrade Li Ligong to tell him about their ideas.

In his reply letters, Comrade Li Ligong said: More than 15,000 young intellectuals from Beijing and Tianjin have settled in Shanxi. Over the past 10 years or so, they went through difficulties and setbacks and made indelible contributions to the construction in Shanxi. The people in Shanxi will never forget the contributions made by these intellectuals and will continue to need them.

Comrade Li Ligong expressed that he welcomes the visit of the report group of (Yumin) Primary School to Shanxi this summer vacation.

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CSO: 4005/629

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL'S BU HE SPEAKS AT MEETING ON SUPPORTING POOR

SK250543 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] At the regional on-the-spot meeting on supporting the poor, developing education, and preventing endemic diseases, which concluded on 22 April, Bu He, chairman of the regional government, called on all localities throughout the region to link the work of supporting the poor with the work of popularizing education in order to fundamentally change the appearance of the poverty-stricken areas.

Comrade Bu He said: The work of supporting the poor is a job of the whole society and not a job of a certain department. So leaders at all levels should have a sense of urgency and a sense of responsibility.

He said: The majority of the poverty-stricken areas throughout the autonomous region should attain sufficiency in food and clothing by the time we mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region. This is not only a task of economic significance but also a political task of extreme importance. Never should we forget the masses in the poverty-stricken areas in carrying out socialism.

Comrade Bu He said: Although all localities are taking different measures in supporting the poor, they should persist in the principle of fundamentally helping the poverty-stricken areas change their appearance, foster high aspirations, and develop education. We should strive to help the poverty-stricken areas develop production instead of giving them free aid in order to fundamentally help them change their appearance.

He said: Developing education in the poverty-stricken areas is an important measure in supporting the poor. At present, we should put an end to the tendency of looking down upon elementary education, the education for peasants and herdsmen, and vocational and technical education.

He said: The region has made a plan to make elementary education universal by 1990, to popularize the 9-year compulsory education by the end of this century, and to vigorously develop the secondary vocational education. Only when we make progress in education and link education with production can we fundamentally help the poverty-stricken areas change their appearance.

Comrade Bu He also talked about the work of preventing endemic diseases at the meeting. He called on cadres at all levels throughout the region to solidly and deeply grasp this work and to carry out the work down to every household.

Comrade Bu He also set forth requirements for supporting the poor, developing education, and preventing endemic diseases. He said: The poverty-stricken households throughout the region should strive to basically extricate themselves from a predicament in the coming 2 years, while the primary and middle schools in the rural and pastoral areas should ensure a sufficient number of classrooms, desks, and chairs and get rid of dangerous schoolhouses. Simultaneously, the people in the areas stricken by fluorine poisoning and endemic goiter diseases should preliminarily free themselves from the lingering illness.

This meeting opened in Chifeng City on 19 April. Bai Junqing and Zhao Zhihong, vice chairmen of the regional government, also attended the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/632

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES JUDICIAL WORK

SK140317 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] At a recent regional conference of directors from judicial sections and bureaus throughout the region, participants held discussions and made arrangements for judicial work, pointing out that 1986 is a crucial year for popularizing legal knowledge. Therefore, the judicial departments at all levels should further enhance their conception of the law, organize studies on legal systems, and give their respective guidance in order to truly implement the measures for fulfilling the work of popularizing legal knowledge in a down-to-earth manner and to bring about good results.

The conference held that, over the past year, our region had made a good start in the work of popularizing legal knowledge. The year 1986 is the first in the 5-year plan for popularizing legal knowledge. Making a success in this regard this year will lay a solid foundation for the work in later years. In 1986, a good job should be done in earnestly popularizing legal knowledge among party and government organs. Rotation training classes on legal knowledge for more than half of the on-job cadres at or above the department bureau level should be held within the year. A good job should be done in concentrating on conducting education on popularizing legal knowledge among the staff members and workers of 16 cities and towns and of large and middle-size industrial and mining enterprises. In particular, efforts should be made to successfully conduct education on popularizing legal knowledge among juveniles in order to strengthen their sense of legal systems. We should also do a good job in actively conducting pilot work on popularizing legal knowledge in rural and pastoral areas and strive to enable grassroots-level cadres at or above the town and township level to be basically trained within the year.

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CSO: 4005/632

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC MEETING--It was decided at the 14th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th regional CPPCC committee, held on the morning of 23 April, to hold the 4th session of the 5th regional CPPCC committee in Hohhot on 28 April. Shi Shengrong, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee presided over the Standing Committee meeting. At the Standing Committee meeting, CPPCC members heard the explanations given by Wu Ligeng, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, on augmenting the vice chairmen, Standing Committee members, and members of the regional CPPCC committee. Ha Lun, secretary general of the regional CPPCC committee, also reported on the situation of the preparatory work for holding the fourth session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee, including Chen Bingyu, Han Ming, Wei Zhaorong, Liu Zhenyi, Baoyanbatu, and Yun Zhaoguang. [Excerpts] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Apr 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4005/632

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN SETS EDUCATION GOALS

SK220829 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, our province will greatly develop elementary education to make the localities whose population amounts to about 20 percent of the total population of the province carry out the 9-year compulsory education. Other goals of the province's elementary education during this period are to continue to restructure the secondary education, to develop vocational and technical education and increase the number of students studying at rural vocational schools from the present 140,000 to 200,000, to emphatically strengthen and develop the normal education, and to build a stable and qualified teacher contingent whose number is basically sufficient. During this period, we should make 90 percent of the primary schools teachers, 51 percent of the junior middle school teachers, and 61 percent of the senior middle school teachers and vocational senior middle school teachers meet the requirements for formal schooling. At present only 53 percent of the primary school teachers, 21 percent of the junior middle school teachers, and 22 percent of the senior middle school teachers and vocational senior middle school teachers have the required schooling. During this period, we should upgrade the standardization of schools. In cities, counties, and towns, 70 percent of the primary schools, 50 percent of the junior middle schools, and 60 percent of the senior middle schools should become standardized schools.

The above-mentioned goals were set forth by Vice Governor Jing Bowen at today's provincial ordinary education work conference.

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CSO: 4005/627

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COURT WORK REPORT

SK170042 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 86 p 3

[Report on the work of the Jilin Provincial Higher People's Court given by Wang Hongmo, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, at the fourth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 13 March]

[Text] Fellow deputies:

Since the Third Session of the Six Jilin Provincial People's Congress, the people's courts at various levels throughout the province, under the supervision of the People's Congress Standing Committees at various levels, have corrected the ideology guiding their professional work, fully played their functional role as judicial organs, exerted particular efforts to carry out the struggle to deal stern blows to serious economic and other criminal activities, actively participated in the overall treatment of public security problems, and, at the same time, greatly strengthened the trials of economic disputes and civil cases, and reinforced the people's courts and the grassroots basic work. They have duly contributed to the further improvement of public security, the safeguarding of social stability, and the protection and promotion of the economic structural reform. Now I will give a brief report particularly on the struggle against serious economic and other crimincal activities carried out by the people's courts at various levels throughout the province over the past year.

In 1985 the people's courts at various levels throughout the province resolutely implemented the principle of meting out stricter and prompter punishment to criminals according to the law, and continued to maintain their prestige in the struggle against serious crimes. The masses of cadres and policemen carried forward their vigorous fighting will and high spirit of responsibility, overcame numerous difficulties, and were fairly successful in completing their tasks of criminal case trials. In the whole year 8,308 criminal cases (including the cases to be reviewed and those which required judicial supervision) were concluded through second instance. To achieve better results in handling cases, and check the rampancy of crimes, the people's courts at various levels exerted concerted efforts and closely coordinated with public security, procuratorial and judicial departments to deal blows concentratedly to major and appalling criminal cases which seriously endangered

public security, and publicly tried and pronounced the judgments of some typical cases. More than 200 large-scale public trials were held, and more than 300,000 copies of notices and propaganda materials were printed and distributed.

In waging the struggle, attention was paid to dealing blows to major cases. The several types of serious criminal crimes as stated in the NPC Standing Committee's "Decision on Severe Punishment for Offenders Who Seriously Jeopardize Public Order" were strictly handled according to the law, and criminal elements who colluded in committing crimes, committed crimes in various places, or committed crimes again after they were released from prison or reformatory were stricken severely in a concentrated manner. In line with the development and changes of the public security situation, focus was also placed on dealing [word indistinct] the criminal activities of hooliganism, and smuggling, producing, selling and distributing obscene goods. In order to deal sure, accurate and relentless blows to serious crimes and disintegrate criminals, we stressed the need to strictly enforce the state law, and conscientiously implement the policy of combining punishment with leniency. Criminals with particularly serious offenses who had caused espeically serious danger by their most heinous crimes, and against whom popular indigation could not be assauged unless they were killed were sentenced to death resolutely according to the law. Criminals with serious offenses which had caused serious danger were sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment of more than 10 years. Criminals whose offenses became lighter because they frankly confessed their crimes, exposed other crimes and did make contributions were handled leniently. At the same time, typical cases which could reflect policies were used to promote exposure of crimes and overall treatment of public security problems. This practice played an active role in deepening the struggle.

Generally speaking, the quality and the efficiency of the handling of cases were also improved, and accurate blows were emphasized while attention was paid to meting out stricter and prompter punishment. Courts at various levels worked out effective measures, enforced the personnel responsibility system, and conscientiously carried out the various trial procedures by resolutely taking facts as the basis and law as the criterion, thus ensuring the sound development of the struggle.

In the struggle to deal severe blows to criminal activities, the people's courts at various levels also actively participated in the overall treatment of public security problems, effectively combined blows with prevention, and focused on the following five fields: 1) They assisted relevant departments in supervising, transforming, helping and educating the people who were placed on probation, subject to public surveillance, or exempted from punishment, 2) They carried out activities of offering suggestions on judicial work to promote rectification of mistakes, plug up loopholes, and eliminate hidden danger, 3) They gave publicity to laws with actual cases as examples and in line with actual conditions to continuously enhance the people's sense of legal system, enable them to learn to protect their own legal rights and interests with the law as a weapon, and struggle against all law violations,

4) They urged criminals through education to confess their crimes and abide by the law, accept transformation, repent and turn over a new leaf, and mobilized their family members to assist judicial organs in conducting ideological work among the criminals, and 5) They relied on the grassroots units, and mobilized the masses to properly mediate and handle the disputes among the people, prevent contradictions from becoming acute or changing their nature, and prevent and reduce crimes. The above-mentioned measures aiming at permanent control have drawn wide attention, and yielded fairly good results.

While dealing severe blows to criminals who seriously jeopardized public order, the people's courts at various levels throughout the province paid great attention to dealing strict blows to serious economic crimes, concentrated efforts on the handling of the major and appalling cases which involved large sums of money and caused great destructive and corrosive influence, serious economic crimes which infringed upon the legal rights and interests of specialized and key households and economic associations, and the serious economic crimes committed by state organs, enterprises and institutions which undermined the economic structural reform, and strictly punished according to the law the economic criminals guilty of embezzlement, theft, smuggling, illegal purchase of foreign exchange, bribery, speculation, and swindling. In 1985 a total of 1,655 economic criminal cases were tried and concluded, and some 2.74 million yuan of economic losses was recovered for the state and the collective.

Since last year, in particular since the National Conference of Party Delegates, the struggle against serious economic criminal activities has been markedly intensified. The provincial court held two forums in July and October on judicial work concerning the activities of dealing blows to economic crimes to emphatically discuss ways to solve the problem of ineffective blows. Courts at various levels have strengthened their leadership over the trials of economic crimes, established or improved specialized organs to try such crimes, and further replenished their judicial personnel. Some of them have also trained a group of backbone judicial personnel. In this way, they have basically changed the slackness in efforts as was shown in the previous period. At the same time, the people's courts at various levels throughout the province paid attention to discovering economic crimes while trying cases of economic disputes. Last year more than 100 economic criminal cases were discovered, amounting to about 1.5 percent of the total cases of economic disputes, and a new prospect was opened up in dealing blows to serious economic crimes. Changchun, Jilin, Yanbian and Siping held large-scale public trials to sentence a group of serious economic criminals, and achieved marked results. In October last year, the Lishu County People's Court held a rally to publicly try 17 typical economic cases with 22 criminals implicated. The rally was attended by 10,000 people, including leading cadres of county organs, enterprises, institutions, and townships and towns, and personnel in charge of economic management. It meted out strict punishment to serious economic criminals according to the law, which produced wide repercussions. In merely 2 months or more after the public trial, 86 clues of economic crimes were exposed or reported to the authorities, and more than 100,000 yuan

of stolen money or goods were confiscated. However, the general situation was still characterized by soft-heartedness and ineffectiveness. This has drawn the attention of the courts at various levels, which have solved or are solving such a problem.

At present criminal activities in the economic sphere of our province are very serious. Many new situations and new characteristics have cropped up in this struggle. Conspicuous manifestations of this are as follows. The number of major and appalling cases has risen considerably, and the criminal activities have become more furious, not only involving larger sums of money but becoming more rampant to such a degree that crimes were committed brazenly and without scruple. Most of the criminals implicated in the major and appalling cases took advantage of reform and the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, and colluded with people in and outside the country. Some state or collective enterprises also engaged in speculation and profiteering, and smuggling and sales of smuggled goods directly or indirectly. Economic crimes intertwined with new unhealthy trends with the former making use of the latter, and the latter shielding and encouraging the former. Affected by the bribes or the corrosive influence of criminal elements, some state personnel forget about justice at the sight of profit, and supported or participated in economic criminal activities to a fairly serious extent. In view of the new situations and new characteristics of the serious economic criminal activities, the people's courts at various levels should attach greater importance to the struggle against serious economic crimes under the leadership of CPC committees at various levels, adopt effective measures, correctly analyze the situation of the struggle, enhance their understanding, take more initiative, and be more determined to conscientiously strengthen the trial of serious economic crimes, and to dampen the arrogance of economic crimes as soon as possible. Leading persons of the courts at various levels should handle cases personally, and concentrate efforts on achieving a breakthrough in the handling of a number of major and appalling cases. Any economic activities which violate the criminal law should be strictly punished according to the law no matter who are involved. Efforts should be made to distinguish crimes from noncrimes, and deal sure, accurate and relentless blows to economic criminals. Departments where economic cases occur frequently should coordinate with pertinent departments to tackle the cases of the departments in a systematic manner in order to thoroughly solve the problems. Efforts should be made to work in close coordination with public security, procuratorial and judicial departments, and to strengthen contacts and cooperation with the party's discipline inspection departments at various levels, and with finance, tax, industrial and commercial administrative, customs and auditing departments. In handling cases, we should be both resolute and prudent, and be accurate so that we can withstand historical tests. We should resolutely take facts as the basis and the law as the criterion, and make sure that not a person is wronged or connived at. We should adhere to the principle of "combining blows with prevention," achieve better results in handling cases, do a good job in the overall treatment of public security problems, and overcome the situation in which a case is isolated and judged as it stands. Major typical cases should be handled in a big way so as to bet one as a warning to a hundred, frighten criminals, and educate the masses. We should launch activities to encourage suggestions on judicial

work, urge relevant departments to strengthen preventive measures, and prevent the occurrence of crimes. We should intensify investigations and study, pay attention to and understand the new situations in economic crimes, study new problems, sum up new experiences, and be sure to clearly understand the situation, and have a firm determination, and effective measures. In the meantime, we should do a good job in judicial supervision, and guidance to lower levels, and continuously deepend the struggle against economic crimes.

Fellow deputies, the people's courts at various levels throughout the province have scored certain achievements in their work, but still have some shortcomings and problems. With the guidance of the National Conference of Party Delegates, we are determined to exert concerted efforts to make this year's work successful with a high awareness, a new style and actual deeds, comprehensively play our functional role of "protecting the people, dealing blows to the enemy, punishing the criminals, and serving the four modernizations," and make our due contributions to further improving public security, guaranteeing social stability, unswervingly safeguarding and promoting the economic structural reform, the opening to the outside world, and the enlivening of the domestic economy, and bringing about a turn for the better in social conduct.

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NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LIAONING GOVERNOR MEETS U.S. AMBASSADOR--On 25 April, Governor Quan Shuren and Shenyang City Mayor Wu Disheng met with Winston Lord, the U.S. ambassador to China. Also present on the occasion were Cui Ukun, deputy secretary general of the provincial government; responsible comrades of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, the provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Committee, and the Shenyang City Foreign Affairs Office; and James Hall, consul general of the U.S. General Consultate in Shenyang. Governor Quan Shuren and Shenyang City Mayor Wu Disheng held a luncheon in honor of Ambassador Lord. That evening, Ambassador Lord and Consul General James Hall held a return banquet. Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee, was also invited to meet with Ambassador Lord. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Apr 86 SK] /6662

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NORTHWEST REGION

IDEOLOGY, POLITICAL WORK METHODS DISCUSSED

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Bai Ximing [4101 6007 3046] and Huang Qinxin [7806 0530 0207]: "Proper Focus on Ideology and Political Work"]

[Text] Technical books may have a different definition for the term "focal length," but in practice, when the lens of the camera is properly focused, the images that appear in the picture will be sharp. Otherwise the images will appear blurred and difficult to discern.

In taking pictures, a correct "focal length" is important; in other matters too, the proper "focal length" is considered.

Author Liu Xinwu's [0491 1800 2976] expository novel entitled "Gonggong Qiche Yongtandiao" ["The City Bus Aria"] has attracted much attention. Why? Because the writer has accurately focused on issues that most concern the general public, that is, in describing the hardships encountered on the city bus, the writer exposes society's new psychological conflicts brought on by today's revitalization and liberalization and stimulates the readers' thoughts. In discussing his creative intent, Liu Xinwu said: "During this time of the tumultuous uproar of social reform, I seek direct source materials in everyday life, extract from the typical, and supply a few answers to the questions that most concern the people." It is this intent that brought his success.

From "The City Bus Aria" we come to think of other areas inspired by the ideology and political work style of some comrades: "Separation problems," "empty talk," and "ineffective solutions." Why are the people lamenting? It is probably because the ideology and political work are "out of focus."

In some situations, the comrades ignore realities and fail to listen to the inner voices of the people. Instead of applying the essence of the higher authorities, integrating it practically, and carrying out their tasks with creativity, they dispose of matters dispassionately. This approach to ideology and political work, and this demonstration of a "lack of practicality" and "lack of sincerity" are analogous to taking pictures without consideration for the sake of form and pose, without consideration for lighting and focal length. It is just futile work.

In other instances, the comrades are unenthusiatic about those issues that most concern the people. They are not thrilled by diligent work but are enthusiastic about creating "vogue expressions"; they like to be trendy. They talk about "interesting discussions" and "three-dimensional education." Their deliberate mysteriousness and their novel but impractical approaches have not only failed to enlighten the people but have given the impression that they are merely bragging and selling quack medicine.

Finally, some comrades underestimate the people's intelligence. They lack confidence in answering tough questions and solving practical problems, so they avoid tackling those problems that most concern the people. They would tell lies to intimidate the people, use empty works to deceive the people, or use flowery words to coax the people. They have plainly forgotten that ideology and political work must rely on effective answers to practical questions in order to establish credibility.

Nowadays we always stress results; even in ideology and political work we stress results. If you do everything out of focus, your result will be zero; in fact, it may even be negative, that is, you cause the people to loath ideology and political work. The proper approach is to be realistic, accurately set the "focal distance" of ideology and political work, and gain credibility by "supplying some answers to the questions that most concerned the people."

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU PREPARES FOR PARTY RECTIFICATION IN RURAL AREA

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Zhong Yan [1728 3601]: "The Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee and the Party Rectification Leading Group Have Some Suggestions on Boosting the Party Rectification Task; Comprehensive Unfolding of Province-wide Village and Township Party Rectifications in March"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 27 February, Wang Zhanchang [3769 0594 2490], a member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and deputy leader of the party rectification leading group, delivered a report on developments in provincial party rectification to the prefectural, the autonomous prefectural, and the city party committee secretaries and the county, district, and the city committee secretaries who were attending an expanded provincial party committee conference in Lanzhou. He also relayed certain suggestions from the standing committee of the provincial party committee on boosting the task of party rectification.

At present, among the 85 counties, cities, and districts in this province, 17 are among a group of second-phase pilot units which have already begun party rectification; 41 have basically concluded their tasks before the Spring Festival; and 24 are in the process of registering party members and are engaged in summation work. Among the 1,317 county-level enterprise units and public agencies, 446 units have completed the task and 788 units are still in the rectification process. In his assessment of the task of county-level party rectification, Wang Zhanchang said that on the whole, the task is considered significant by leaders of the party committee, the guiding ideology is explicit, the focal point is prominent, the progress is healthy, and the results are satisfactory. Results are also outstanding in the investigation and handling of disciplinary cases, in correcting unhealthy tendencies and enhancing party spirit education as well as in organizing, and handling registration of party members, and in upholding party rectification to promote reform and economic progress. But it should be noted that the developments on the whole have not been uniform. Weak links still exist in investigation and handling and in correcting unhealthy tendencies, some areas and units are too lenient in organization assignments and member registration, and some prefectures and counties are deficient in their preparations for party rectification in the countryside.

Wang Zhanchang pointed out that in view of the fact that this province's county-level party rectification has yet to be completed and the village- and township-level party rectification has already begun since last winter, in order to boost the task of party rectification, the standing committee of the provincial party committee and the provincial party rectification leading group insist that areas must enhance their leadership in this task to ensure its comprehensive success. Specific suggestions include, first, those units already in the process of registration or summation, or those that are soon to turn to organization assignments and membership registration must diligently guard their posts to ensure that the standards are met before concluding their party rectification tasks. Those few units that have not yet started the process must make good use of the time and strive to start the rectification task before the end of March. At present, a primary task is to concentrate on earnest investigations and the handling of leading cadres at the above-county levels and other problems as well as some job-related unhealthy tendencies. Demands must be strict in investigating cases involving violations of discipline, in organization assignments, and in party member registration. Second, they should concentrate on proper township-level party rectification. In March a comprehensive provincewide village- and township-level party rectification will unfold, and the prefectural and county party committees and the prefectural and county leading comrades in charge of party rectification must devote their energy to this task; those counties that are deficient in preparations must make good their deficiencies within March. The standing committee of the provincial party committee especially emphasized that proper town and township party rectification is the key to village party rectification. Areas must diligently implement the gist of the Central Advisory Committee's circulars, integrate them with practicality, and properly solve the problems with guiding ideologies, with party members and cadres usurping offical authorities for personal gain, and with slack organizations and undemocratic styles. Third, they should continue to increase the authority of the party rectification offices at all levels in order to reinforce investigation and studies and strengthen practical guidance. Fourth, areas must strictly comply with the demands of the provincial party rectification leading group's "Circular" and dispatch an ample number of cadres to the grassroots level to assist in township and village party rectification.

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NORTHWEST REGION

PROVINCIAL-LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS SET PARTY STYLE EXAMPLE

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Pu Yuping [5543 1342 1627]: "Comrade Rai Jinian [4101 4764 1628] Spoke at the Provincial-level Organization Leading Cadres Conference: Provincial-level Organizations Should Set a Fine Example for the Whole Province in Rectifying Party Style"]

[Text] At yesterday morning's provincial-level organization leading cadres conference, which was convened by the provincial party committee, Secretary Bai Jinian spoke on the need for the provinicial-level offices to set an example for the whole province in rectifying party style. He called upon all party members and cadres in those offices to enhance their ideology and seek a unity of understanding, keep up with the Party Central, take the initiative in rectifying party style, and set a fine example for the whole province.

Comrade Bai Jinian reviewed our province's efforts in rectifying party style in recent years and demonstrated with facts that there have been improvements. These improvements are manifested in the following ways: (1) The recovery and expansion of a practical and realistic line of ideology and the further elimination of the "leftist" elements. (2) The normalization of party life and the implementation of the party's centralized democratic system. (3) Better understanding of the reform, liberalization, and economic revitalization policies; the leaders at all levels can better identify with the Party Central. (4) A change in leadership style: many leading cadres have gone to the grassroots level to investigate and study; especially at the provincial, prefectural, and county levels, over 8,000 cadres have gone down to the rural frontline to improve the rural economy, and they have been well received and have achieved initial good results. (5) Radical elimination of evil trends like arbitrary awards of prize money and material goods, arbitrary increases in product prices, and the conducting of private enterprise and business in government and party offices. People are gradually refraining from the practice of using connections, taking the back door, and engaging in factionalism, other remnant practices of the "Cultural Revolution," or other unhealthy activities. Improvements in the party style have promoted and guaranteed the successful implementation of the party reform, liberalization and revitalization, and other general and specific policies and have given impetus to economic growth in our province.

Comrade Bai Jinian pointed out that the mainstream of the party style at the provincial-level offices is good and that a vast majority of the party members and the cadres are good people. But it must be seriously pointed out that, at present, among some offices and departments and among a minority of party members, cadres, and leading cadres, there still exist unhealthy tendencies and that some problems are truly serious. These tendencies can be summed up as follows: (1) low morale, a severe bureaucratic style, and irresponsible and dilatory work behavior; there are the most unhealthy phenomena at some provincial-level organizations. (2) Rampart liberalism and the propagation of hearsay, rumors, and slanders. (3) Engaging in forming relations in matters of job assignments and decision making: judgments are based not on party policies but on personal gain; they are not based on principle but on personal favors, not on qualifications but on connections, not on ability but on face. (4) Development of serious new and unhealthy tendencies. (5) Orders are not followed, prohibitions are ignored, and authorities are held in contempt. (6) Usurpation of the power of the office for private profits; accepting and demanding favors and briberies; and engaging in extortions and blackmailing. Although these are but some of the main problems with party styles existing in the provincial-level offices today, they are sufficient to prompt our serious attention.

Comrade Bai Jinian emphatically pointed out that the Secretariat of the Party Central has determined that within the next year or two, while emphasizing reforms and economic construction, we must at the same time vigorously stress party style, ideology, and political works; it has acknowledged that rectifying party style must start with the central organizations. This should serve as our inspiration. From the standpoint of our province, a proper party style must begin at the provincial-level organizations because their styles are noted with interest by the people. Proper style and new images at these organizations will affect and motivate the whole province and in turn will guarantee fundamental improvements in the party style and social trends. On the other hand, if we fail to solve the problem of party style at the provincial-level organizations, we cannot speak authoritatively, the people will not be convinced, or worse yet, the people will "follow the example of their superiors" and further promote the evil trends. From this standpoint, a proper party style at the provincial-level organizations will decidedly affect the attainment of improvements in the party style and social trends throughout the province. Therefore these offices face a crucial political task and they must make a serious effort in rectifying their party style to set an example for the whole province.

Comrade Bai Jinian also stipulated the following requirements in party style rectification for the provincial-level organizations: (1) achieve the "three concentrations," that is, within the next month or two, each office, each department must concentrate its time, its energy, and its leadership on rectifying the party style. (2) Take a realistic and practical approach in solving problems. Start with major and significant cases, and conduct sound and solid investigations. In dealing with the cadres, the children of the cadres, and well-known personalities, the higher the rank and the more renowned the name, the more stringent should be the investigations and their handling. (3) Establish the major issues and pinpoint the weakness in rectifying the

party style. Grasping the pivotal problems as breakthrough points and working on the solutions will prove beneficial toward a better party style. (4) The leaders should take the initiative and set the example in proper party style. In enforcing discipline, leading cadres should set an example with their own conduct by practicing what they preach; not only must they not participate in unhealthy activities, but they must teach their children, families, and relatives not to participate in unhealthy activities. Be the vanguard in motivating a proper party style and setting am example for all the cadres. (5) Sustain educational efforts in party style, party discipline, and party spirit; organize party members to study the major speeches and instructions of leading comrades in the Party Central so that everybody can better understand that as conditions improve, it becomes even more important to rectify party style, to reinforce party discipline, and to uphold party principles. (6) Pay special attention to policies: this party style rectification is not a campaign, it is not an ordeal for the masses, and we do not create a lot of noise. Rather, we depend on the people, and we investigate problems and perform our tasks soundly and solidly.

Finally, Comrade Bai Jinian said that the Party Central has placed a great emphasis on rectifying party style and has established clear general and specific policies. The Party Central has set an example for us, and the general public has great hopes in us. Under these favorable conditions, we must work together, commit ourselves, and unite and strive to achieve clear improvements in party style at the provincial-level organizations within this year. This will in turn expedite improvements in party style and social trends throughout the province and guarantee the success and victory of the four modernizations constructions.

Yesterday's conference was presided over by Zhou Yaguang [0719 7161 0342], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee. Over 800 people attended the meeting, including Central Advisory Committee member Chan Lifu [1603 7812 1133] and leading cadres of the provincial party, political, and military offices: Li Qingwei [2621 1987 0251], Zhang Ze [4545 3419], Yan Kelun [0917 0344 0243], Dong Jichang [5516 4949 2490], Mau Kingsheng [3664 3781 3932], Kong Zhaowen [1313 2507 2429], and Wang Xibin [3769 1585 1755]; other cadres from the provincial sections, committees, offices, departments, bureau, and public organizations; and cadres from the City of Xian also attended.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NORINCO/VICKERS JOINT VENTURE TO PRODUCE EXPORT APC

Bonn WEHRTECHNIK in German Apr 86 p 57

[Text] China North Industries Corporation [NORINCO], together with Vickers Defense Systems, is planning to produce a tracked armored personnel carrier for export markets. The vehicle has been designated the NVH-1 [NORINCO Vickers H-1] and is a modification of the armored personnel carrier 531. The 16-ton vehicle will be equipped with a Vickers 2-man turret, have a crew of three and be able to carry eight riflemen in its hull. It will be powered by an air-cooled Diesel Deutz BF81143F V8 engine of 238 kW at 2,500 rpm with manual transmission. Vickers emphasizes the vehicle's simplicty, reliability and ease of maintenance combined with high mobility. Within the Vickers turret, in addition to the sighting system, a 30-mm main gun and a 7.62-mm chain gun are accommodated. The 30-mm cannon can be the RARDEN, the Oerlikon KBB, or the 30-mm Mauser. The last-named has been praised for its cost-effectiveness, which holds true for its ammunition as well. An amphibious version--the NVH-4--with an extra pair of wheels, is in the planning stage. Whether the Chinese Army itself will purchase these vehicles depends upon the outcome of a debate within the ground forces concerning the mission to be assigned to the light armored vehicles.

Efforts to sell the BRADLEY Infantry Fighting Vehicle with a Vicker turret on the basis of an agreement with FMC have been broken off, apparently for lack of market interest.

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BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

VETERAN CADRE CITED ON U.S. NAVY CHIEF'S VISIT

OW221241 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Referring to U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Watkin's visit to China, a veteran Eighth Route Armyman said: Oh no, not another U.S. military chief! But, there are those people who treated him like a guest of honor by allowing him to visit China's major naval installations and holding talks with him. This U.S. naval chief ranted at a press conference to the effect that the United States will help China modernize its navy. He also called for further expanding friendly U.S.-Chinese naval ties by publicly alluding to the joint military exercise held by naval ships of the two countries in the Southern China Sea in January this year. All this really makes me mad.

The U.S. Navy has always been a U.S. imperialist assault force. In the past 150 years, these pirates have raided China's coastal areas, and injured and killed our compatriots. U.S. naval troops and marine corps personnel have landed on China's coastal areas on several occasions in a vain attempt to conquer the Chinese people. They have committed all sorts of atrocities, including robbery, murder, rape, and plunder, on our soil. The Stars and Stripes of the U.S. imperialist priate ships have been stained with the blood of countless people. Despite this, some people have now invited the current U.S. chief pirate Watkins to visit China. How are we to interpret this move? Is it because the imperialist U.S. Navy has changed its intrinsic piratical character? Of course not. The U.S. Navy is still acting recklessly in all corners of the world, infringing on the territorial waters of other countries, menacing other peoples, and storming the territories of other nations.

It is noteworthy that at a time when China was treating the U.S. naval chief as a guest of honor, U.S. aircraft carriers and warplanes launched frantic raids on the Arab nation of Libya, trying in vain to intimidate the people there. Like what has happened to China in the past, countless Arab women, children, and old people were killed by U.S. bombs. The Stars and Stripes of the U.S. Navy and the hands of U.S. chief naval officers have once again been stained with the blood of innocent people. Shall we shake hands with such blood-stained hands? Shall we believe the words of such people about their friendship for the Chinese people? Shall we believe that the U.S. imperialists will have such godlike kindness as to want to forge friendly ties with the Chinese Navy and help with its modernization? Only the foolish and the blind will believe such stuff. The consequences of their crimes are hard to erase. So, here I, a veteran Eighth Route armyman, would like to cry: Yankee, go to hell! Down with U.S. imperialism!

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BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BRIEFS

U.S. 'ESTRANGES' PRC, USSR--It was learned that the U.S. Government is preparing to launch a diplomatic offensive against China this year in order to offset recent positive trends in Sino-Soviet relations. A recent U.S. proposal to jointly build a monitoring post in China to eavesdrop on Soviet nuclear tests is one such diplomatic move by Washington to estrange China and the Soviet Union. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 21 Apr 86 OW] /6662

U.S. NAVAL CHIEF'S VISIT--During his visit to China, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Watkins inspected some major naval installations and held talks with some leading Chinese comrades. The U.S. naval chief repeatedly proposed to expand U.S.-Chinese naval ties and cooperation. The two sides also discussed the matter of U.S. ship calls on Chinese ports in the future. The American was known to have insisted that China not ask if the U.S. naval ships are equippped with nuclear weapons when they come. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 21 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/635

WIFE APPEALS VERDICT ON BUSINESSMAN IN MAINLAND TRADE CASE

Hong Kong PAI HSING SEMI-MONTHLY in Chinese No 115, 1 Mar 86 pp 3-5

[On-the-spot coverage by Chang Chieh-feng [1728 4814 7685]: "Family Member of Punished Man Appeals for Full Account of Injustice Done to Him; Was Taiwan Businessman Ch'en Kuo-hsun Guilty of 'Rebellion'?"]

[Excerpts] Because he engaged in entrepot trade and proceeded to the next step of being pointed at as having direct trade relations with the mainland, on 5 December last year Taiwan businessman Ch'en Kuo-hsun [7115 0948 0534] was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for the crime of "rebellion." This affair has not only caused a shock in Taiwan's economic and trade circles, but has even caused a controversy on the treasured island on the political and legal questions of trade between the two sides of the strait.

Ch'en Kuo-hsun's wife, Yen Shu-ying [0917 3219 5391], has vigorously pointed out that this case was unjust, claiming that it was impossible to understand for what reason an upright businessman could suddenly become a "political criminal." At the end of January this year, she made the affair known to the press, and also handed over to government leaders a letter asking for a full account of her husband's situation. She also engaged a lawyer to appeal the case, but so far there has been no result of the appeal.

How did Ch'en Kuo-hsun commit the crime of rebellion? The indictment of the military procurator of the Taiwan Garrison General Headquarters says:

In the 70th year of the republic (1981), with a Japanese friend acting as the go-between, Ch'en Kuo-hsun made contacts with a communist cadre, Zhou Qi [0719 7871]. Under Zhou's spell, he got the idea of trading with the mainland. Subsequently, after making contacts with Chinese communist personnel in Hong Kong and Japan, he returned to Taiwan and raised funds. Twice in the 73d year of the republic he secretly went to the mainland and signed business agreements. In fact, Ch'en's actual contacts for trading with China were with a company named "Office for Taiwan" of the Fujian and Guangdong departments for a united front with Taiwan. The chairman of the board and the general manager of this company are both personnel of the Chinese communists' united front with Taiwan. After many contacts, the two sides signed a so-called "15-article trade agreement."

From a look at the contents of the above-mentioned indictment, Ch'en Kuo-hsun's crime was that he directly traded with the mainland and that he signed

a trade agreement with Chinese communist personnel. The so-called "three opens and four exchanges" professed by the Chinese communists--this rebellious clique--is really a means of effecting its united front with Taiwan in order to achieve its purpose of subverting the Republic of China. The accused was fully aware that the Taiwan government prohibits direct trade with the Chinese communists, but, misled by the united front of the Chinese communist personnel, he committed the aforesaid crime. He met and planned with Chinese communists to engage in united front activities. An investigation of his actions shows that his crime was that he violated the "regulation on punishing rebellion" by "trying by illegal methods to subvert the government."

To supply machinery and other products to the mainland is "aiding the enemy technologically," and to discuss trade agreements with the mainland is to "meet and plan united front activities." Accordingly, Ch'en Kuo-hsun committed the crime of rebellion. The evidence is conclusive, so why do Mr and Mrs Ch'en Kuo-hsun still not admit his guilt? Why did they appeal the verdict? From a look at Yen Shu-ying's account of the case, we see that she makes the following criticisms of the military court's verdict: 1) the charges in the indictment are fabrications; and 2) the procurator's argument is contradictory.

Particulars of Case Come Out: There Was No Trade With "Bandits"

She learned that a reporter of this periodical had gone to Taiwan and was covering this story as well as the situation with regard to trade between the two sides on the strait, she made a special trip to Taipei from her parents' home in Tainan and gave this writer the detailed particulars of the affair:

Ch'en Kuo-hsun is the business manager of the Nienyuan Industrial and Commercial Company Ltd. and has been engaged in commerce all his adult life. The Nienyuan Company has frequent trade contacts with two companies in Hong Kong. One of them, the Tungwei Company, places orders with the Nienyuan Company for (?limonene and sesame) [ning ma 565D 7802], rabbit fur, locomotives, hosiery machines, trouser and hosiery raw materials, cloth, multi-feature dragon silk and picture tubes. It then transships them to the mainland. In 1984, a trade dispute arose when the Tungwei Company said that the mainland party had not made a payment for goods. Ch'en Kuo-hsun had to go in person to the mainland and conduct negotiations before the company could get the money. Therefore, he made two trips to the Chinese mainland, in June and December 1984, and conducted negotiations, getting the payment for the goods on his second trip. Seeing that disputes often occurred in this type of entrepot trade, in order to insure the interests of both sides, Ch'en proposed to the mainland party that in the future there must be key points for attention. However, Yen Shu-ying stressed that there was no "signed agreement," and also that these ideas of Ch'en's were just common notions.

After Ch'en Kuo-hsun returned to Taiwan, he at first thought that nothing was the matter. But he applied for permission to leave the country and go to Hong Kong, his application was immediately turned down. On 8 May 1985, on his own accord he went to the "Entry and Exit Administrative Bureau" and explained the particulars of his trips to the mainland. On the 29th, he posted a bond guaranteeing that on no account would he ever go to the mainland again. On

the 30th, the "Entry and Exit Administrative Bureau" notified him that could pick up his exit visa. But on the evening of 31 May, Ch'en Kuo-hsun was arrested by the Garrison General Headquarters on suspicion of rebellion.

During the 4 months that Ch'en was held in custody while a political check was made on him, Yen Shu-ying did not get to see him once. During this period the Garrison General Headquarters sent people on three occasions to contact her. The first contact was a dinner in the National Army Heroes Restaurant in Taipei, when Deputy Chief K'ang [1660] of the Public Security Office indicated to her that there was absolutely no problem with Ch'en Kuo-hsun's ideas, that he had only engaged in commercial activities, and that he was not guilty of "rebellion." He asked her not to make a big issue out of Ch'en's detention (not to contact the press), and if someone asked where Ch'en had gone it was best to say that he had left the country. The second time he saw her he talked in a similar vein, stressing that the government would give him a fair trial. However, on 1 October Ch'en [7115], chief of the Third Section of the Public Security Office, a procurator, and a law clerk held a meeting with Yen Shu-ying. They told her there was no need to worry if she received a notice of an indictment, but said, "If the state does not bring your husband to justice, it will lose face!"

At this point Yen Shu-ying realized she had been deceived, and the next day she saw in a newspaper that Ch'en had been indicted. Afterward, she was able to see Ch'en and learned that over the past several months he had also been hoodwinked by the Garrison General Headquarters, which claimed that if he made a complete confession the charges in the indictment could be reduced. It also tricked him by saying that he must explain to the masses in society by citing his own experiences and atone for his crime by accusing the "communist bandits" of engaging in a plot to effect an economic united front. He was forced to fabricate evidence, for example, confessing that he collected "Taiwan folk customs," "data on the Taiwan machine-building industry," and so forth for the Chinese communists. The result was that after Ch'en had acted on its instructions, not only was his punishment not mitigated but, on the contrary, the "charges in the indictment" were so mixed up with all sorts of truths and falsehoods that he was put in an irrecoverable position!

The Trial Was Too Much Like a Child's Play, and the Member of His Family Complained of the Injustice Done to Him

When the court session opened and he was brought to trial, Ch'en Kuo-hsun made a plea: this talk about collecting "intelligence" was a pure fabrication. It was only a plan that the Public Security Office had advised him to concoct together with it to explain to society that even if a Taiwan businessman engages in entropot trade with the Chinese communists they attach the condition that he do some things for them. He had fabricated this evidence in the hope of getting his sentence mitigated. He also claimed that the "15-point trade agreement" was only a comprehensive summing up of multilateral ideas and was not his original creation or invention, and even less could it be said to be a "policy of conferring with the bandits for trade with Taiwan"!

Obviously, the judge did not admit Ch'en Kuo-hsun's reply to the charges against him. Yen Shu-ying resentfully pointed out that when the military

trial opened, the procurator immediately dozed off. No matter, she said, whether it was the indictment ready by the judge or the replies in court, the whole process of the trial seemed to be a well-staged play!

On 5 December 1985, the court pronounced judgement. The charges against Ch'en stood up, and he was sentenced to 12 years in prison. Three businessmen who were arrested at the same time as Ch'en, for the "crime of supplying property to traitors," were separately sentenced to 6, 5, and 2 1/2 years.

Lawyer Hsieh Ch'ang-t'ing [6200 7022 1694] agreed to handle this case. On 24 January 1986, accompanied by Yen Shu-ying, he held a press conference. He recounted in detail the particulars of the case and put forward a "bill of complaint." However, afterward not a single newspaper in Taiwan carried an account of the press conference, and only a few nonparty magazines in Taiwan, which have been repeatedly banned by the authorities, reported it. On 31 January, Yen Shu-ying gave a full account of it to President Chiang Ching-kuo, Vice President Li Teng-hui [2621 4098 6540], Executive Yuan President Yu Kuo-hua [0205 0948 5478], Examination Yuan President Yu Chun-hsien [0151 0193 6343], Legislative Yuan President Ni Wen-ya [0242 12429 0068], Minister of National Defense Sung Ch'ang-chih [1345 7022 1807], and Minister of Economic Affairs Li Ta-hai [2621 6671 3189]. She asked them to uphold justice.

In the "bill of complaint," Yen Shu-ying rebutted the mistakes in the military court's verdict: 1. Ch'en Kuo-hsun did not have the intent, nor does he have the capability, to illegally subvert the government. As a rule he is not involved in politics, and is just a businessman pure and simple. 2. Ch'en Kuo-hsun did not engage in direct trade with the mainland. Currently, in international trade one must establish a line of credit with a bank before one can obtain a loan, and this must certainly be done through a third country. It is perfectly clear that there was absolutely no possibility of direct trade dealings. 3. The verdict accuses Ch'en Kuo-hsun, on the grounds that he drew up a "trade pact" with the Chinese communists, of "working for the bandits," but he has neither the status nor is a representative of the state, so how could he "sign a pact" with the Chinese communists? 4. The verdict accuses Ch'en Kuo-hsun of providing "intelligence" to the Chinese communists. In fact, this "intelligence" was some pieces of data that can be obtained everywhere. Moreover, this charge is based on fabricated evidence, and Ch'en Kuo-hsun did not provide this intelligence at all. However, he could not give counter-evidence, because he was unable to ask the people he contacted on the mainland to come to Taiwan and testify!

Based on the above-mentioned arguments, Yen Shu-ying contends that this verdict of the military court's made Ch'en Kuo-hsun a "chicken to warn the monkeys." In view of the fact that for several years entrepot trade between the two sides of the strait has been increasing daily, Taiwan people widely think that the government on the one hand prohibits it, but, in reality, out of consideration for Taiwan's commerce, has given a limited go-ahead to it, a fact that has caused it to flourish for the time being. For this reason, conservative figures suggested that the authorities find some businessmen who had no political background and whose financial resources were flimsy, bring them to trial and sentence them in order to hold back the tendency for entrepot trade to rise.

Was "Rebellion" a Trumped-Up Charge?

Bitter about the heavy sentence handed down on her husband, Yen Shu-ying vigorously maintains that he suffered an injustice. This is natural. However, Hsieh Ch'ang-t'ing and Ch'en Kuo-hsun are perfect strangers, so why was Hsieh drawn into this complicated case of political status in which he is looking for trouble? Because he was outraged by the injustice done to Ch'en.

In an interview granted to this magazine by Hsieh Ch'ang-t'ing, he pointed out that Ch'en Kuo-hsun is a victim of the policy pursued by the government. For many years entrepot trade between the mainland and Taiwan has been constantly increasing, but whether the Taiwan government would permit this kind of trade to continue has always been a highly ambiguous question from a policy standpoint. In the past there was a difference of opinion on this question. Looking at it from the angle of economic development, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the International Trade Bureau thought that there was nothing wrong with entrepot trade. However, in consideration of its political effects, the Garrison General Headquarters raised an objection. Last year, after internal discussion the government came up with a fairly clear policy, namely, that direct trade with the mainland is absolutely impermissible. However, entrepot trade is permitted provided that the Taiwan businessman does not contact Chinese communist personnel and also does not know that the goods after being exported will be transshipped to the mainland. In such case, he is without guilt. To coordinate with the propagation of this policy by showing that the authorities absolutely do not permit direct trade with the mainland, they made Ch'en Kuo-hsun the "first target of attack."

Hsieh Ch'ang-t'ing pointed out that the demarcation line between so-called direct trade and entrepot trade is really very indistinct. Ch'en Kuo-hsun basically engaged in entrepot trade, and he only went to the mainland to resolve a dispute. How can that be counted as direct trade? Hsieh thinks that this legal case has produced a very bad effect. In the first place, the demarcation line between the two types of trade is indistinct, so that the businessmen do not know what to comply with. Such being the case, won't everyone who engages in entrepot trade feel insecure? In the second place, although the Taiwan people are not permitted by law to go to the mainland, in fact every year thousands upon thousands of them do so on the sly to visit relatives or do business. The authorities have always winked at this practice. Sometimes, if by chance they catch some people, the sentences handed down are no more than 2 or 3 years. This time, to make a point of giving one person a heavy sentence not only is unjust to Ch'en Kuo-hsun, but also creates opportunities for corruption--the Garrison General Headquarters knows of many people who have traveled to the mainland and the personnel concerned in it could use this knowledge to blackmail them. Hsieh Ch'ang-t'ing indicated that he has already heard of such incidents.

As for Ch'en Kuo-hsun being found guilty of "rebellion," Hsieh Ch'ang-t'ing thought this was highly improper. He pointed out that, with regard to the "intent" in the charge "intent by illegal methods to subvert the government," it is extremely difficult to present counter-evidence, and it is a point on which there can only be a ruling at the discretion of the judge. Because it is now an "ordinary thing" for Taiwan people to go to the mainland, and their

motive is very pure--either to sightsee or to visit relatives--if one reckons that they have been drawn into the Chinese communists' united front, one also cannot maintain that they are intentionally subverting the government. It is farfetched to say that it is a "rebellion" to contact Chinese communist personnel. In the past, at many international conferences or competitions, the representatives of Taiwan had the opportunity to contact representatives of the Chinese communists. Were they all "rebels"? Hsieh Ch'ang-t'ing thought that the authorities wanted to find some examples to make clear its policy of not permitting trade with the mainland. However, to not mete out punishment under the law on trading with the mainland and to just randomly pick out someone and slap the label of the crime of "rebellion" on him is really too rash!

Ch'en Kuo-hsun's Case Can Cause a Major Controversy

Summing up Yen Shu-ying's vindication of her husband, Hsieh Ch'ang-t'ing's convincing arguments, and the comments of some figures in society and some nonparty magazines, they think that the Taiwan government authorities' verdict on Ch'en Kuo-hsun was improper, and they base their conclusion on the following points:

1. The government's attitude toward entrepot trade between the two sides of the strait is ambiguous, and there have never been clear directives on it. Once the policy was set, the government made Ch'en Kuo-hsun the "first target of attack" to get the results of propaganda, really a case of "punishing without first teaching," so that he became the tragic victim needed for pursuit of this policy.

2. The government misused the "Regulation on the Punishment of Rebellion" by pointing to activities of a purely commercial nature as "subversion of the government." The defendant was tricked into fabricating evidence of his guilt, which became the basis for framing up a case of rebellion against him.

3. If the law is not strict and impartial, people who "break the law" can usually act free and unfettered outside the law, but then the authorities at any time can find one or two persons of whom to make examples.

Ch'en Kuo-hsun has now been in custody for over half a year, and this case has drawn even more attention to entrepot trade, which was originally a popular topic of conversation. Specialist scholars in Taiwan have engaged in much discussion of the value of and law on trade with the mainland. Some members of the Legislative Committee have proposed that the law be revised and enlarged in order to put entrepot trade on the right track. This case is still in the appeal stage. Based on Taiwan's rules for trying "political criminals," there need not be an open court session for the appeal, only a written decision on it. If Ch'en Kuo-hsun's case involves a question of policy, the Taiwan side will never be able to formulate a clearer policy, and it is hard to be optimistic about his getting his sentence mitigated.

9727
CSO: 4005/572

TAIWAN

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT SAID MANIPULATED BY BEIJING

OW241029 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Taipei, April 24 (CNA)--The Executive Yuan declared Thursday that the Republic of China is an independent and democratic nation and that the government will not tolerate any individuals or groups who advocate separation of Taiwan from the Republic of China.

It said that although the Chinese Communists have ostensibly rejected the Taiwan Independence Movement [TIM], they have supported and manipulated behind-the-scene several organizations and activities abroad related to this movement in an attempt to communize Taiwan.

The Executive Yuan pointed out that these TIM elements should realize that they have become political tools of the Peiping regime.

It made the remarks in a written reply to an interpellation by Legislator Wu Chien-Chun, who suggested that the government take strong action against TIM elements.

The cabinet said that the government has outlawd those TIM organizations elements which are formed by a small handful of politically ambitious elements abroad to subvert the Republic of China by violent means.

The cabinet stressed that the judicial authorities in California outlawed the U.S.-based World United Formosans for Independence in June 1981, describing it as a violent organization.

/6662
CSO: 4000/247

AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREA

OW101111 Taipei CNA in English 1010 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Taipei, April 10 (CNA)--The Republic of China and South Korea share a common long-term national goal but have some conflicts in their medium- and short-range interests, Hsueh Yu-chi, Republic of China [ROC] ambassador to Korea, said Thursday.

Ambassador Hsueh suggested that the two countries expand their diplomatic relations by strengthening economic and technological cooperation.

Speaking at a joint meeting of the Foreign and Overseas Chinese Affairs Committees of the Legislative Yuan, Hsueh said that both the Republic of China and Korea are divided. "Reunification is therefore their ultimate national goal," he noted.

The ambassador analyzed that South Korea's medium- and short-term goal is to prevent Pyongyang's invasion. In order to achieve that goal, South Korea internally wants to expand its military strength. On the diplomatic front, it hopes to strengthen cooperative ties with the United States, Japan and some Third World nations. South Korea also has tried to develop relations with the Soviet Union and Communist China with the hope that they would not use veto power in the United Nations in the cases involving South Korea and help dissuade North Korea from invading southward. Seoul also hopes to solicit the two communist regimes to participate in the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games in an attempt to enhance its international status. "In this regard," Hsueh pointed out, "Seoul seems to have made no remarkable progress."

"So far as I know," the ambassador noted, "there has been no direct contact between South Korea and Communist China." Hsueh said that commercial exchange between Seoul and Peiping are usually handled through third parties and their face-to-face contacts are staged only in international meetings.

He also pointed out that the ROC-ROK relations should be based on mutual benefits. He said there is still ample room for the two countries to boost their economic and technological cooperation.

For instance, both countries registered more than U.S. dollar 50 billion in their foreign trade last year. But the bilateral trade between the two

countries only amounted to U.S. dollar 500 million. Moreover, both Taipei and Seoul have suffered huge trade deficits with Japan.

Hsueh suggested that the two countries expand their two-way trade volume by increasing purchases from each other and cutting imports from Japan. He cited a recent deal between Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing Corp. and South Korea's Hyundai Co. as a good start.

On the overseas Chinese community in South Korea, Hsueh said about 28,000 Chinese nationals are currently residing there. Most of them are in restaurant and grocery businesses. There are 41 elementary and four secondary overseas Chinese schools throughout South Korea. Because it is easier to make a living in many other countries, the ambassador said, the number of Chinese residents in Korea has been on the decline in recent years. Some overseas Chinese schools there may be merged in the near future, he said.

Hsueh also reported that most elderly Chinese residents in Korea admire the merits of late President Chiang Kai-shek. "They plan to stage a series of activities and erect a statute to mark the last great Chinese leader's centennial birth anniversary," the ambassador revealed.

/6662
CSO: 4000/239

DRAFT STRUCTURE OF HONG KONG BASIC LAW

HK240743 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 24-30 Apr 86 p 14

["Unofficial translation" of the structure of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Draft), adopted on 22 April at the second plenary session of the Basic Law Drafting Committee held in Beijing 18-22 April--passages within slantlines published in boldface, denoting changes made on initial draft prepared by basic law drafting committee secretariat; passages within double slantlines publish in italics, denoting changes made on first and second revised drafts]

[Text] Preamble

1. Hong Kong's //territory// (new text) and historical background, /the signing of the Sino-British joint declaration/ (n.t.) and the resolution of the Hong Kong question.

2. The setting up of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HkSAR) under the guiding principle of 'one country, two systems'.

3. Drawing up the basic law for the HkSAR under Article 31 of the Constitution to safeguard state sovereignty and the /prosperity and stability/ of Hong Kong.

Chapter 1 General Principles

1. The HkSAR is an /inseparable/ part of the People's Republic of China. //Authorized by the National People's Congress// (originally, 'under the leadership of the central People's Government,...), the HkSAR shall enjoy a high degree of autonomy.

2. The government and legislature shall be composed of local inhabitants.

3. Socialist /system and policies/ (n.t.) shall not be practised in the HkSAR. Hong Kong's capitalist system and lifestyle shall remain unchanged for 50 years.

4. The ownership of private property shall be protected. /The ownership of enterprises and the legal right of inheritance/ (n.t.) shall be protected.

5. The right of ownership, management and disposal of land.

6. //The right of ownership, management and disposal of natural resources// (n.t.).

7. The /laws previously in force/ (originally 'legal system') shall remain basically unchanged.

8. Languages and scripts.

Chapter 2 Relationship Between the Central Government and the SAR

1. The HkSAR shall be under the direct authority of the central People's Government.

2. Foreign affairs shall be managed by the central Government. (HkSAR shall dispose of those external affairs as specified in Chapter 7 and other related clauses).

3. /The Central Government is responsible for affairs concerning defence and garrison./ 'Deletion of 'relationship between defence and security').

4. The HkSAR shall be vested with administrative power (the //executive power// of HkSAR in matters of personnel, /security/ (n.t.), government finance, taxation, finance, currency, //postal service// (n.t.), industry and commerce, trade, tariffs, education, science, culture, //immigration// (n.t.) and other fields.)

5. /The HkSAR shall be vested with legislative power/ (rewritten).

6. /The HkSAR shall be vested with independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication/ (rewritten).

7. //Other powers authorized by the National People's Congress and the State Council (n.t.).

8. //HkSAR representatives and their participation in the administration of national affairs// (rewritten).

9. //The relationship between all the departments of the Central Government as well as provincial, autonomous region and municipal governments and the HkSAR (but there shall not be interference in the internal affairs of the HkSAR.)

Chapter 3 The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Hong Kong Inhabitants

1. The definition of Hong Kong inhabitants.

2. Right to vote and stand for election.

3. Freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of forming and joining trade unions, of strike and of demonstration.

4. Freedom of the person.

5. Inviolability of the home and freedom of correspondence.

6. Freedom of movement and exit and entry //across the national boundary// (n.t.).

7. Freedom of religion and belief.

8. Freedom of choice of occupation and of academic research.

9. /The right to have secret legal advice, to take legal proceedings, to choose lawyers as proxy at court and to have judical compensation. The inhabitants are entitled to appeal to court against conducts of administrative departments/ (n.t.).

10. /The right to benefit from social welfare in accordance with law/ (n.t.). Welfare benefits of retired or resigned public servants shall be protected.

11. The right to marry and the right to raise a family.

12. /The provisions of the International Convenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as applied to Hong Kong shall remain in force/ (n.t.).

13. //Other rights and freedoms as provided by the common law.// (n.t.).

14. /The legal rights of other persons living in Hong Kong shall be protected./ (n.t.).

15. //The legal rights of the original inhabitants in the New Territories shall be protected.// (n.t.).

16. //It is the duty of the Hong Kong inhabitants to abide by the Basic Law and other laws of the SAR.// (rewritten)

Chapter 4 HkSAR Political Structure

1. The chief executive

I. His selection, /appointment and dismissal/ (n.t.).

II. His term of office.

III. His powers and duties.

2. The executive authorities

I. The formation of the executive organization, and the /selection/ (n.t.), appointment and dismissal of the members.

II. The term of office /of chief officials/ (n.t.).

III. Powers and duties.

(Delection of 'departments under the organization' and 'public servants of the executive organization'.)

IV. Relationship between the executive organization and legislature.

3. The Legislature

I. Method of composition and formation.

II. Term of office /of the members/ (n.t.).

III. Powers and duties.

IV. Its convention and law-making procedures.

V. Rights, powers and duties of members of the legislature.

4. The Judiciary

I. Its organizational structure.

II. Rights and duties.

III. The appointment and dismissal of judges and other judicial officers.

IV. Independent trial.

V. The jury system.

VI. Principles of defence.

VII. Criminal prosecution.

VIII. Judicial /links/ (originally 'relationship') with other provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

IX. Mutual assistance of the judiciaries. (Delection of '...between the SAR and overseas'.)

(Deletion of 'Supervisory authorities')

5. District and regional administration

Functions and organization of district and regional administration (rewritten).

6. /Public servants/ (n.t.).

Chapter 5 HkSAR Economy

1. Financial management and taxation policy.

2. Financial system and policy (/International/ (n.t.) financial centre; issuing and circulation of the Hong Kong currency; no exchange control. Market for foreign exchange, gold, securities and futures shall remain open).

3. Free trade policy (free port, the independent customs territory and the right /as a separate unit/ (n.t.) to fill export quota and to negotiate tariff preferences and other related arrangements, and to issue certificates of origin).

4. //Industrial policies on manufacturing and other industries// (rewritten).

5. Policies on commerce, /tourism and real estates/ (n.t.).

6. Shipping and civil aviation management.

Chapter 6 HkSAR Education, Science, //Technology//, Culture, //Sports and Religion// (n.t.)

1. Education policy and system.

2. Science and technology policy.

3. Cultural policy. //Sports promotion// (n.t.).

4. //Religion policy// (n.t.).

5. The accreditation of professional standards and qualifications.

6. //Other social affairs// (n.t.).

Chapter 7 HkSAR External Affairs

1. Participation in related diplomatic negotiations.

2. Participation in international organizations and conferences; /conclusion and implementation of related international treaties/ (n.t.).

3. The application of international treaties in Hong Kong.

4. The issuing of passports and other travel documents.

5. Matters of visa abolition with states and regions.

6. The establishment of official or semi-official economic and trade missions in countries /and regions/ (n.t.).

7. Conditions and procedures of setting up offices by countries /and regions/ (n.t.) in Hong Kong.

Chapter 8 HkSAR Flag and Emblem

1. Apart from displaying the National Flag and National Emblem, the HkSAR may use a Regional Flag and Emblem of its own.

2. The Flag of the HkSAR.

3. The Emblem of the HkSAR.

Chapter 9 The Legal Status (n.t.) of the HkSAR Basic Law and its Interpretation and Amendment

1. //The legal status of the Basic Law and its relationship with the Constitution// (n.t.).

2. Interpretation of the Basic Law.

3. Amendments to the Basic Law.

Chapter 10 Appendix

1. The formation of the first HkSAR /government/ (originally '...executive authority and first legislature').

2. The continued validity of original laws, documents and contracts.

3. The enactment of the Basic Law.

/6662
CSO: 4000/246 - END -

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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 13, 20 MAY 1985

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 13, 20 MAY 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 13, 20 May 1985

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RULES ON THE COLLECTION OF SURCHARGE ON VEHICLE PURCHASE (2 APRIL 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 13, 20 May 85 pp 371-373

[Text] Article 1. Highways are basically facilities that serve the whole society. To speed up the construction of highways and thus satisfy increasing daily demand for roads resulting from socioeconomic development and improvements in people's livelihood, it has been decided to levy a surcharge on vehicle purchase as a special source of funds for the construction of highways. For this purpose, the following rules have been formulated:

Article 2. The surcharge on vehicle purchase is levied throughout the country, and is levied only once on each vehicle.

Article 3. The vehicle purchase surcharge must be paid on any vehicle purchased or assemblied by the user (not including vehicles drawn by man or animal and bicycles, the same for later contexts) at the time of purchase or before the vehicle is put into use.

Article 4. The purchaser or user (including state organs and PLA units) of the vehicle is regarded as the person who has the duty to pay the surcharge on vehicle purchase (shortened to surcharge payer below).

Article 5. The scope of the collection of the surcharge on vehicle purchase is as follows:

1. Large or small passenger automobiles, general cargo trucks, cross-country vehicles, vans, motorcycles (two or three wheels), tractor trucks, semitractor trucks, and other transport vehicles (such as carriage vehicles, container vehicles, self-loading and unloading vehicles, tank vehicles, vehicles specially used for carrying powder, cold storage trucks, temperature controlled trucks, livestock trucks, and mail vehicles), trailers, semi-trailers, and special trailers that are produced or assembled domestically (including those produced and assembled by various forms of enterprises of joint Chinese and foreign capital or of foreign capital, the same in later context) and that are sold and used domestically.

2. The vehicles listed in the preceding paragraph that are imported (new or second hand).

Article 6. The surcharge on vehicle purchase is exempted for the following vehicles:

1. nontransport vehicles that have no permanent fixtures;

2. vehicles of foreign embassies to China for their own use;

3. other vehicles for which permission has been obtained from the Ministries of Communications and Finance for the exemption of the surcharge.

Article 7. The Ministry of Communications is responsible for managing the collection of surcharges on vehicle purchases and the units listed in these rules will act as collection agents.

Article 8. The surcharge on vehicle purchase on vehicles produced or assembled in China is to be collected by the factory that produces or assembles the vehicles. The amount of the surcharge is based on the actual sale price of the vehicles. For a vehicle that a unit has assembled for its own use, the surcharge is to be collected by the transportation department of the areas concerned and is to be based on the local price of the same kind of vehicle. The surcharge rate for all vehicles produced and assembled domestically is 10 percent.

Article 9. For imported vehicles the custom houses will collect the surcharge on vehicle purchase. The surcharge is based on the total price after adding the value added tax to the purchase price (in other words the sum of C.I.F. price plus custom duties plus value added tax). The rate is 15 percent.

Article 10. After a surcharge payer pays the surcharge on vehicle purchase, a unified invoice will be issued. The unified invoice is to be designed by the Ministry of Communications.

Article 11. Only after payment of the surcharge on vehicle purchase and receipt of an invoice can a surcharge payer apply for a vehicle license to the transportation supervision department or the vehicle administration section of the public security department. If the transportation supervision department or the vehicle administration section of the public security department discovers that someone has failed to pay the surcharge, it should enjoin the person to pay the surcharge plus an additional processing charge to the local transportation department.

Article 12. When a vehicle purchaser purchases a surcharge-exempt vehicle, the person should apply to the local transportation department concerned to process the exemption procedures. Only after obtaining a certificate of exemption can he apply for a vehicle license from a transportation supervision department or the vehicle administration section of the public security department.

Article 13. The revenue from the surcharge on vehicle purchase should be deposited in the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China and transferred into a special account of the Ministry of Communications. The branches of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China in various areas are responsible for making the transfer.

Article 14. The levy for the state energy and communications construction fund is exempted on the surcharge on vehicle purchase.

Article 15. All the revenue from the surcharge on vehicle purchase will be a source for state highway development funds. The spending of these funds is to be uniformly arranged by the Ministry of Communications in accordance with relevant state regulations.

Article 16. Area transportation departments shall uniformly manage and supervise the collection and delivery of the surcharge on vehicle purchase. A unit that acts as an agent in collecting the surcharge on vehicle purchase should establish a special account and deposit the amount collected periodically in the special account that the Ministry of Communication has with the branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank in the area. It should also fill out report forms for the transportation department in charge of the surcharge collection. The agent unit can charge a commission of 0.3 percent on the amount it has collected as an agent.

Article 17. The transportation department in charge of collecting the surcharge is empowered to check collection and delivery of the surcharge in the unit that acts as an agent of collection. If it finds that the unit fails to act in accordance with these rules, it should require the unit to correct the mistake immediately. In case of any evasion or delay in payments, it should immediately fine the offender.

Article 18. If a surcharge payer fails to pay the surcharge due, in addition to forcing the surcharge payer to pay the surcharge, the department should, according to these rules, also fine the payer an amount less than five times the amount of surcharge due depending on the seriousness of the offense. Forgery of invoices is to be punished by law.

Article 19. In case of any dispute between the surcharge payer and the collection department, the surcharge payer must first pay the surcharge required by the department of collection, then apply to the transportation and financial departments one level higher for a review of the case.

Article 20. Units or individuals who inform against or expose any evasion of payments of the surcharge on vehicle purchase or forgery of the invoice should be rewarded.

Article 21. The Ministries of Communications and Finance are responsible for the interpretation of these Rules and for the formulation of the detailed rules for their implementation.

Article 22. These Rules go into force on 1 May 1985.

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STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON THE APPROVAL AND CIRCULATION OF THE REPORT BY THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ON THE REFORM OF URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORT (19 APRIL 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 13, 20 May 85 pp 373-374

(Guofa [0948 4099] (1985) No 59)

[Text] In principle, the State Council approves the "Report on the Reform of Urban Public Transport" of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection and circulates it to you now. Please implement it according to local situations.

Urban transport is an important issue that concerns urban people's livelihood and production. Because the increase of the flow of passengers exceeds the number of vehicles, for a long time "getting a ride" has become very problematic in some cities, particularly large ones. To overcome the crowded transportation situation in cities, the problem must be dealt with comprehensively by exercising a strict administration over various kinds of vehicles, vigorously developing public transport facility, and increasing public passenger vehicles. At the same time we must step up the reform and construction of our road networks, extend old roads into links of roads which form into systems of trunk roads. Viewed from a long-term, some large cities should consider development of high-speed track or underground track railway transport to ease the shortages of roads. Concerning the roads of entry and exit of a city that suffer serious traffic jams, transport and urban construction departments should closely coordinate and widen these roads in a planned manner. This work can be subsidized by the revenue from highway road toll.

The problem of readjusting ticket prices of urban public transport service has wide-reaching implications; therefore, the prices are not to be changed this year.

Areas should combine this work with the urban structural reform, thoroughly realize the goal of diverse sectors engaged in business under unified management, provide necessary labor, material and financial aid, invigorate and run well urban passenger transport facilities, thus gradually easing the shortage of public transport facilities for the masses.

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CSO: 4005/171

REPORT BY THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ON THE REFORM OF URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORT (1 APRIL 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 13, 20 May 85 pp 374-377

[Text] For many years, there has been a shortage of urban public transportation, and we have failed for a long time to solve the "difficulty in getting a ride." In particular, urban and rural economy prospers and as the livelihood of the people improves, the volume of urban passenger flow continues to increase and public transport is very crowded in our large cities.

To gradually change this situation, we have studied this problem based on the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and on the reform implemented over the past year or more, and we hold that the reform must be speeded up and urban public transport service vitalized in line with the realities of public transport. Last July and December the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council gave written instructions respectively on two letters from the people entitled "A Few Suggestions on Urban Public Transport," which point out that the urban public transport problem has very great impact and requires the departments concerned to adopt concrete measures and that we should never be careless in dealing with a problem of great concern for the masses. To solve the problem of public transport shortages in cities, we should allow many to be engaged in this business and give play to the initiative of all sectors in developing public transport. To implement the spirit of the instructions of the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, we invited the directors of the public utility bureaus of 10 cities including Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Chongqing to a forum to sum up experiences and study the reform plan and concrete measures of implementation. We have also obtained consent from the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the People's Bank of China, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Public Security, the State Administration for Commodity Prices, and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce. We hereby report the situation and opinions as follows:

Since the founding of the PRC, the urban transport industry has developed rapidly. By the end of 1983, the number of public transport vehicles in the cities throughout the country totaled 44,749 (of which 34,103 were buses, 4,192 were trolley buses, 321 were trams, 5,965 were taxis, and 168 were subway cars), 19 times more than in 1949. Moreover, there were 453 urban passenger ferry

ferry ships and some cable passenger transport lines. In 1983, the volume of passengers transported totaled 23.1 billion persons, 61 times more than in 1949. The development of urban public transport nevertheless falls far short of the demand resulting from the development of urban economy and people's livelihood. The biggest problems are: 1) the volume of passenger flow has increased so quickly that the existing vehicles cannot meet the demand, 2) current prices for the transport service are too low, not having been readjusted for 30 years, and the prices of monthly tickets have been 30-70 percent below cost for a long time, 3) the burden on enterprises are too heavy, 4) the ratio of vehicles to maintenance facilities is not balanced, the vehicle depreciation has been extended for too many years, and repair and maintenance of vehicles is very poor, and 5) road construction has fallen short of the demands imposed by increased numbers of vehicles, and traffic administration is backward. Therefore, roads are jammed, vehicle speed is slowing, and transport efficiency is very low.

To solve the "difficulty in getting a ride" for urban people, we plan to adopt the following improvements:

1. Change the monopolistic system of public transport industry and allow many to be engaged in this industry, while exercising centralized administration. With the state-run public transport as a core, develop collective and individual public transport. Internally, state-run enterprises are to implement diverse forms of contract operation responsibility system. In the 14 cities opened to the outside, the special economic zones, and the cities capable of doing so, we should conscientiously draw in foreign capital and import technology and equipment to inject life into urban public transportation.

We should vigorously develop taxis by increasing the number of various kinds of vehicles, expanding the scope of business, to make it easy for the masses to hire taxis. Enterprises would operate entirely as independent units that take responsibility for their own profits and losses. The contract responsibility system is to be thoroughly implemented in these enterprises. We can also assign by contract the management of an enterprise owned by the whole people to an individual while keeping ownership unchanged. Prices for transport service should be higher for good quality service, and allowed to seasonally fluctuate within prescribed range.

We should fully mobilize and organize vehicles in the community (including passenger vehicles of offices, enterprises and institutions) to provide transport service on holidays and during rush hours when people go to or leave their work. We should allow these units some economic profits.

After more enter the urban public transportation business, departments in charge of urban public transport should exercise uniform planning and management to closely coordinate and harmonize the development of various kinds of vehicles, develop rational competition to promote improvement and thus invigorate public transportation. A unit that is not an urban construction unit, a collective unit, or an individual who is engaged in passenger

public transportation business should purchase life insurance. Vehicles should be checked and drivers tested by the local public security or transport vehicle administration department, business licenses applied for and obtained at the local administrative department for industry and commerce. The business scope is to be determined by the urban construction department together with the administrative department for industry and commerce.

2. Vigorously support the development of urban public transportation. Public transportation is a sector of production which is of a service nature, and which should do independent accounting and shoulder sole responsibility for profits and losses. Act according to the law of value, and appropriately readjust irrational transport fares. According to the stipulations of the State Council's "Provisional Rules on Price Control," the price of fares for inner-city buses, trolley buses and trams is controlled by provincial, autonomous region and municipal administrative departments handling commodity prices and business management. If readjustments are needed the local department responsible for public transport should consult with the local administrative department for commodity prices, and present their opinions to the local government for approval. There are many defects in the current monthly ticket system and the amount and scope of monthly ticket sales is becoming increasingly larger, so the system must be reformed. Providing that monthly tickets are guaranteed for employees traveling to and from work, sales of monthly tickets should be properly restricted. In cities capable of doing so, the monthly ticket system should be gradually changed into a ticket book system (one ticket is torn from the book for each trip). New traffic routes established on urban trunk roads and the routes that serve mainly tourists can be equipped with vehicles of good quality which charge high fares. No monthly tickets are to be sold on these routes. To expedite the renewal and technological transformation of urban public transport vehicles, the rate of depreciation can be raised in accordance with the "Provisional Rules on the Depreciation of Fixed Assets in State-owned Enterprises."

Because the level of profits is relatively low for urban public transport enterprises, we suggest that local governments grant them preferential financial treatment. If an enterprise has difficulty paying income tax or readjustment tax, it can apply for preferential treatment.

3. Deal with urban public transport in a comprehensive manner.

1) Stagger office hours to reduce the peak volume of passengers to balance transport and keep transportation on schedule. This work should be done under unified leadership of the city government.

2) Reduce the volume of unnecessary traffic. Do a good job of laying out residential and commercial areas, rationally shorten the travel distance for residents, support people's efforts to exchange residential flats and trade positions of the same nature in different units to enable employees to live nearer to work.

3) Do a good job in construction of terminals and garages for public transport. Give thorough consideration to, arrange a rational layout of, and expedite the construction of large, key passenger transport stations in cities, and of parking lots (garages) for vehicles, U-turns in roads, and taxi stands. To facilitate change of vehicles, satisfactorily coordinate the links between various kinds of transport facilities and at the same time organize combined transport.

4) Speed up the transformation of road installations. At present, the fundamental cause for traffic jams and slow vehicle speeds in cities is antiquated road installations, the lack of roads, and the large number of bottle-necks, impeding the flow on road networks. Therefore, we should hasten the construction of trunk roads and transportation facilities, eliminate bottlenecks, extend roads to link with one another, widen crossroads, and build necessary overpasses (including simple ones) and pedestrian overpasses (or tunnels) at key locations.

The main reasons transportation to other areas for many cities is impeded are because the urban roads are not linked and the junctions of trunk roads and highways are narrow and bottle-necked. Link and widen these sections of roads in a planned manner. The highway transportation department should subsidize this construction with highway tolls. Gradually and organically link urban roads with trunk highways.

5) Strengthen traffic administration. Improve modern traffic administration methods and technology and gradually give preferential treatment to public transport vehicles or set up special travel routes for them. Large cities should control the development of bicycles and private motorcycles, by first ceasing the policy of encouraging the development of bicycles, and gradually levying license fees on these vehicles. Rationally arrange and draw up plans on routes and parking sites for bicycles.

4. Concerning passenger transport in large cities, adopt the goal of gradually developing track facilities for transportation. At present, it is hard for large cities to rely on limited roads and existing buses and trolley buses to eliminate the "difficulty in getting a ride." Subways and overpasses must be developed to implement a three-dimensional traffic system characterized by diverse tiers and structures. Put into the agenda the issue of developing large-capacity, express track facilities (including subways) and build these facilities in a planned manner to meet the demands for large volume passenger transport. Use advanced telecommunications and dispatching equipment, and heighten the level of operation and management.

5. Urban public transport enterprises should undergo conscientious consolidation, strengthen construction of a spiritual civilization, continue to improve the quality of service, and strive to provide convenient, safe, quick, punctual, and comfortable travel conditions for urban and rural people. Teach the broad urban and rural masses to respect the labor of public transport employees and make joint efforts to satisfactorily develop the public transportation.

If the above opinions are suitable, please approve and issue them to various areas for implementation depending on local conditions.

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CSO: 4005/171

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON THE APPROVAL AND CIRCULATION OF THE REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH ON CERTAIN POLICIES CONCERNING THE REFORM OF THE WORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH (25 APRIL 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 13, 20 May 86 p 377

(Guofa (1985) No 62)

[Text] In principle, the State Council approves the "Report on Certain Policies Concerning the Reform of the Work of Public Health" of the Ministry of Public Health and herewith circulates it to you. Please implement it according to the actual situation in your areas.

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CSO: 4005/171

REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH ON CERTAIN POLICIES CONCERNING THE REFORM OF THE WORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH (29 MARCH 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 13, 20 May 85 pp 377-381

[Text] To implement the Decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure, further create new prospects in the work of public health and to establish a public health undertaking with Chinese characteristics, the Ministry of Public Health has drawn up a report on certain policies concerning the reform of the work of public health. The report was already discussed in January this year in a nationwide meeting of the directors of public health departments and bureaus. The Ministry of Public Health has made further revisions, and now reports as follows:

Over the past 35 years since the founding of PRC, under the leadership of the party and government, our country's public health undertakings have scored great achievements. By the end of 1983, the number of public health organizations throughout the country had already expanded to 196,000, and there were 2,110,000 beds in hospitals and 4.09 million personnel specialized in field of public health. Medical organizations, sanitation and epidemic prevention organizations, health centers for women and children, educational organizations and organizations for scientific research and for inspecting medicines have basically been set up, forming a medical and health network which spread throughout urban and rural areas. The incidence of various diseases dropped sharply and the general level of the people's health improved universally.

At present, the major problem is that the development of public health undertakings is slow and not adapted to the construction of the country's economy, or to the needs of medical treatment of the masses. By the end of 1983, hospitals in our country had only 2.07 beds on average for every 1,000 persons and only 1.33 doctors (qualified doctors and practitioners with secondary medical education) on average for every 1,000 persons. Every year, many patients who need hospital treatment cannot be hospitalized. The main reasons for this are: 1) Insufficient funds for and investment in public health undertakings; moreover, since the 1960's, there have been three sharp reductions in fees and charges, resulting in charge of too low a standard for medical treatment and serious losses in the medical

organizations; 2) Policies have had too strict and rigid a control over public health endeavors. The problem of eating out of "the same big pot," was quite serious. We failed to bring into play the initiatives of various sectors.

To expedite development of public health undertakings, our opinion is that the central and local authorities must gradually increase public health funds and investments; and at the same time, must carry out reforms, relax policies, streamline administrations and delegate power. They should amass funds from various sectors and open up paths for developing pursuits in public health to stimulate the work of public health. The reform of public health work is aimed at giving play to initiatives in various fields, improving attitudes in attending patients, upgrading the quality of service and raising the level of administration. This is conducive to preventing and curing diseases and it gives convenience to and benefits the people. It is imperative to adhere to proper therapeutic principles in reforming our hospitals. We must pay attention to using medicines rationally and to checking up on the patients properly to avoid any waste, and refrain from giving consideration only to economic problems. To promote all-round development of the reform of public health work, our opinion is that concerning our policies, we should make the following points clear and explicit:

1. With regard to the problem of developing public health organizations owned by the whole people, while developing public health organizations owned by the whole people, implement the policy that the central, local and departmental authorities run their public health organizations together. According to the current financial system, the development of local public health endeavors depends mainly upon local investments. Governments at all levels should actively develop and construct organizations for medical treatment, prevention of disease and health protection. Encourage our industrial and communications enterprises and other departments to set up public health organizations which are open to society. Public health departments should assist and support them technologically. Enterprises and other departments may also unite with public health departments to set up public health organizations for mutual benefit.

In developing public health organizations, combine the large, medium-sized and small public health organizations, giving priority to medium-sized and small public health organizations. The development of public health organizations should be synchronized with the construction of cities and small towns and with the construction of small urban areas, under a uniform plan and a rational overall arrangement. Pay attention to the construction of specialized medical care centers and the construction of sanatoriums and health restoration organizations. Along with the development of economy, science and technology, gradually use modern technology to equip public health organizations at all levels.

2. On the question of how to expand the decisionmaking power of public health organizations owned by the whole people, public health organizations at all levels should positively create conditions to implement the responsibility system of directors of commune hospitals, clinics and medical stations. These

directors are to be appointed by authorities one level above or recommended democratically and approved by the authority at the upper level and given a limited tenure. Incompetent directors may be transferred. For other cadres, implement a recruitment system, and for workers, a contract system. Directors of commune hospitals, clinics and medical centers have the right to punish or reward employees, to dismiss and discharge employee, and to advertise for the recruitment of medical workers from outside but within the scope of the authorized strength of their organizations in accordance with their needs. Medical workers may work full-time or part-time. Employees also have a right to resign according to contract. At the same time, gradually establish and perfect various systems of democratic management.

As for subsidy funds given to hospitals by the state, except for those given for major renovations or the purchase of large equipment, after the hospital has assigned its quota of contracts and by contract the responsibility to not exceed the subsidy quota. Once the subsidy quota is decided, the hospital has the right to spend it independently. A method of assigning contract responsibility for fulfilling budgets should be adopted for other public health organizations. Inside public health organizations, implement diverse forms of management responsibility systems adapted to the characteristics of public health organizations that combine responsibility, power and advantages. Under the condition of maintaining ownership, the management of district and township hospitals and other medical institutions smaller in scale can be conducted with methods adopted by collective ownership units and can also be assigned by contract to employees.

All levels of medical institutions and in particular those at grassroots level, should conscientiously send doctors to visit patients at home and should vigorously develop family hospital beds. Reform the clinic system and lengthen clinic service hours. An ordinary hospital should persist in all-day clinic service for the convenience of the masses. All medical and public health units should fully develop the use of existing medical equipment including valuable instruments and equipment, raise equipment utilization ratio, and allow equipment to be used by other units and people if they can provide the service. Large and medium-sized cities can set up scan diagnosis and test centers on a trial basis to serve all levels of medical, disease prevention and health institutions as well as individual practitioners. For businesses involved in rear-service supply, maintenance and welfare, actively create conditions to socialize them and turn them into enterprises.

Public health work is technical work. Personnel who have not undergone professional training must not be appointed to posts in public health departments. Give professional training to existing employees who lack professional knowledge but who have the prospects for training, and organize the others to perform various tasks in service of their units and society. These others should have independent accounting units and take sole responsibility for profits and losses.

3. Conscientiously develop collective public health institutions. Encourage and help collective economic organizations and city, small town and neighborhood organizations to set up medical and public health institutions, encourage democratic parties and mass bodies to set up public health institutions, and encourage retired medical workers to pool funds to set up public health institutions. The units that have surplus public health technical workers can allow some of their medical workers to leave their posts and set up public health institutions after they have considered the situation in their units and obtained approval. A collective public health institution should have adequate decisionmaking power over their personnel affairs, finance, administration and management, operate as an independent accounting unit, shoulder sole responsibility for profit and loss, and implement distribution according to labor and democratic management. After making proper deduction for its public employment and welfare funds, its wage and bonus payments can fluctuate along with the income of the collective, in accordance with individual worker performance and relevant regulations. Respect the ownership of our collective public health institutions, do not willfully transfer or encroach on the property of the collective.

Reform the methods with which the state subsidizes existing collective public health institutions, and give subsidies based on how the institutions have fulfilled medical, disease prevention and public health tasks. Subsidies are to be spent mainly in the construction of public health institutions and the training of personnel. Rural hospitals should set up disease prevention groups or employ personnel specialized in vaccination and disease prevention to be in charge of sanitation, epidemic prevention, and maternity and child care work. This work should be funded with the funds for epidemic prevention and maternity and child care.

4. Support individual practitioners to practice medicine. Vigorously organize and help idle medical workers proven to be qualified through examination (including those who have professional skills related to Chinese traditional medicine, herb medicine, and medical treatment) and retired medical workers to practice medicine, give medical treatment in medicine shops, set up hospitals and midwife centers, provide special nursing service, conduct X-rays and other tests, and provide public health and sanitation advisory service. Subject to approval, a private practitioner can set up a dispensary in his office. If a medical worker retired from a unit owned by the whole people practices medicine, he shall continue to receive his retirement pension; the method for pension payment for practitioners retired from collective units should be decided by areas on their own in light of the situation there.

5. Concerning the problem of full-time personnel being invited to provide service in their spare time, encourage full-time medical workers to do concurrent medical work, teach or work as technical advisors in nearby rural villages, urban neighborhood hospitals and clinics, and medical schools. Allow doctors, nurses, and midwives to utilize their spare time under the prerequisite of fulfilling a work quota, to provide treatment, nursing, midwifery and other medical and public health services. Different public health

institutions can adopt different methods and units where doctors, nurses and midwives work, can make uniform arrangements for such activities, or allow them to arrange their own activities. The income earned in their spare time belongs to them as individuals, but when they use public equipment for these activities, they should give a share of their income to the public.

6. On the question of the establishment of rural public health institutions at village levels, proceed from actual local situations, follow the desire of the masses and establish diverse medical service units, to achieve the aim of enabling these units to provide medical treatment, medicine and disease prevention service, make propaganda about family planning, and give technical guidance for family planning. Concerning the medical system, adopt method such as charging a fee at each visit of the doctor or cooperative medical service. The management of a village public health institution can be assigned to a collective economic organization or to a collective of doctors and health workers by responsibility contract. Support rural doctors or health workers in establishing village public health institutions on their own and have commune hospitals set up branches in villages. Allow the establishment of health centers and joint clinics and individual medical workers to open private practice. Whatever form these institutions take, the public health administration departments should strengthen leadership and management and ensure the fulfillment of the task of disease prevention and health protection. When rural doctors and health workers engage in work related to public health, epidemic prevention, maternity and child care, and in the technical work of family planning, their villages should give them appropriate subsidies for their labor. In poorer areas where the income of rural doctors and health workers is lower, local governments should give them certain amounts of aid and subsidies.

7. Continue to satisfactorily carry out a reform in rural medical and public health work. As the rural commodity economy develops, peasants are gradually becoming rich; rural medical and public health undertakings have entered a new stage. Our 800 million peasants have an increasingly greater demand for disease prevention and medical treatment service, but it is impossible for a large number of peasants to go to cities for treatment. Therefore, continue to consolidate, perfect and improve existing rural public health institutions and at the same time, open up paths to develop multi-tiered, multi-channel and multi-format medical institutions in rural areas and small towns, support medical and public health endeavors by collectives and individuals and thus make it convenient for the masses to seek medical advice. In rich areas, we should encourage local governments and the masses to pool funds and establish hospitals and schools of Chinese traditional or Western medicine to recruit students who will return to where they come from after they graduate and thus train medical workers for rural areas. Encourage urban hospitals and medical colleges and schools to set up branches in rural areas or set up "joint ventures" with rural areas thus supporting the development of rural medical and public health undertakings.

8. Reform the system of medical fees and charges. Excessively low medical charges are not advantageous to the development of public health endeavors or for the upgrading of medical treatment or improvement of the quality of medical services. The irrational system which now exists should therefore undergo gradual reform. At present, it is still difficult to universally readjust the standards of medical fees and charges, so we will refrain from making any big changes this year, but we can fix the standard of medical fees and charges according to the cost for some medical services which apply new instruments and equipment and for some new medical services. Newly built, rebuilt, or expanded medical units which have good medical services can appropriately raise fees and charges for services rendered. Hospital rooms can be divided into classes with different standards for charges. Service charges of collective and individual medical institutions can be more flexible to enable them to earn a profit. Standards of charges on outpatient clinic service by appointment can be different from that of ordinary outpatient clinic service. Concrete items and range of readjustment can be decided by provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities on their own in light of actual conditions. There should be appropriate charges for administering planned epidemic prevention injections and maternal and child care services. There should be certain charges for labor and to cover costs on services related to public health epidemic prevention, public health inspection and testing, public health inspections, health checkups, physical examinations, and approval and testing of medicines, and so on. All areas should continue to implement both methods of collecting medical charges approved by the State Council's Guofa 1981 Document No 25.

Employees who enjoy free medical treatment provided by the state or labor insurance medical service should be allowed to seek treatment at individual practitioners or private hospitals approved by government public health departments. The scope and methods of disbursement for service and treatment charges and medicines are to be stipulated in detail by provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities after conducting pilot projects.

The above-mentioned points are only rulings in principle; the public health departments and bureaus of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities can formulate their own methods of concrete implementation in light of actual local situations and implement them after obtaining approval from provincial, autonomous regional and municipal people's governments concerned.

Please approve and issue this report for implementation by various areas and departments if the report is found to be proper.

/8309
CSO: 4005/171

REPORT BY THE STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU ON COMPILING TERTIARY INDUSTRY STATISTICS (SUMMARY) (19 MARCH 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 13, 20 May 85 pp 382-384

[Text] In the spirit of instructions from leading comrades in the State Council on the development of the tertiary industry, we have studied the question about the country's tertiary industry statistics with other relevant departments and comrades involved in some provinces and municipalities. To compile comprehensive tertiary industry statistics and gradually formulate a set of statistical regulations, with the approval of the State Planning Commission, we now put forth the following opinion:

1. Concerning the definition of the three industries

According to state standards (the classification of and code for the trades in the national economy) that have been jointly promulgated by the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the State Statistical Bureau, and the State Administration for Standardization, and through referring to practices abroad, we define the three industries as follows:

Primary industry: agriculture (including forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery)

Secondary industry: industry (including mining and manufacturing industries; supply of running water, power, steam, hot water, and coal gas) and construction.

Tertiary industry: all other services which do not fall into the first and second categories mentioned above.

Because the tertiary industry involves many trades and is extensive in scope, it can be divided into two major departments in light of our country's actual situation, the circulation department and the service department; these two major departments can be subdivided into four levels:

First level: circulation departments, including transportation and shipping, postal and telecommunications services; commercial catering trade, commodity supply, and marketing services, and storage services.

Second level: departments serving production and daily life, including banking, insurance, geological survey, real estate, public utilities, community services, tourism, consultative and information services, and various types of technical services.

Third level: departments set up to promote science and education and people's well-being, including educational and cultural services, radio and television broadcasting, scientific research, health care, sports, and social welfare services.

Fourth level: departments serving public needs, including state organs, government and party organs, social groups, as well as the armed forces and police.

2. Concerning the requirements for evaluating the tertiary industry output value and GNP at home and for companies with those abroad

In view of the different roles played by the various trades of tertiary industry in the nation's social and economic development, it is suggested that the methods used for computing the output values of the first, second, and third levels mentioned above be used to observe and evaluate the tertiary industry's output value and GNP. But when we compare our figures with those of Western countries, we should include what Western countries generally include; in other words, we should include all four levels mentioned above in computing the tertiary industry's output value and GNP.

3. The statistical method for calculating the output value of the tertiary industry

To arrive at the output value of the tertiary industry, we can add up the total value or add up the increased value, in other words, the total increments of value. In calculating the total value, the method of calculation is the same as the method of calculating the gross output value of material production sectors, taking into account the total value of the materials consumed and the newly created value. In calculating the increased value, take into account the depreciation for fixed assets, wages, profits and tax payments, but not consumption other than depreciation of fixed assets.

4. Strengthen statistical and accounting work

To satisfactorily compile the statistics of tertiary industry and obtain accurate and reliable data, it is necessary to perfect the accounting systems of relevant departments and further strengthen statistical work. Transportation, postal and telecommunications, commerce, catering service, and other sectors that have already set up accounting systems should continue to perfect these systems. In other sectors of the tertiary industry, accounting work is very weak and there are only fragmentary data. It is therefore very hard to meet the requirements for calculating the output value of the tertiary industry. We suggest requesting educational and cultural services, radio and

television broadcasting, health care, sports, scientific research, industrial, commercial, urban construction, tourism, national defense and government administration departments, social groups and other sectors to set up necessary accounting systems, strengthen statistical organs, and provide financial data according to schedule. At the same time, we suggest that the financial departments improve grouping and computing methods in existing financial systems to satisfy requirements for the calculation of the GNP and tertiary industry output value.

5. Grasp firmly the establishment of a national economic accounting system with Chinese characteristics

For many years, because of the difference in theoretical bases, two kinds of national economic accounting systems have existed, namely, the Eastern system of national economic balancing (also called the system of balancing of material products) and the Western system of national economic accounts. These two systems differ in their scope and methods of calculation, but the United Nations acknowledges both methods and has stipulated a method for converting one into the other. The system of national economic balance table divides the total social labor into the material production sector and the nonmaterial production sector. It first calculates material products created by the material production sector to reflect the scale, structure, and rate of increase of development of material production. At the same time, it also calculates the redistribution of national income in the nonmaterial production sector. In the past, we calculated gross social product and national income using this system, but some aspects of calculation were not careful enough so in the future, we should continue to do this work well. Concurrently, it is also necessary to learn from the Western system of national economic accounts and calculate the GNP and tertiary industry output value. The index of the GNP cannot only reflect the state of the development of material production, but also the state of the increase of various sectors of labor and thus the full scale and level of our national economic and social development. At present, simultaneously adopting both methods of calculation will meet the demand for observing questions from different angles and facilitate international comparison and research. From a long-term point of view, proceed from the realities in our country, assimilate the advantages of the Eastern and Western systems, and gradually establish, through continuous research and practice, a system of calculation that is suited to our socialist planned economy.

Please approve and circulate this report to departments of the State Council and to provincial, regional and municipal people's governments for implementation, if the report is found feasible.

/8309
CSO: 4005/171

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PRC GOVERNMENT AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ON AVOIDING DOUBLE TAXATION AND PREVENTING TAX EVASION (30 MAY 84)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 13, 20 May 85 pp 386-402

[Agreement between the PRC Government and the French Government on Avoiding Double Taxation and Preventing Tax Evasion (The Chinese and French sides exchanged diplomatic notes on 22 January 1985 affirming that respecting legal procedures necessary for the application of this agreement have already been taken. This agreement went into effect on 20 February 1985]

[Text] The governments of the PRC and the Republic of France, desiring to conclude an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of tax evasion, have agreed as follows:

Article 1. Scope of Persons

1. This agreement shall apply to persons who are residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

Article 2. Scope of Taxes

1. This agreement shall apply to all taxes levied by a Contracting State or its local authorities, irrespective of the manner in which such taxes are levied.

2. Taxes on all or a particular item of income, including taxes on income from the transfer of movable and immovable properties and taxes levied on increases in the value of capital, shall be treated as income tax.

3. Taxes to which this agreement shall apply are:

A. In the PRC:

i) individual income tax;

ii) income tax on joint ventures of Chinese and foreign investment;

iii) income tax on foreign enterprises;

iv) local income tax;

Including source withholdings for the above-mentioned taxes.

(Hereinafter referred to as "Chinese tax")

B. In the Republic of France:

i) income tax;

ii) corporate tax;

Including source withholdings and advance withholdings for the above-mentioned taxes.

(Hereinafter referred to as "French tax")

4. This agreement shall also apply to any identical or substantially similar taxes which are imposed after the date of signature of this agreement in addition to, or in place of, those referred in paragraph 3. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of any substantial changes which have been made in their respective taxation laws within a reasonable period of time after such changes.

Article 3. General Definitions

1. For the purposes of this agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

i) The terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean the PRC or the Republic of France, as the context requires;

ii) The term "tax" means Chinese tax or French tax, as the context requires;

iii) The term "person" includes a natural person, a company and any other body of persons;

iv) The term "company" means any corporate body or any entity which is treated as a corporate body for tax purposes;

v) The terms "enterprise of a Contracting State" and "enterprises of the other Contracting State" mean, respectively, an enterprise run by a resident of a Contracting State and an enterprise run by a resident of the other Contracting State;

vi) The term "nationals" means all individuals of the nationality of either Contracting State and all legal persons created or organized under the laws of that Contracting State and all organizations without legal persons treated for the purposes of tax of that Contracting State as juridical persons created or organized under the laws of that Contracting State;

vii) The term "competent authority" means, in the case of the PRC, the Ministry of Finance and its authorized representative and, in the case of the Republic of France, the minister in charge of budgets and his authorized representative.

2. As regards the application of this agreement by a Contracting State, any term not defined in this agreement shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has under the laws of that Contracting State concerning the taxes to which this agreement applies.

Article 4. Residents

1. For the purposes of this agreement, the term "resident of a Contracting State" means any person who, under the laws of that Contracting State, is liable to tax therein by reasons of his domicile, residence, place of head office or any other criterion of a similar nature.

2. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 a natural person is a resident of both Contracting States, then the component authorities of the Contracting States shall determine by mutual agreement the Contracting State of which that natural person shall be deemed to be a resident for the purposes of this agreement.

3. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 a person other than a natural person is a resident of both Contracting States, then it shall be deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State in which its head or main office is located.

Article 5. Permanent Establishment

1. For the purpose of this agreement, the term "permanent establishment" means a fixed place of business through which the business of an enterprise is wholly or partly carried out.

2. The term "permanent establishment" includes especially:

i) a place of management;

ii) a branch;

iii) an office;

iv) a factory;

v) a workshop; and

vi) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any place of extraction of natural resources.

3. The term "permanent establishment" also includes:

i) a building site, a construction, assembly or installation project--provided that these continue for a period of more than 6 months.

ii) Labor services, including consultancy services and supervisory activities, furnished by an enterprise through employees or other personnel employed for the above purposes--provided that such activities (for the same project or connected projects) continue on the territory of that country for an aggregate or cumulative period or periods of more than 6 months within any 12-month period.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 3, the term "permanent establishment" shall be deemed not to include:

i) The use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise;

ii) The maintenance of an inventory of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery;

iii) The maintenance of an inventory of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of processing by another enterprise;

iv) The maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise, or of collecting information, for the enterprise;

v) The maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of carrying on, for the enterprise, any other preparatory or auxiliary activity.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, where a person--other than an agent of an independent status to whom the provisions of paragraph 6 apply--is acting in a Contracting State on behalf of an enterprise of the other Contracting State, and has, and habitually exercises in the first-mentioned Contracting State, an authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the first-mentioned Contracting State in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for the enterprise, unless activities exercised through a fixed place of business are limited to those mentioned in paragraph 4 which, under the provisions of that paragraph, would not make this fixed place of business a permanent establishment.

6. An enterprise of a Contracting State shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State merely because it carries on business in that other Contracting State through a broker, general commission agent or any other agent of an independent status, provided that such persons are acting in the ordinary course of business. Such an agent shall not be deemed to be an agent of an independent status to whom the provisions of this paragraph apply if all or virtually all activities are carried out for that enterprise.

7. A company which is a resident of a Contracting State controls or is controlled by a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State, or which carries on business in that other Contracting State (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise), shall not itself constitute a permanent establishment of the other.

Article 6. Immovable Property

1. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State from immovable property situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. The term "immovable property" shall have the meaning which it has under the laws of the Contracting State in which the property in question is situated. The term shall in any case include property accessory to immovable property, livestock and equipment used in agriculture and forestry, rights to which the provisions of general law respecting landed property apply, [word indistinct] of immovable property and rights to variable or fixed income in consideration of the working of, or the right to work, mineral deposits, sources and other natural resources. Ships and aircraft shall not be regarded as immovable property.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply to income derived from the direct use, letting, or use in any other form of immovable property.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 shall also apply to the income from immovable property of an enterprise and to income from immovable property used for the performance of independent personal services.

Article 7. Business Profits

1. The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that Contracting State unless the enterprise conducts business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein. If the enterprise conducts business as aforesaid, its profits may be taxed in that other Contracting State but only so much as is attributable to that permanent establishment.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, where an enterprise of a Contracting State does business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall in each Contracting State be attributed to that permanent establishment the profits which it might be expected to make if it were a distinct and separate enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing wholly independently with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment.

3. In determining the profits of a permanent establishment, there shall be allowed as deductions expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment, including executive and general administrative expenses

so incurred, whether in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated or otherwise. No deductions shall be allowed (unless in the case of the reimbursement of actual expenses) for royalties, fees and other similar payments paid by that permanent establishment to the head office of the enterprise or other offices thereof, for commission on specific services and management, and for interest on loans (unless the enterprise in question is a banking establishment). Likewise, in determining the profits of a permanent establishment, royalties, fees and other similar payments obtained by the permanent establishment from the head office of the enterprise and other offices thereof, commissions on specific services and management, and interest from loans extended to the head office of the enterprise or other offices thereof (unless the enterprise in question is a banking establishment) shall not be taken into consideration (unless in the case of the reimbursement of actual expenses).

4. Insofar as it has been customary in a Contracting State to determine the profits to be attributed to a permanent establishment on the basis of an apportionment of the total profits of the enterprise to its various parts, nothing in paragraph 2 shall preclude that Contracting State from determining the profits to be taxed by such apportionment as may be customary; the method of apportionment adopted shall, however, be such that the result shall be in accordance with the principles contained in this article.

5. No profits shall be attributed to a permanent establishment by reason of the mere purchase by that permanent establishment of goods or merchandise for the enterprise.

6. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 to 5, the profits to be attributed to the permanent establishment shall be determined by the same method every year unless there is good and sufficient reason to the contrary.

7. Where profits include items of income which are dealt with separately in other articles of this agreement, then the provisions of those articles shall not be affected by the provisions of this article.

Article 8. Associated Enterprises

Where

i) an enterprise of a Contracting State participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting State, or

ii) the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting State.

In either case conditions between the two enterprises in their commercial or financial relations are different from those which would be made between independent enterprises, then any profits which would have accrued to one of the enterprises, but, reasons of those conditions, have not so accrued, may be included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

Article 9. Dividends

1. Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. On the other hand, such dividends may also be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, and according to the laws of that Contracting State; but, if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the dividends, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 percent of the gross amount of the dividends.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not affect the taxation of the company in respect of the profits out of which the dividends are paid.

3. The term "dividends" as used in this article means income from shares or other rights, not being debt-claims, participating in profits, as well as income from other corporate rights which is subjected to the same taxation treatment is income from shares by the taxation laws of the Contracting State of which the company making the distribution is a resident.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the dividends, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in the other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 13, shall apply as the case may be.

5. Chinese residents receiving dividends from a company which is a resident of France may receive repayment of withholdings on these dividends from France. These repayments are subject to taxation according to the stipulation in paragraph 2.

6. Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, the other Contracting State may not impose tax on dividends paid by the company, except insofar as such dividends are paid to a resident of the other Contracting State or insofar as the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment or a fixed base situated in the other Contracting State, nor tax the company's undistributed profits even if the dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in the other Contracting State.

Article 10. Interest

1. Interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. Such interest may nevertheless be taxed in the Contracting State in which it occurs, and according to the laws of that Contracting State. But if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the interest, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 percent of the gross amount of the interest.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, interest arising in a Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in the Contracting State in question if the interest is paid to:

A. In the PRC:

i) The Government of the PRC;

ii) The People's Bank of China;

iii) The Bank of China or the China International Trust and Investment Corporation which directly or indirectly extends or guarantees loans; and

iv) Financial institutions owned by the Government of the PRC and unanimously recognized by the competent authorities of both Contracting States.

B. In the Republic of France:

i) The Government of the Republic of France;

ii) The Bank of France;

iii) The Foreign Trade Bank of France or the Foreign Trade Insurance Company of France which directly or indirectly extends or guarantees loans; and

iv) Financial institutions owned by the Government of the Republic of France and unanimously recognized by the competent authorities of both Contracting States.

4. The term "interest" as used in this article means income from debt-claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage and whether or not carrying a right to participate in the debtor's profits, and in particular, income from government securities and income from bonds or debentures, including premiums and prizes attaching to such securities, bonds or debentures.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting State, conducts business in the other Contracting State in which the interest occurs, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 13 shall apply as the case may be.

6. Interest shall be deemed to occur in a Contracting State when the debtor is the government of the Contracting State, a local authority thereof or a resident of that Contracting State. But where the debtor, whether or not a resident of a Contracting State, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such interest shall be deemed to occur in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

7. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the debtor and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest, having regard to the debt-claim for which it is paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the debtor and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess portion of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being given to the other provisions of this agreement.

Article 11. Royalties

1. Royalties arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. Such royalties may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they occur, and according to the laws of that Contracting State; but, if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the royalties, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 percent of the gross amount of the royalties.

3. The term "royalties" as used in this article means payments of any kind received as a consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work, including cinematograph films and films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting; any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process; or for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the royalties occur, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in the other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 13 shall apply as the case may be.

5. Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the debtor is the government of that Contracting State, a local authority thereof or a resident of that Contracting State. But where the debtor of the royalties, whether or not a resident of a Contracting State, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the liability to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such royalties shall be deemed to occur in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

6. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the debtor and the beneficial owner or between them and some other person, the amount of the royalties, in terms of the use, right or information for which they are paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the debtor and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being given to the other provision of this agreement.

Article 12. Gains From Property

1. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of immovable property referred to in Article 6 and situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. Gains from the alienation of movable property that forms part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State, or gains from movable property pertaining to a fixed base available to a resident of a Contracting State in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing independent personal services, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or together with the whole enterprise) or of such a fixed base, may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

3. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic and movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

4. Gains derived by a company from the alienation of its share holdings may, if the main part of its property is made up, either directly or indirectly, of immovable property situated in a Contracting State, be taxed in that Contracting State.

5. Gains derived from the alienation of shares other than those mentioned in paragraph 4 may, if the shares are equivalent to 25 percent of the share holding of a company which is a resident of a Contracting State, be taxed in that Contracting State.

6. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of any property other than that referred to in paragraphs 1 to 5 and arising in the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

Article 13. Independent Personal Services

1. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of professional services or other independent activities shall be taxable only in that Contracting State. Income may be taxed in the other Contracting State in either one of the following cases:

i) That resident has a fixed base regularly available in the other Contracting State for the purpose of carrying out activities, in which case that other Contracting State may only levy tax on income attributable to that fixed base;

ii) That resident is present in that other Contracting State for a period or periods exceeding an aggregate of 183 days in the calendar year concerned, in which case that other Contracting State may only levy tax on income derived from activities exercised therein.

2. The term "professional services" includes, especially, independent scientific, literary, artistic, educational or teaching activities as well as the independent activities of physicians, lawyers, engineers, architects, dentists and accountants.

Article 14. Non-independent Personal Services

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20, salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State from employment shall be taxable only in that Contracting State unless the employment is in the other Contracting State. Remuneration as is derived from such may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment in the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned Contracting State, if:

i) the recipient is present in that other Contracting State for a period or periods not exceeding an aggregate of 183 days in the calendar year concerned;

ii) the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of that other Contracting State; and

iii) the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base which the employer has in that other Contracting State.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, remuneration in respect of an employment aboard a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic by an enterprise of a Contracting State may be taxed in that Contracting State.

Article 15. Directors' Fees

Directors' fees and other similar payments derived by a resident of a Contracting State in his capacity as a member of the board of directors of a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

Article 16. Artist and Athlete

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 13 and 14, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State as an entertainer such as a theater, motion picture, radio or television artist, a musician or an athlete, from personal activities as such performed in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

2. Where income in respect of personal activities performed by an entertainer or an athlete a capacity as such accrues not to the entertainer or athlete but to another person, that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 13 and 14, be taxed in the Contracting State in which that entertainer or athlete performs activities.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, income derived by an entertainer or athlete who is a resident of a Contracting State from activities performed pursuant to cultural exchange programs agreed upon by the governments of the Contracting States shall be exempt from tax in the other Contracting State.

Article 17. Pensions

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 18, pensions and other similar remuneration paid to a resident of a Contracting State in consideration of past employment shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, pensions and other payments paid by the government of a Contracting State or a local authority thereof in accordance with the social security system prescribed by the law shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

Article 18. Government Employees

1. (A) Remuneration, other than pensions, paid by the government of a Contracting State or a local authority thereof to a natural person in respect of services rendered to the government of that Contracting State of a local authority thereof shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

(B) Such remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if services are rendered in that other Contracting State and the natural person is a resident of that other Contracting State who:

i) is a national of that other Contracting State; or

ii) did not become a resident of that other Contracting State solely for the purpose of rendering the services.

2. (A) Any pension paid by, or out of funds to which contributions are made by, the government of a Contracting State or a local authority thereof to a natural person for services rendered to the government of that Contracting State or a local authority thereof shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

(B) Such pension shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the natural person rendering the services is a resident of, and a national of, that other Contracting State.

3. The provisions of Articles 14, 15, 16 and 17 shall apply to remuneration and pensions in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by the government of a Contracting State or a local authority thereof.

Article 19. Teachers and Researchers

Any natural person who is, or immediately before visiting a Contracting State was, a resident of the other Contracting State and is present in the first-mentioned Contracting State solely for the purpose of teaching, giving lectures or conducting research at a university, college, school or other accredited educational institution in the first-mentioned Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned Contracting State for a period not exceeding 3 years from the date of his arrival in the first-mentioned Contracting State, in respect of remuneration for such teaching, lectures or research.

Article 20. Students and Trainees

Payments received for the purpose of maintenance, education or training by a student, business apprentice or trainee who is present in a Contracting State solely for the purpose of education or training and who is, or immediately before being so present was, a resident of the other Contracting State, shall be exempt from tax of the first-mentioned Contracting State.

Article 21. Other Income

1. Any income of a resident of a Contracting State not dealt with in the foregoing articles of this agreement and arising in the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. Any income of a resident of a Contracting State not dealt with in the foregoing articles of this agreement and other than income referred to in paragraph 1, shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to income other than income from immovable property as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6, if the recipient of such income who is a resident of a Contracting State conducted business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 13 shall apply as the case may be.

Article 22. Methods of Eliminating Double Taxation

Double taxation in the Contracting State shall be eliminated as follows:

1. In the PRC:

i) Where a resident of the PRC derives income from France, the amount of French tax payable in accordance with provisions of this agreement shall be allowed as a credit against the Chinese tax imposed on that resident. The amount of credit, however, shall not exceed the amount of the Chinese tax computed as appropriate to that income in accordance with the taxation laws and regulations of the PRC.

ii) Where the income derived from France is dividend paid by a company which is a resident of France to a company which is a resident of the PRC and which owns not less than 10 percent of the shares of the company paying the dividend, the credit shall take into account the French tax payable by the company paying the dividend in respect of its income.

2. In the Republic of France:

i) Income other than those referred to in sub-paragraph ii) below shall be exempt from French tax mentioned in sub-paragraph ii) of paragraph 3, Article 2, if taxed in the PRC in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

ii) Income derived from the PRC as referred to in Articles 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16 may be taxed at the full amount in France in accordance with the provisions of these articles. The amount of Chinese tax payable in respect of that income shall be allowed as a credit against the French tax imposed on that resident. The amount of credit, however, should not exceed the amount of French tax collected on that income.

iii) In accordance with sub-paragraph ii), the amount of Chinese tax payable in respect of income referred to in Articles 9, 10 and 11 shall be:

a) 10 percent in the case of the total amount of dividends paid by a joint venture in the PRC and 20 percent in the case of other dividends;

b) 20 percent in the case of the total amount of interest; and

c) 20 percent in the case of the total amount of royalties.

iv) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-paragraphs i) and ii), income taxable in France in accordance with the provisions of this agreement may be computed in the full amount in accordance with tax rates stipulated in the laws of France.

Article 23. Non-differential Treatment

1. Nationals of a Contracting State shall not be subjected in the other Contracting State to any taxation or any obligations connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected obligations to which nationals of that other Contracting State in the same circumstances are or may be subjected. The provisions of this paragraph shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1, also apply to persons who are not residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

2. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less favorably levied in that other Constracting State than the taxation levied on enterprises of that other Contracting State carrying on the same activities. Nothing contained in this provision shall be construed as obliging a Contracting State to grant to residents of the other Contracting State any personal allowances, reliefs and reduction for tax purposes which are available to residents of the first-mentioned Contracting State on the grounds of civil status of family burdens.

3. Except where the provisions of Article 8, paragraph 7 of Article 10 or paragraph 6 of Article 11 apply, interest, royalties and other disbursements paid by an enterprise of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable profits of such enterprise, be deductible under the same conditions if they had been paid to a resident of the first-mentioned Contracting State.

4. Part or all of the capital of enterprises of a Contracting State, which is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by one or more residents of the other Contracting State, shall not be subjected in the first-mentioned Contracting State to any taxation or any obligations connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected obligations to which other similar enterprises of the first-mentioned Contracting State are or may be subjected.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2, the provisions of this article apply to all kinds of taxes.

Article 24. Consultative Procedures

1. Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, the person may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic laws of those Contracting States, present a case to the competent authority of the Contracting State of which the person is a resident or, if the case comes under paragraph 1 of Article 23, to that of the Contracting State of which the person is a national. The case must be presented within 3 years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

2. The competent authority shall endeavor, if the objection appears to it to be justified and if it is not itself able to arrive at a satisfactory solution, to resolve the case by mutual agreement with the competent authority of the other Contracting States, to avoid taxation which is not in accordance with the provisions of this agreement. Any agreement reached shall be implemented notwithstanding time limits in the domestic laws of the Contracting States.

3. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavor to resolve by mutual agreement any difficulties arising as to the application of this agreement. They may also consult together for the elimination of double taxation in cases not provided for in this agreement.

4. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may communicate with each other directly for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of paragraphs 2 and 3. When it seems advisable for the purpose of reaching agreement, the competent authorities may meet together for an oral exchange of opinions.

Article 25. Exchange of Information

1. Competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this agreement, or of the domestic laws of the Contracting States concerning taxes covered by this agreement (insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the provisions of this agreement), particularly for the prevention of tax evasion. The exchange of information is not restricted by Article 1. Any information so exchanged shall be treated as secret and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities involved in the investigation, settlement and collection of taxes will in the scope of this agreement, including related courts of adjudication and appeal. The above-mentioned persons or authorities shall use such information solely for the above-mentioned purposes, but may quote relevant information in proceedings and rulings in open courts.

2. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 1 be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligation:

i) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and the administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;

ii) to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting State; or

iii) to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information, the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy.

Article 26. Diplomats

Nothing in this agreement shall affect the tax privileges of diplomatic agents or consular officers under the general rules of international law or under the provisions of special agreements.

Article 27. Territorial Scope

i) This agreement is applicable in the PRC to all PRC territories on which Chinese tax laws are effectively enforced, including its territorial waters and areas beyond its territorial waters which, according to international law, the PRC has sovereign rights to explore and exploit the resources in the sea bottom, sea bed and waters above the sea bottom.

ii) in the Republic of France, to all provinces or territories of the Republic of France on which French tax laws are effectively enforced, including its territorial waters and areas beyond its territorial waters which, according to international law, the Republic of France has sovereign rights to explore and exploit the resources in the sea bottom, sea bed and waters above the sea bottom.

Article 28. Entry Into Force

The Contracting States shall notify each other in writing through diplomatic channels after internal legal procedures necessary for the entry into force of this agreement have been completed. This agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which the last party dispatched the note. This agreement shall have effect as respects income derived during the fiscal years bgginning on or after the first day of January in the calendar year following the year in which this agreement enters into force.

Article 29. Termination

This agreement shall continue in effect indefinitely but either of the Contracting States may, before the first day of July in any calendar year after the expiration of a period of 5 years from the date of its entry into force, notify the other Contracting State through the diplomatic channels with a notice of termination in writing. In such event this agreement shall cease to have effect as respects income derived during the fiscal years beginning on or after the first day of January in the next calendar year following that in which the notice of termination is given.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, have signed this agreement.

Done in Paris on 30 May 1984, in duplicate in the Chinese and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the PRC:

Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council

For the Government of the Republic of France:

Pierre Mauroy, Premier

Protocol

At the signing of the agreement between the Government of the PRC and the Government of the Republic of France on Avoiding Double Taxation and Preventing Tax Evasion, the undersigned have agreed upon the following provisions which form an integral part of the agreement.

1. With respect to paragraph 3, Article 5, of the agreement, supervision and management provided by an enterprise engaged in the sale of industrial and commercial equipment or instruments for the purpose of fitting or installing the said equipment or instruments shall be regarded as connected to the sale and shall not constitute a permanent establishment of the enterprise if supervision and management fees do not exceed 5 percent of the total amount of sales.

2. With respect to paragraph 3, Article 10, of the agreement, only 60 percent of the total amount of royalties paid for the use, or right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment shall be taxable.

3. No provision in the agreement shall affect the provisions of the Agreement and Exchange of Notes on Maritime Transport signed between the Government of the PRC and the Government of the Republic of France on 28 September 1975 and the provisions of the Agreement on the Mutual Exemption of Taxation on Air Transport Enterprises signed on 23 January 1979.

Done in Paris on the thirtieth day of May, 1984, in duplicate in the Chinese and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the PRC:

Zhao Ziyang
Premier of the State Council

For the Government of the Republic of France:

Pierre Mauroy
Premier

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CSO: 4005/171

CIRCULAR OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND TRADE ON THE ISSUANCE OF EXPORT PERMITS BY ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL (18 MARCH 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 13, 20 May 85 pp 402-412

(Wai Jingmao Guan Chu [1120 4842 6319 4619 0427] (1985) No 107)

[Text] To adopt to the situation of reform of the foreign trade system, our ministry has, in keeping with the principles of arousing the enthusiasm of all quarters to ensure the vitality of foreign trade and of taking concerted action in external dealings and exercising macroeconomic control so that foreign trade can develop soundly and vigorously, decided to amend the list of merchandise for which export permits are required effective 15 April 1985. The approval and issuance of permits shall be exercised at two levels. The following circular is hereby issued concerning related matters:

1. It has been determined that the list of 129 types of merchandise for which export permits are now required shall be revised to 127 types. Following revision, in keeping with the principle of administration by separate levels under unified policy and planning, 15 types of merchandise shall have their export permits approved and issued by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; 40 types shall have their export permits approved and issued by commissioner's offices of the ministry at principal ports; and 72 types (listed below) shall have their export permits approved and issued by authorized departments (committees and bureaus) of foreign economic relations and trade in provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government (including cities approved by the State Council for individually-listed strategies and for the exercise of provincial-level authority in the administration of economic matters, same below).

2. Method of approving and issuing export permits:

i) Trade associations shall gradually be established to handle merchandise for which export licensing has been announced. (Before the establishment of associations, relevant corporations specializing in foreign trade shall continue the task of coordination. Merchandise coordination groups shall be set up and every effort made to enlist the participation of companies in the export business). As administrative assistants, the associations shall carry out market, client and price coordination of export merchandise within their respective trades.

ii) For commodities for which export permits are issued by commissioner's offices of the ministry at principal ports and by authorized departments (committees and bureaus) of foreign economic relations and trade, permits shall be approved and issued by the issuing units in accordance with export plans (both command and guidance) handed down by the ministry if they involve quantitative control. Above-quota export of merchandise subject to command planning must be reported to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade for approval before permits can be issued. Items not included in either command or guidance planning shall be approved in accordance with plans formulated by the departments (committees and bureaus) of foreign economic relations and trade of provinces, autonomous regions and those municipalities directly under the central government. Permits for any of the 16 [sic] types of export commodities (list attached) subject to unified handling by specialized corporations shall be approved and issued in accordance with contracts of foreign transactions signed or approved by these corporations.

iii) For merchandise other than those subject to export licensing, foreign trade companies shall not be obliged to apply for export permits if the merchandise falls within their approved scope of business. However, export permits shall be required if the export is outside the scope of business and if the export is carried out by units not in the foreign trade business. Export permits for merchandise coordinated by corporations specializing in foreign trade shall have to be applied for from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; permits for other merchandise are obtainable from the departments (committees and bureaus) of foreign trade of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities that are directly under the central government. All ministries at the central level and their directly-administered enterprises shall apply for export permits from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

iv) Companies and enterprises without a specific scope of business or catalog of products and not charged by the state with the task of collecting export remittance shall be obliged to apply for export permits item by item should they decide to export their products, such export being deemed to be outside the scope of their business.

v) Export agents: In the case of foreign trade companies commissioned to export merchandise within their scope of business but for which permits are required if exported by other units, the foreign trade company commissioned shall be obliged to apply for export permits from foreign trade management departments in accordance with regulations.

vi) Export from the special economic zones and from the Hainan Administrative Region in Guangdong Province: Foreign trade enterprises in these areas shall be required to apply for export permits in accordance with regulations for the export of locally produced products within their scope of business if these products are subject to general export licensing or under unified state handling for which licensing has not yet been announced. For other products covered by their scope of business, no permits shall be required. The special economic zones and the Hainan Administration Region shall be

required to obtain permits for the export of products not produced locally (including exports undertaken jointly with other places or on a commission basis).

vii) For merchandise requiring export permits (including that issued by the ministry and by commissioner's offices) exported in small-volume frontier trade, export permits are obtainable directly from departments (committees) of foreign relations and trade in the province or autonomous region, and the words "small-volume frontier trade" must be clearly indicated in the "mode of trade" column on the permit.

viii) Permits are exempt for the export of samples within the scope of business of foreign trade companies. For the export of samples and exhibits outside their scope of business or by units not engaged in foreign trade, central government departments shall apply for permits from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and local units from the departments (committees and bureaus) of foreign economic relations and trade of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government.

3. The permit-granting jurisdiction of commissioner's offices and the departments (committees and bureaus) of foreign economic relations and trade of localities and the filing of forms:

i) For the permit-granting jurisdiction of the departments (committees and bureaus) of foreign economic relations and trade of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, (see list attached). Permits can only be issued by the principal producing provinces for the following merchandise:

For frozen suckling pigs, by the departments (committees) of foreign economic relations and trade of Hunan, Guangdong and Zhejiang provinces;

For fresh water crabs, by the departments (committees) of foreign economic relations and trade of Jiangsu, Hubei and Anhui provinces;

For Jinhua ham, by the Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Zhejiang Province;

For raw lacquer, by the Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Hubei Province;

For reed curtains, by the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Tianjin Municipality and the Foreign Trade Bureau of Shandong Province;

For reed, by the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Tianjin Municipality, the Foreign Trade Bureau of Shandong Province and the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Heilongjiang Province;

For cloisonne, by the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Beijing Municipality;

For peppermint essence and oil, by the commissioner's office of the ministry at Shanghai; and

For caustic soda and pure soda, by the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Tianjin Municipality and the Foreign Trade Bureau of Liaoning Province.

ii) Localities must rigorously adhere to the principle of administration by separate levels in issuing export permits. The foreign trade administrative departments and commissioner's offices of various localities must not overstep their jurisdiction and scope in issuing permits, and should not accept applications that are not within the jurisdiction of the local department (committee or bureau) of foreign economic relations and trade and commissioner's office. They should contact the foreign trade administrative bureau of the ministry in case of problems.

iii) With the exception of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the departments (committees and bureaus) of foreign economic relations and trade of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, and the commissioner's offices of the ministry at principal ports, which are in a position to issue permits in accordance with regulations, no other unit has the authority to issue export permits.

iv) The departments (committees and bureaus) of foreign economic relations and trade of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, and the commissioner's offices must report monthly to the ministry on the issuance of export permits.

Attachments: 1. Lists of export permits issued by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the commissioner's offices and the departments (committees and bureaus) of foreign economic relations and trade of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government.

2. List of merchandise handled uniformly by specialized corporations.

Attachment 1

List of Merchandise for Which Export Permits Are Issued and Approved by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade

Serial No	Item	Note
1	Corn	Refers to whole-kernel corn
2	Canned mushrooms	
3.	Mushrooms in salt water	In barrels
4	Cotton yarn	These four items of textiles are only intended for Hong Kong, Macao and Japan. Prints and yarn-dyed fabrics are not included
5	Cotton grey	
6	Cotton dacron grey	
7	Cotton dacron yarn	
8	Cotton	Includes various types of cotton, substandard cotton and cotton waste
9	Rabbit fur	
10	Woolen	Includes cashmere and flannelette
11	Crude oil	
12	Finished oils	Includes gasoline for aircraft and automobiles, various types of solvent gasoline, kerosene for use in aviation and lighting, light diesel oil, diesel oil for general use, heavy diesel oil, lubricating oil, basic lubricating oil, liquid paraffin, naphtha, residue, heavy oil and liquid hydrocarbon.
13	Tungsten and tungsten products	Tungsten products refer to ammonium tungstate, tungstic trioxide, tungsten powder, tungsten carbide powder, and tungsten carbide powder for casting
14	Coal	Includes raw coal, screened coal, dressed coal, lump coal, low quality coal (including medium quality coal and peat), mixed coal, fine coal, gangue, humic acid raw materials, and shaped coal (including coal balls and honeycomb briquets)

Serial No	Item	Note
15	Internal combustion engines and related units for agricultural use	Includes diesel engines, gasoline engines, kerosene engines and methane engines Related units refer to power-generating machines, water pumps and gear boxes powdered by diesel engine

List of Export Permits Issued by Commissioner's Offices of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade at Principal Ports

Serial No	Item	Note
1	Common eel fry	
2	Peppermint essence, oil	
3	Star jelly	
4	Musk	
5	Antler	Includes antlers of sika deer, and deer, and white-lipped deer
6	Ginseng	Includes crude ginseng, crude ginseng cubes, fine roots of crude ginseng, pillar ginseng, clarified ginseng, sun-dried ginseng, clarified ginseng cubes, fine roots of clarified ginseng, and decoction ginseng
7	Chinese caterpillar fungus roots	Properly named cordyceps sinensis
8	Danggui, Chinese angelica roots	Includes its different varieties
9	Membranous milk vetch -	Includes its different varieties
10	Fruits of Chinese wolfberry	Includes its different varieties
11	Eucommia ulmoides	
12	Coptis	Includes coptis and western coptis
13	Fritillary bulb	Includes its different varieties
14	Rahmannia	
15	Dioscorea opposita	
16	Poris cocos	Includes whole, sliced, and in lumps

Serial No	Item	Note
17	Ligusticum wallichii	
18	Momordica grosvenori	
19	Panax	Pseudo-ginseng
20	Chrysanthemum	Includes its different varieties
21	Licorice root and its products	Its products refer to extract, powder, essence and acid
22	Codonopsis pilosula	
23	Pinellia ternata	
24	Rhubarb	
25	Paeonia lactiflora	
26	Ophiopogon japonicus	
27	Honey suckle	
28	Niu-xi [3662 1119]	Also called Huai-niu-xi [2037 3662 1119]
29	Yuan-hu [0337 5170]	
30	Paeonia suffruticosa	
31	Magnolia officinalis	
32	Forsythia suspensa	
33	Colocasis esculenta	
34	Gastrodia elata	
35	Bezoar	
36	Platycodon grandiflorum	
37	Atractylodes macrocephala	
38	Royal jelly	A product categorized as raw material. Prepared medicine not included
39	Insulin	
40	A/C motors and A/C generators	Includes single-phase and triple-phase

List of Export Permits Issued by Departments (Committees and Bureaus) of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade in Provinces, Autonomous Regions and Municipalities Directly Under the Central Government

Serial No	Item	Note
1	Rice	Rice belongs to commodities handled uniformly by corporations, and permits are issued upon evidence of contracts signed or verified by the corporation concerned. It includes glutinous rice, short-grain rice and long-grain rice. It also includes husked rice, broken rice and unhusked rice.
2	Soybeans	Soybeans belong to commodities handled uniformly by corporations, and permits are issued upon evidence of contracts signed or verified by the corporation concerned.
3	Edible sugar	Including white granulated sugar and powdered sugar
4	Tung oil	
5	Peanuts	Peanuts belong to commodities handled uniformly by corporations, and permits are issued upon evidence of contracts signed or verified by the corporation concerned. It includes unprocessed peanuts, both shelled and unshelled
6	Sesame	Excluding cooked and preserved products
7	Water chestnuts in plain water	
8	Frozen pork	Frozen pork belongs to commodities handled uniformly by corporations, and permits are issued upon evidence of contracts signed or verified by the corporation concerned. Export to Hong Kong is subject to quota
9	Frozen suckling pigs	Export to Hong Kong is subject to quota

Serial No	Item	Note
10	Garlic	Refers to garlic bulbs and includes baked garlic
11	Dried wei-cai [5633 5475]	
12	Fresh-water crab	Export to Hong Kong is subject to quota
13	Jinhua ham	Export to Hong Kong is subject to quota
14	Arab robes and pants	
15	Logs	
16	Lumber	
17	Red dates	
18	Raw lacquer	
19	Cured tobacco	Cured tobacco belongs to commodities handled uniformly by corporations and permits are issued upon evidence of contracts signed or verified by the corporation concerned
20	Resin	
21	Carpets	Includes rugs, tapestries and velvet carpets, both hand- and machine-made, excluding straw rugs and tapestries and silk carpets. Does not apply to exports to the United States
22	Plywood	
23	Plate glass	
24	Pearls	Includes fresh-water pearls, sea-water pearls, strands of pearls and pearl necklaces
25	Reed curtains	
26	Reed	

Serial No	Item	Note
27	Cloisonne	Includes cloisonne jewelry, knick-knacks, ornaments and articles of practical use
28	Stationery	Includes writing brushes, ink-sticks, rice paper and ink-stones
29	Drawnwork	Drawnwork belongs to commodities handled uniformly by corporations, and permits are issued upon evidence of contracts signed or verified by the corporation concerned. It includes hand-embroidered articles made of cotton linen, cotton and linen blended fabrics, organdy and cotton polyester, such as table cloths, quilt slips, pillow cases, bed spreads, handkerchiefs (cotton gauze, bamboo silk and French silk), face towels (hand towels), place mats, aprons, cushions, woolen yarn embroideries and curtains. It also includes hand-crocheted articles such as laces, ruffling edgings and beadings, crocheted blouses and dresses. The above, except for crocheted blouses and dresses, does not include articles using silk material.
30	Silk garments	Refers to embroidered garments, embroidered piecegoods, silk garments and silk cotton-padded coats using pure silk, artificial silk and other mixed fabrics as raw materials, but excludes articles made from fabrics mixed with silk
31	Silk	Silk belongs to commodities handled uniformly by corporations, and permits are issued upon evidence of contracts signed or verified by the corporation concerned. It includes both mulberry and tussah cocoons, raw silk, processed silk yarn, doupian silk, spun silk, sash silk, waste silk balls and threads, discolored waste silk, waste silk, and mixed fabrics made from cocoon and the above-mentioned raw materials

Serial No	Item	Note
32	Billets	
33	Pig iron	
34	Steel products	Includes rolled steel products, wire and wire rope
35	Copper and copper products	Includes brass, bronze and red copper. Copper products include various types of copper products, copper threads, copper wire and bare copper wire
36	Aluminum and aluminum products	Includes various types of aluminum products, aluminum wire, bare aluminum wire and steel-scored aluminum
37	Lead and lead products	
38	Zinc	
39	Cement	
40	Manganese	Refers to manganese ingots
41	Mercury	
42	Cobalt	
43	Bismuth	Refers to bismuth ingots
44	Selenium	
45	Molybdenum	Includes molybdenum concentrates and ammonium molybdenum
46	Ferrous sulfide	Refers to raw ore and ferrous sulfide concentrates
47	Coke	Includes whole coke, broken coke and coke powder but excludes petroleum coke
48	Iron nails and iron wires	Iron nails refer to component nails over one inch in length not including one inch or less in length)
49	Chromium ore	

Serial No	Item	Note
50	Antimony	Includes antimony trisulfide concentrates, antimony oxide and antimony ingots (refined antimony, metallic antimony, antimony lumps and antimony concentrates)
51	Tin	
52	Iron alloy	Includes ferromanganese, metallic manganese and electrolytic manganese; chrome iron (carbon chrome, medium- and low-carbon chrome, micro-carbon chrome, vacuum chrome and chromium nitride); ferrosilicon (silicon-chromium alloy, silicon-manganese alloy and silicon-calcium alloy) and ferromolybdenum
53	Paraffin wax	
54	Natural rubber	
55	Soda	
56	Caustic soda	Excluding sodium hydroxide reagent
57	Calcium carbide	
58	Ethylene resin	
59	Polypropylene	Excluding random polypropylene
60	Phosphorus	Refers to the raw ore and phosphorus concentrates
61	Phosphate	Refers to common phosphate, calcium-manganese and heavy calcium
62	Sulphur	
63	Anhydride	
64	Acetone	

Serial No	Item	Note
65	Mirabilite	Also called anhydrous sodium sulfate
66	Cystine	
67	Vitamin C	
68	Tetracycline	
69	Graphite electrode	Includes graphite electrode lumps and powder but excludes graphite flakes and irregular graphite
70	Hand tools	Includes 1) Various types of pliers (bench pliers and table pliers), hammers, spanners, files, saw blades, saw stands and screw drivers 2) Measuring tools (refers to tape measures, straight rulers, protractors, folding pocket rulers, and inside and outside calipers) 3) Hand tools for masons, carpenters tilers, plumbers (refers to pipe clippers, cutters and reamers), and electric welders, 4) Other hand tools: Pi-chong [4122 0394], glass cutters, tinsmith snippers, steel brushes and various types of clippers
71	Fire extinguisher	Refers to small fire extinguishers with ornamental exteriors made from easily breakable material such as porcelain or glass, containing fire extinguishing chemicals.
72	Demolition equipment for civilian use	Permits for demolition equipment for civilian use are issued upon evidence of contracts signed by the Beifang Industrial Company. It includes various types of explosives, detonators, fuses, lead-ins, non-electric lead-in systems, detonating agents and demolition agents

Attachment 2

List of Merchandise Handled Uniformly by Specialized Corporations

Rice
soybeans
peanuts
frozen pork
cotton
cotton yarn
cotton grey
cotton dacron yarn
cotton dacron grey
drawnwork
cured tobacco
tea leaves
silk
crude oil
manufactured oils
coal

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EMERGENCY CIRCULAR OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND TRADE ON THE CONTROL OF EXPORT PERMITS FOR COMMODITIES UNDER THE QUOTA SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATTLE, PIGS AND EGGS, DIRECTED TOWARD HONG KONG AND MACAO (30 MARCH 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 13, 20 May 86 p 413

(Waijingmaoguanchuzi [1120 4842 6319 4619 0427 1316] (1985) No 134)

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade has always implemented a quota system to control the export of fresh, live and frozen commodities to Hong Kong and Macao and has exported them in a balanced way. During recent years, however, some localities and units did not export fresh, live and frozen commodities in accordance with the quota system and bought them over at high prices and exported them haphazardly. They compete with each other by reducing prices and thus gave rise to confusion in Hong Kong and Macao markets and a fall in prices and a reduction of the foreign exchange income of the state.

To overcome the confusion and do a good job supplying commodities to Hong Kong and Macao, in addition to the announced control over the export permits for frozen suckling pigs, frozen pork, Jinhua ham and crabs, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade has now decided that beginning from 10 April, the control of export permits will also be exercised over live pigs and cattle and fresh eggs (hen's eggs and duck's eggs) that are directly exported to Hong Kong and Macao.

[Remaining parts of circular omitted]

/8309
CSO: 4005/171 END

JPRS-CPS-86-040

16 MAY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 14, 30 MAY 1985

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 14, 30 MAY 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 14, 30 May 1985

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TRIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE DEPRECIATION OF FIXED ASSETS OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES (26 APRIL 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 14, 30 May 85 pp 419-443

[Excerpt] Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1. These regulations are specifically set down to strengthen management over the fixed assets of state-owned enterprises, raise their utilization efficiency, correctly compute their depreciation, bring about the rational use of depreciation funds, promote equipment renewal and technical transformation, and raise economic results.

Article 2. Depreciation of the fixed assets of state-owned enterprises is compensation for the wear-and-tear on fixed assets. The method of compensation is either by drawing off depreciation funds in accordance with the original value of the fixed assets and stipulated depreciation rates, or by drawing off renewal and transformation funds in accordance with output and stipulated standards.

Article 3. All state-owned enterprises which practice independent economic accounting, including industrial enterprises, agricultural enterprises, communications and transport enterprises, construction enterprises, commercial, foreign trade and materials supply and sales enterprises, financial, investment and insurance enterprises, urban public utility enterprises, cultural and education enterprises and other state-owned enterprises must, in accordance with the stipulations of these regulations, correctly calculate and draw off depreciation funds, and put the funds to rational use. They must also establish management responsibility systems for fixed assets and depreciation funds.

Article 4. The depreciation funds (including renewal and transformation funds) should be earmarked solely for this purpose in accordance with regulations.

Chapter II. The Scope of Depreciation Recovery

Article 5. There should be depreciation recovery for the following fixed assets:

(1) Housing and buildings.

(2) In-use machinery and equipment, meters and instruments and transport vehicles.

(3) Equipment used seasonally and equipment which is not in use due to overhauls.

(4) Economic forests of agricultural enterprises.

Article 6. Depreciation recovery will not be permitted for the following fixed assets:

(1) Land.

(2) Fixed assets for which total renewal is achieved by partial overhauls in rotation.

(3) Unused and unnecessary equipment.

Article 7. When full depreciation has been recovered on the books for any fixed assets, no further depreciation recovery will be permitted in respect of those fixed assets. If prior to the promulgation of these regulations, full depreciation has been recovered for certain fixed assets, but the equipment is still technically sound and no advanced equipment is available to replace it, the equipment can continue to be used, and depreciation recovered, up to 1990. After 1990, it will no longer be permitted to recover depreciation on this equipment.

Article 8. If a workshop has ceased work for a month or longer, or if an enterprise has basically ceased production, it will not be permitted to recover depreciation for its equipment. If production tasks are insufficient, and an enterprise has partly shut down production, half depreciation can be recovered in respect of its assets unless there are other stipulations by the state.

Article 9. As to backward equipment which, due to social and technical progress, must be replaced with advanced equipment, and high energy-consumption equipment which, in accordance with state stipulations, is to be phased out, the enterprise can report such equipment to the relevant departments for inspection and approval for scrapping. If full depreciation has not been recovered, it will be permitted to recover supplementary depreciation. As to fixed assets which an enterprise has requested permission to scrap, but the condition of which has resulted from poor management by the enterprise and other such reasons, if depreciation has not been fully recovered, it will not be permitted to recover supplementary depreciation.

Article 10. As to pit shafts, tunnel engineering and associated surface and underground equipment in mining enterprises, and railways, roads and temporary equipment in felling areas in timber enterprises, renewal and transformation funds shall be recovered on the basis of output volume, and calculation and recovery standards stipulated by the state.

Chapter III. The Basis and Methods of Calculating and Recovering Depreciation

Article 11. The basis for calculating depreciation is the original value of fixed assets.

For fixed assets which are constructed using basic construction allocations or basic construction credit, the fixed assets' price as set down in the specifications form when the constructing unit hands over the assets for use will be taken as the original value.

When special allocations, or special funds or credit are used to purchase fixed assets, the actual purchase costs will be taken as the original value.

When assets are obtained on compensated transfer, the transfer price or the price which has been agreed upon by the two sides, added together with packing costs, transport and miscellaneous costs, will be taken as the original value.

When assets are obtained on uncompensated transfer, the book value of the assets in the transferring unit, less the original installation costs, but with the installation costs of the receiving unit added, will be taken as the original value.

Article 12. The methods of calculating and recovering depreciation will be the method of adopting a fixed average number of years for depreciation (that is, straight-line depreciation, same below) and the work-total method.

Article 13. Depreciation for the specialized equipment listed below will be calculated and recovered by the work-total method:

1) Motor vehicles employed by communications and transport enterprises and other enterprises' vehicle fleets for passengers and cargo will have depreciation calculated and recovered on the basis of the unit mileage depreciation figure and the actual mileage traveled.

2) Large-scale equipment will have depreciation calculated and recovered on the basis of hourly depreciation figures and the actual number of hours operated.

3) Large-scale construction machinery will have depreciation calculated and recovered on the basis of machine-shift depreciation figures and the actual number of machine-shifts operated.

Article 14. Apart from as stipulated in Article 13, the depreciation of all fixed assets will be calculated and recovered based on a method using a fixed average number of years for depreciation. That is, the depreciation will be calculated and recovered every year in accordance with the original value of the fixed assets, the stipulated number of years set for depreciation and the proportion of net remaining value.

Article 15. Depreciation should be recovered on a monthly basis and be included in monthly costs.

The production equipment of enterprises producing on a seasonal basis will have to recover the entire year's depreciation within their production season. This will have to be included in production season costs.

Chapter IV. Depreciation Rates and Unit Depreciation Figures

Article 16. The depreciation of fixed assets will be calculated and recovered on a category basis. The time limit for depreciation of the various categories of fixed assets is based on the value of the material wear and tear and natural damage to which the fixed assets are subject. In respect of equipment for which technical development is relatively swift, and large-scale, precision instruments, invisible wear and tear can also be taken into appropriate consideration.

Article 17. The depreciation rates for fixed assets and unit depreciation figures will each be stipulated by the following methods:

When depreciation is based on a fixed average number of years for the life span of the fixed assets, the depreciation rate will be stipulated according to the amount left after subtracting the net remaining value from the original value of the fixed assets, and the number of years set down for depreciation. The net remaining value of fixed assets is the figure which remains after subtracting cleaning charges from the remaining value.

2) Depreciation figures based on work-totals (mileage traveled, working-hours or machine-shifts) for specialized equipment will be calculated based on the amount remaining after net remaining value is subtracted from the original value, and the total amount of work (total mileage traveled, total number of working-hours or total number of machine-shifts) is stipulated.

Article 18. When the net remaining value of fixed assets in any category falls to 3 to 5 percent of the original value, this will be confirmed by the enterprises' responsible department and reported to the financial department at the same level for the record.

Chapter V. The Use of Depreciation Funds

Article 19. Depreciation funds are the main source of renewal and transformation funds. Uses include:

1) Renewal of machinery and equipment, and rebuilding of houses and buildings.

2) Carrying out technical transformation of existing fixed assets to raise product quality, increase the types of product or reduce energy and materials consumption.

3) Trial-producing new products.

4) Measures to comprehensively utilize and handle the "three wastes."

5) Labor safety measures.

6) Occasional purchase of fixed assets.

Article 20. Depreciation funds retained by an enterprise can be planned and arranged together with the enterprises' after-tax retained development funds, and be used in renewal and technical transformation of the enterprises' fixed assets or in technical progress measures. While overhauling fixed assets, enterprises should combine this with technical transformation and, while guaranteeing the normal carrying out of overhauls, can use depreciation funds together with overhaul funds.

Article 21. New construction, expansion projects and other capital construction work must not be funded with depreciation funds.

Chapter VI. Management and Supervision of Depreciation Funds

Article 22. Enterprises and their responsible departments should both draw up medium- and long-term plans and annual plans for the renewal or technical transformation of fixed assets. Major projects planned by enterprises for renewal and technical transformation should, in accordance with stipulated examination and approval procedures, be reported to the relevant upper-level leading organs for approval.

Article 23. Enterprises must use depreciation funds in accordance with the principles of only using funds they have already recovered and only using as much as has been recovered. They must also guarantee that these funds are really used in renewal, technical transformation and technical progress. Before any renewal or technical transformation projects are carried out, there must be an analysis of economic benefits, and a strict responsibility system must be established.

Article 24. Departments which administer enterprises have the responsibility of carrying out inspection and supervision of the use of depreciation funds, the renewal and transformation plans and economic benefits in respect of the fixed assets of enterprises under their jurisdiction.

Article 25. Financial departments, tax departments, and banks at which the enterprises have accounts should inspect and supervise depreciation fund recovery and use, and the implementation of renewal and transformation plans for enterprises in the regions they administer.

Article 26. Enterprises must accept inspection and supervision, correctly give an account of their situations and provide required materials.

Article 27. Enterprises violating these regulations and carrying out any of the actions detailed below should be handled in accordance with the relevant stipulations of the tax or financial systems:

1) Arbitrarily change the number of years fixed for depreciation as uniformly set down by the state in any of the fixed asset categories, and recover more or less in depreciation funds.

2) Expand voluntarily the scope of depreciation funds' use, or misappropriate depreciation funds.

3) Blindly purchase fixed assets, resulting in serious losses and waste.

Article 28. Whenever an enterprise commits any of the violations noted in Article 27 of these Regulations, financial organs may also, through the enterprise's responsible department, deal out any of the following administrative penalties directly responsible persons:

1) a warning.

2) a fine totaling not more than the amount which was over-recovered or under-recovered.

The above administrative penalties can be imposed separately or jointly.

Article 29. If an enterprise or individual objects to the administrative penalty prescribed by the financial department they may, within 15 days of the penalty notice, make a direct application to the next-higher level financial organ to reconsider the decision. When the next-higher level financial organ receives the application, it should reexamine the case within a month and make a decision. If no application for reexamination is made within the prescribed period, the penalty will be implemented in accordance with the decision of the financial department.

Article 30. When violations of these regulations constitute a crime, the financial departments will turn the case over to the judicial departments and criminal liability will be investigated and affixed.

Article 31. The state will protect those who expose or report offenses and, in accordance with the situation, will commend or reward them.

Chapter VII. Supplementary Provisions

Article 32. The recovery and use of funds for overhauling fixed assets will continue to be done in accordance with relevant current state regulations. There is no need to recover more or less overhaul funds as a result of changes in the methods of calculating and recovering depreciation.

Article 33. Collective enterprises, in determining the depreciation rates for their fixed assets, can use the rates as stipulated in these Regulations for reference.

Article 34. If, during implementation, there is a need to revise the "Table of Number of Years Over Which Depreciation Is To Be Recovered for Various Categories of Fixed Assets in State-owned Enterprises" which is appended to these Regulations, the Ministry of Finance is empowered to make appropriate adjustments. In accordance with the needs of technical progress, a few specific enterprises will need to recover depreciation funds over shorter periods than those stipulated. Such situations will be approved by the Ministry of Finance.

Article 35. The Ministry of Finance is empowered to interpret these Regulations, and the detailed rules and regulations of implementation will be set down by the Ministry of Finance.

Article 36. These Regulations will come into effect on the date of their promulgation.

[Appended table (pp 424-443) omitted]

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CSO: 4005/172

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON THE APPROVAL AND CIRCULATION OF A REPORT BY THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS ON THE PRICE AND SHIPMENT OF TIMBER IN SOUTHERN COLLECTIVE FOREST AREAS AFTER THE ABOLITION OF STATE TIMBER MONOPOLY (27 APRIL 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 14, 30 May 85 p 443

(Guofa (1985) No 64)

[Text] The State Council has approved the "Report on the Price and Shipment of Timber in Southern Collective Forest Areas After the Abolition of State Timber Monopoly" by the State Planning Commission and other departments. Please implement it accordingly.

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CSO: 4005/172

REPORT BY THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION, STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, MINISTRY OF FORESTRY, STATE ADMINISTRATION OF COMMODITY PRICES, AND STATE SUPPLY BUREAU ON THE PRICE AND SHIPMENT OF TIMBER IN SOUTHERN COLLECTIVE FOREST AREAS AFTER THE ABOLITION OF STATE TIMBER MONOPOLY (SUMMARY) (27 FEBRUARY 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 14, 30 May 85 pp 443-444

[Text] In accordance with the instructions of the leading comrades of the State Council, the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Forestry invited the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Railways, the State Administration of Commodity Prices, the State Supplies Bureau and other relevant departments on 8 February this year to study some problems which need to be solved in southern collective forestry areas after the abolition of the state timber monopoly. The following is a report on the relevant situation and ideas on handling the problems:

To better implement the Central Committee's ideas on enlivening the economy in the mountainous areas and changing the situation in poor areas as quickly as possible, tasks allocated at the state planning conference convened in November last year, by upper levels to the southern collective forestry areas were reduced and the method of "linking state investment with the quantity of timber to be sold to the state" was adopted. Through repeated discussions with relevant provinces and autonomous regions, the 1985 Forestry Work Plan (Draft) was formulated. At that time it was decided through consultation to make arrangements in three respects: 1) Where the requirement to sell timber to the state was completely abolished, the state would no longer make arrangements for investment in basic forestry industry construction. Local enterprise units under the jurisdiction of the central authorities and directly supplied would continue to be directly supplied by that locality; 2) Where the amount of timber to be sold to the state is partially reduced the state's investment in basic forestry industry construction would be reduced by an appropriate portion; 3) Where the level set in the 1984 plans for sale of timber to the state is maintained, the amount of forestry industry investment will remain unchanged.

The abolition of the monopoly purchase of timber in collective forestry areas, the opening up of markets and the implementation of negotiated sales and purchases have been warmly welcomed by peasants engaged in forestry. In the implementation, there are some problems which need to be resolved. To handle problems which have appeared since forestry in the southern areas was opened up, the following ideas are suggested:

1. The amounts set down to be sold to the state in 1985 should be implemented in accordance with the plans already handed down, as this will be of benefit in arranging construction and light industry markets. If there are difficulties in selling the amounts set at ordinary prices, it is permitted to appropriately raise prices, but things must be done in accordance with the principle of "linking state investment with the quantity of timber to be sold to the state." If timber is sold to the state at normal prices, then the originally arranged forestry investment will be provided. If timber is sold to the state at a higher price, then the forestry investment will be appropriately reduced, and the funds can be expended on subsidies for the newsprint required by central newspapers and magazines.

2. After the pricing of southern timber was freed, timber prices rose, increasing the burdens on enterprises. The coal, railways, construction and military departments all want the timber for themselves. The price of newsprint produced in the south can be appropriately raised, but the price of newspapers and magazines cannot. It is possible to provide subsidies to central and provincial level newspapers and magazines. The central newspapers and magazines will be subsidized by the central financial departments, while the local ones will be subsidized by local financial departments. Small newspapers currently in vogue in general will not be subsidized. The specific methods of subsidy will be decided on and passed down by the financial departments and relevant departments together. As to the question of newsprint price, the State Administration of Commodity Prices will write a report and present it to the State Council for examination and approval.

3. We should strengthen guidance over the price of timber from the southern collective forest areas. Following the freeing of the pricing of southern timber, all areas should carry out necessary guidance in respect of timber prices. Prices cannot be allowed to rise without limit. The specific price levels will be decided on by the State Administration of Commodity prices together with relevant departments. Goods and materials departments and localities can use goods and materials to exchange for timber, on the basis of high-priced goods for high-priced timber and low-priced goods for low-priced timber. Tax management over the increased timber prices must be strengthened and financial departments must turn over some of these funds. All provinces and autonomous regions shall invest some funds in forestry industry construction.

4. There is also the problem of restricted railway transport for timber. Under the condition of not altering the state's "rational flow," if individual provinces or autonomous regions wish for special reasons to change the transport flow, railway departments must give all the support possible in resolving the problem. The railway transport departments must pay special attention to making arrangements for timber for pit props, sleepers, paper-making, pencils and matches.

If the above report is not inappropriate, it is requested that it be approved and circulated to all regions and relevant departments for implementation.

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CSO: 4005/172

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON THE APPROVAL AND CIRCULATION OF THE REPORT BY THE STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION ON STEPPING UP THE BUILDING OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT INSTITUTES FOR CADRES IN INDUSTRIAL, COMMUNICATIONS, FINANCIAL, AND TRADE SYSTEMS (29 APRIL 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 14, 30 May 85 p 445

(Guofa (1985) No 67)

[Text] The State Council has approved the State Economic Commission's "Report on Stepping up the Building of Economic Management Institutes for Cadres in Industrial, Communications, Financial, and Trade Systems" which is now circulated to you for implementation.

The development of the national economy and the in-depth implementation of economic system reform urgently requires a large number of economic management personnel who are able to open up new prospects. Both the number of existing economic management cadres and the training of the same have failed to meet current demand. It is, therefore, necessary for all localities and departments to strengthen the leadership of economic management institutes for cadres and to speed up the building of such institutes in a bid to train a large corps of socialist economic management cadres.

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CSO: 4005/172

REPORT BY THE STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION ON STEPPING UP THE BUILDING OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT INSTITUTES FOR CADRES IN INDUSTRIAL, COMMUNICATIONS, FINANCIAL, AND TRADE SYSTEMS (7 MARCH 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 14, 30 May 85 pp 445-450

[Text] All the economic management institutes for cadres in industrial, communications, financial, and trade systems throughout the nation have developed greatly since the State Council's approval in May 1983 of the "Proposal of Setting up Management Institutes for Cadres" by the Ministry of Education, the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel and the Ministry of Finance. To the end of August 1984, 63 economic management institutes have been set up with 3,000 instructors and 18,000 trainees. At present, more than 8,700 cadres are studying college-level programs at such institutes. More than 10,000 enterprise managers and factory directors have been trained and 15,000 trainees have studied in various short-term training courses. These institutes have become a major base for improving the quality of cadres, the management of enterprises and economic results.

At present, the economic management institutes for cadres are only at a rudimentary stage. There are still a great number of problems in relation to teachers, teaching materials, campuses and funds. It is necessary for the economic management institutes for cadres to fully implement the policy of "creating a large team of economic management cadres" adopted at the Third Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee to speed up the building of institutes, to actively and properly initiate educational reforms, to upgrade teaching quality and to train qualified economic management personnel. In view of the above, we suggest the following:

1. The Nature, Status and Role of the Institutes

The training of economic management cadres is an integral part of the entire national education as well as a part of economic work. Economic management institutes for cadres play a significant role in the education of cadres for they have to train enterprise managers, factory managers and economic department or bureau heads and their replacements. It is of great significance to run these institutes in a serious manner because they will help cadres achieve

the "Four Modernization," initiate the reform of the economic system, achieve the modernization of management and technology and meet the challenges of the new technological revolution.

Economic departments at all levels should strengthen their leadership of economic management institutes for cadres, try their best to create conditions and further improve the running of these institutes.

2. The Policies and Missions of the Institutes

The leaders of the central government have instructed that "education should be geared to modernization, to the world and to the future." This instruction serves as the fundamental policy of developing education and has also pointed out a new direction for the development of economic management institutes for cadres. The institutes should take Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as their guiding principles, concentrate on resolving the practical problems arising from our socialist modernization and economic construction, proceed from the special features of cadre education, improve the quality of cadres and help achieve the ultimate target and mission of the party.

The basic mission of the institutes is to let student cadres acquire the basics of Marxism, keep abreast of the party's policies on economic construction and the basic theories and methods of modern management and to train economic management personnel who are capable of leading and running modern enterprises. The institutes aim to train a large group of bold enterpreneurs who are able to implement the policies of improving the domestic economy and opening the country to the outside world. It is hoped that the following will be achieved step by step within the 7th Five-Year Plan: managers of large and medium-sized enterprises and factories and reserve cadres of party committee secretaries will generally be promoted to a post after being trained by economic management institutes for cadres (including training centers and schools of higher education).

Apart from training economic management cadres, the economic management institutes should do research and consulting work on economic and business management to solve practical problems.

3. Courses of Study and the Educational System

On the basis of requirements of our economic construction, existing institutes may open courses on business management (such as management of industrial enterprises, management of commercial enterprises), economic management (such as management of industrial economy, management of commercial economy) and political ideologies.

i) professional courses: mainly 2-year courses which aim to train enterprise managers, factory managers and reserves of provincial economic department (bureau) or office heads who are high school graduates below 40 years of age

with 5 years of working experience. They also aim to train the above-mentioned incumbent cadres who are at high school level and below the age of 40. A school of higher learning professional certificate will be awarded to those who pass the examination.

ii) major courses: there may be two types of major courses. The first type are four-year courses which aim to train outstanding young cadres who are at high school level and below the age of 35 with 5 years of working experience. The second type are two-year courses which aim to train outstanding cadres who possess a science or engineering degree or above and are below the age of 40. A school of higher learning management certificate will be awarded to those who pass the examination.

iii) refresher courses: aim to refresh incumbent leading cadres of enterprises and economic departments. At present, they also aim to train enterprise managers and factory managers to take public examination.

iv) teacher training courses: they mainly aim to train teachers of cadre schools run by key cities or provincial departments (bureaus).

All the economic management institutes for cadres should open professional and refresher courses. Leading institutes may, with the consent of the Ministry of Education, run major courses. Their enrollment target should be submitted to the Ministry of Education and the State Planning Commission for approval and be included in the enrollment plan for adult tertiary education of the current year and approved before they can admit students.

To avoid any time conflict between working and studying, institutes concerned may try full-time day release or part-time day release courses. The credit unit system may also be adopted. Certificates shall be awarded to students who have earned a certain number of credits.

4. Promote Foreign Contacts and Strengthen Domestic Cooperation

To train modern management personnel and to continuously absorb advanced and modern management knowledge and skills, leading institutes may establish contacts with their overseas counterparts and invite overseas Chinese and foreign experts through various means to give lectures or to join hands with them to run courses. Teachers may also be allowed to receive overseas training or go abroad on a tour of investigation.

Institutes should gear up to the needs of enterprises and serve them. Teachers may be sent to enterprises to run training courses and institutes may cooperate with enterprises to run training courses and scientific research projects. Enterprises should provide practice bases for the institutes, and send management experts to institutes to give lectures. Institutes may run courses with

schools of higher learning and make use of their teaching staff to train talented personnel for enterprises and train teachers for institutes. Scientific research projects may also be carried out with scientific research units.

5. Reform the Curricula, Teaching Methods and the Examination Format

Curricula and syllabuses should always be revised and courses should be designed in accordance with the latest achievements in science and management and problems arising from practice. To train senior management personnel, institutes should provide not only business management, applied economics, labor management, and business law, but also mathematics, computer science, natural sciences, international finance and international trade, all closely related to modern management.

Stress should be laid on the improvement of the students' analytical power. Effective teaching methods such as elicitation, discussion, quoting cases and giving examples and the use of audio-visual aids should be adopted. The number of practice classes should be increased. Institutes should create conditions and gradually adopt modern teaching methods.

Examination formats should be reformed and the examination system rigorously enforced. Examination formats should proceed from the special needs of the cadres, examining basic knowledge and analytic power and their ability to solve problems. Examinations should take various forms: oral, written, open-book or closed-book.

6. Reform Enrollment Work, and Closely Connect Training With Job Assignment

Candidates shall be nominated by the organs concerned or apply on their own with the consent of their organizations. All candidates shall take a public examination and those who are outstanding will be selected. All enterprises and economic departments must recommend potential members who have both ability and political integrity and who are fit for training. The institutes should carefully examine the cadres and make an overall assessment on the students' political knowledge, academic achievements and organizational ability. Institutes should also report to the recommending organs the performance of their nominees and give advice on job assignments upon graduation.

7. Strengthen the Building of Teaching Teams

The establishment of a large, professional and high-level teaching team is the key to running the institutes well. Institutes should make plans to build a teaching team. The ratio between the faculty and staff and the students should mesh with that specified in the Ministry of Labor and Personnel's Laorenjiao [0525 0086 2403] 1985 Document No 1. The number of faculty should not be less than 50 percent of the total number of faculty

and staff. The age distribution of the teachers should be in a form of trapezoid. What is urgently needed is a group of panel leaders and a core of young teachers. We have to strive to form in three to five years' time a team of teachers who are capable of teaching, doing research and giving advice. We may get teachers from 1) the professionals transferred from enterprises and economic departments; 2) the society through recruitments; 3) selected major graduates, graduate students and returned students; and 4) experts, scholars and professors from schools of higher learning, scientific research units and management departments acting as part-time teachers.

We should pay full attention to the existing training and improvement of teachers. First, recommend young teachers to study graduate programs or tutors' refresher courses and ask major schools of higher learning to train teachers for the economic management institutes for cadres through graduate programs and teaching assistant refresher courses; second, ask training centers and schools of higher learning to run short-term teachers' training courses which aim to refresh the teachers' knowledge or provide training on any particular subject; third, to arrange teachers who lack practical experience to practice in enterprises or to conduct surveys and do research; and fourth, to promote curricular activities to enhance the teachers' academic and teaching level.

8. Preparation of Teaching Materials

We should always take into consideration the actual situation of the country when we compile teaching materials. We should also be selective in absorbing the latest foreign theories and methods of management. We should closely link our teaching materials with practice and all teaching materials should fit the cadres. The Editorial Committee of the Teaching Materials for the Training of Cadres on Economic Management under the State Economic Commission should coordinate the economic management institutes for cadres, schools of higher learning concerned and leading enterprise cadres who have practical experience to compile teaching materials and strive to compile within 3 to 5 years a few sets of teaching materials urgently required by major professions. At present, we should continue to pay full attention to the compilation of teaching materials for college-level courses on management of industrial enterprises. We should also coordinate departments concerned to compile teaching materials on political education, management of industrial economy, management of commercial enterprises. Technical teaching materials should be compiled by the departments concerned. The economic management institutes for cadres and training centers may compile their own teaching materials and bibliographies as needed.

9. Capital Construction and Funds

At present, institutes should speed up capital construction and perfect installation of ancillary facilities in a bid to start running as soon as possible. All localities and departments should increase investment. Construction projects of the institutes should be included in the capital construction plan. Local governments should assist in land grants and construction work.

The funds of the economic management institutes for cadres come from the cadres training funds of their supervising units (provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government or central government departments).

10. The Establishment of Leading Groups and Reform of Management System

Institutes should establish department- or bureau-level leading groups whose members are small in number but highly trained, and select cadres who are enthusiastic about cadre education, young and energetic, professional and able to teach and organize to act as leaders of the institutes.

The institutes' management system should be reformed. Try out the presidential responsibility system and expand the autonomy of faculties, departments and teaching and research groups and gradually realize management by level so that responsibilities, authority and interests can be integrated. The teachers' work and number of teaching hours shall be specified. The economic responsibility system shall be carried out in rear service. Cafeterias shall be contracted to make college life more socialized.

11. Strengthen Leadership

All provincial people's governments, the people's government of the autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and the departments concerned under the State Council should strengthen leadership over the institutes and put such work on their agenda. We should do a good job in forming leading groups of institutes, pay attention to the building of a large teaching team, show concern for and give support to teaching reforms, continuously improve conditions for running institutes and speed up the institutes' capital construction.

The State Economic Commission should, in consultation with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, always study and resolve policy-related problems of the economic management institutes for cadres, study and formulate development plans for economic management institutes, attach importance to the training of teachers, coordinate the compilation of teaching materials and arrange the exchange of experience.

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CSO: 4005/172

REPORT BY THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF COMMODITY PRICES ON THE ADJUSTMENT OF SHORT-DISTANCE PASSENGER FARE AND FREIGHTAGE (4 APRIL 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 14, 30 May 85 pp 454-455

[Text] At present, passenger and freight transport on the railways is extremely crowded. This is especially so on short-haul journeys where charges for passenger and freight transport are too low. This seriously prevents the railways from bringing into play "long, large and heavy" superiorities. To achieve a more rational division of labor between the railways, road transport and water transport, to fully bring into play the effectiveness of all types of transport and to raise social benefits, the following programs to adjust short-haul railway passenger fares and railway freightage are proposed:

1. Program for Readjusting Passenger Transport Pricing

1) The price of hard-seat tickets for journeys within 100 kilometers (not including suburban journeys) will be increased from the current 1.755 fen per person-kilometer to 2.4 fen, an increase of 1.13 fen or 36.8 percent. The increased prices will bring an additional income of approximately 176 million yuan. After prices are readjusted for journeys of less than 100 kilometers, if prices for journeys of more than 100 kilometers are not readjusted, tickets for journeys of from 101 kilometers to 120 kilometers will be cheaper than a ticket for a journey of 100 kilometers. To avoid this price inversion for long and short journeys, we should link ticket prices for journeys of from 101 to 160 kilometers with the prices detailed above, and appropriately readjust ticket prices for these journeys. Not many passengers ride trains over such distances. Increasing ticket prices will provide approximately 33 million yuan, without greatly effecting business.

2) The current suburban train fares are too low and monthly tickets are priced on the basis of using the train only 18 times. Quarterly tickets are also priced on the basis of using the train only 40 times. If we take Shenyang as an example, an ordinary monthly ticket for a train journey of 20 kilometers costs 3.7 yuan, only 46 percent of the price of suburban bus service tickets. Quarterly tickets are 8.2 yuan, only 30 percent of the price of suburban bus tickets. If we were to raise the price of railway monthly (quarterly) tickets to about the same level as long-distance bus tickets, we would have to raise them six or seven times. Prices should be gradually readjusted in consideration of ability of enterprises and the

masses to bear such prices. We should increase the current suburban ticket price rate of 1 fen per person-kilometer to 1.5 fen, an increase of 50 percent. Likewise, we should also increase the monthly (quarterly) ticket prices by a provisional 50 percent. The increased prices will produce approximately 14 million yuan. The additional costs of worker's monthly (quarterly) tickets will be met by their units. Student's monthly (quarterly) ticket prices will not be raised.

3) After the ticket prices for short-haul railway journeys are raised, students and disabled armymen will continue to enjoy half-fares.

4) We should appropriately raise passenger baggage freight charges. After the charges for loose less-than-carload freight were increased in 1983, these charges have approached or exceeded passenger baggage freight charges. As a result, large amounts of goods are squeezed in as passenger baggage increasing the load on passenger transport. Thus, charges for passenger baggage should be increased in relation to the loose less-than-carload freight charges, and short-haul baggage charges should also be higher than the short-haul freight rates, including the surcharges. This will produce additional income of about 50 million yuan.

After the above-mentioned short-haul passenger tickets and passenger baggage freight charges are readjusted, additional revenue of approximately 273 million yuan will be produced.

2. Program for Readjusting Freight Charges

In regular railway department transport of freight over distances under 200 kilometers, a surcharge of 4 yuan per ton should be levied, while the standard rates should remain unchanged. For carload freight, the surcharge should be 4 yuan per ton; for less-than-carload freight, the surcharge should be 4 fen per 10 kilograms; for 5-ton containers, 12 yuan per container and for 1-ton containers, 4 yuan per container. Arranging things in this way will help free up of railway freight flow, and it is estimated that one-third of railway freight will be transferred to motor-vehicle or water transport. The additional income from the surcharges will amount to approximately 1,090 million yuan.

The increase in the short-haul railway freight charges will increase the costs of some products. The increased costs shall be gradually absorbed internally by enterprises and it shall not be permitted to raise product prices. For pig iron and coke, which will be more affected, departments and provincial, autonomous region and directly-administered city metallurgical industry departments may, in accordance with the stipulations of the State Council Guofa [0948 4099] 1985, No 41 document, link them to the effects of coal price readjustment and submit a temporary price rise request to the local commodity pricing department. Raising the price of urban home-use coal is not permitted; financial departments will have to subsidize losses.

If the above report is found appropriate, approval is requested so that it may be circulated to all regions and all departments and go into effect on 15 May 1985. Specific plans for implementation will be decided on and passed down by the State Administration of Commodity Prices.

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CSO: 4005/172

REPORT BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, AND FISHERY ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORK OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, AND FISHERY IN LARGE AND MEDIUM CITIES (16 MARCH 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 14, 30 May 85 pp 456-459

[Text] Recently, our ministry has held a conference on the work of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery in large and medium-sized cities. The conference mainly discusses the principles, plans and measures in developing agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery in large and medium-sized cities and exchanged experiences in relaxing control over agricultural, livestock and aquatic products, promoting production and improving supply. We hereby deliver this report:

1. Current Situation and Problems in the Production and Consumption of the Products of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery Into Large and Medium-sized Cities

Over the past few years, along with the development of production of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, the consumption of agricultural, livestock and aquatic products has improved in large and medium-sized cities. According to a survey in 45 large and medium-sized cities, in 1984. the total urban population in these cities was 55.53 million people. The per capita consumption of pork, beef, and mutton there averaged 66.7 jin, cow and goat milk, 19.3 jin, poultry, 2.3 birds, eggs, 16.4 jin, and aquatic products, 21.7 jin. The per capita consumption of meat, poultry, eggs and aquatic products in Guangzhou City was about 200 jin, ranking first in all large and medium-sized cities throughout the country.

The major problems related to the production and supply of agricultural and livestock products in large and medium-sized cities are low quantity and variety, poor quality, very few processed products, and blocked channels of circulation.

At present, as urban and rural people's income increases, as the level of social purchasing power rises, and as the composition of consumption changes, there are increasingly exacting demands for larger amounts and varieties and better quality of livestock and aquatic products. So the contradiction between supply and demand is quite evident. The departments of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery should have a strong sense of urgency and responsibility in doing their best to develop the production of meat, milk, poultry, eggs, fish, vegetables, fruit, and flowers to meet the demand of consumption in cities.

2. Large and Medium-sized Cities' Principles, Plans and Measures in Developing Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery

Large and medium-sized cities' principle in developing agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery is: serving cities, making peasants rich, enlivening the market, and providing convenience for the masses. Following the principles of adapting measures with local conditions, giving play to local advantages, and paying attention to economic results, large and medium-sized cities will mainly develop production of fine-quality fresh and live agricultural and sideline products to improve the supply of foodstuff there. They should support the development of the rural commodity economy with their funds, technology, personnel, and information and thus achieve the aim of integrating industry with agriculture and of urban and rural areas helping each other, developing in coordination, and becoming rich together to establish a new type of relation between urban and rural areas.

The targets of the initial plan are: by 1990 the per capita consumption of foodstuffs in our 45 large and medium-sized cities (not including Lhasa) will be: 80 jin of meat, 30 jin of milk, 4 poultry birds, 25 jin of eggs, 38 jin of aquatic products, 40 jin of fruit, 365 jin of vegetables, and 30 yuan output value of flowers. The economic development of various cities is uneven and there is a great difference in consumption patterns, so cities should formulate their own concrete planned targets in light of local situations.

After the fulfillment of the above-mentioned plan, the production and supplies of meat, milk, poultry, eggs, fish, vegetables, melons and fruit, and flowers in large and medium-sized cities will improve and there will be an initial change in the composition of urban people's food.

The guiding thoughts for the formulation of the plans should be: 1) Persist in seeking truth from facts. Not only consider the needs of consumption, but also the habits of the people in our country and the potential increase of consumption funds, thus adapting developments in production with the demands of consumption. 2) Under the principle of giving play to the advantages of an area itself, organize cooperation between areas, expand commodity exchange and refrain from stressing self-sufficiency for everything. 3) In developing production, allow state-owned, collective and individual sectors to develop together and regard collectives and specialized households as the core. State-owned enterprises should mainly provide services for the collectives and specialized households. 4) The funds for production and construction should mainly be raised by collectives (including combines) and individuals, and the localities and state should give proper help and be good at utilizing bank loans and foreign capital.

To attain the above-mentioned targets, in light of the experiences of various areas, we must adopt a series of effective measures:

1) Restructure rural production and form an annular production network aimed at serving the cities which combine nearby, medium-distance, and far away areas, and links up into complete networks. To promote the development of animal husbandry and aquatic breeding industry, while redistributing production of the planting industry, ensure the allocation of land area for necessary production of feed for animals and fish.

2) Establish commodity production bases of meat, milk, poultry, eggs, fish, vegetables, fruit and flowers, and pay attention to developing well-known brand products, fine quality products and new and special products. Set up a number of all-inclusive commodity bases complete with production, processing, storage, transport, marketing, and services. Strengthen horizontal economic relations and develop cooperation and joint ventures between urban and rural areas, between localities, and between enterprises of different ownership. Give full play to the backbone role of the state agriculture (animal husbandry and fishery) industrial and integrated commercial enterprises. Cities can also link up with the areas of production and move cattle and sheep to different areas to breed and fatten them to provide fresh meat for the market.

3) Help peasants develop family undertakings. In particular, attach importance to the development of specialized households, integrated bodies, and specialized villages for animal and fish breeding. Departments of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery should strengthen guidance and help them conduct intensive operations, select optimum scales, conduct scientific management and improve economic results.

4) Vigorously develop the industries to store, preserve, and process agricultural, livestock, and aquatic products and improve the quality and packaging of products. Meat should gradually be sold cut into parts and packaged; milk should be processed into many varieties and grades of milk products; and the supplies of fresh, live aquatic products, small frozen packages, and processed cooked food increased. Develop comprehensive utilization of livestock and aquatic products.

5) Satisfactorily set up and develop bases for breeding fine species of livestock, poultry, fish, shrimp, fruit, vegetables, and flowers, form a rational layout of these bases and turn these bases into a complete system with a variety of fine species. Perfect epidemic prevention and quarantine organs, strictly implement the State Council's "Farm Animal and Bird Epidemic Prevention Regulations"(Guofa [0748 4079] 1985 No 25) (Note: the "Farm Animal and Bird Epidemic Prevention Regulations" (Guofa [0748 4079] 1985 No 25) is published in 1985 issue No 7 of this journal), do a good job of preventing and curing animal diseases, and develop the farm animal disease insurance business.

6) Conscientiously develop the animal feed industry, grasp the good opportunity when supplies of food grain are more plentiful, fully utilize protein sources such as soya-bean cakes and rice dregs enabling the animal feed processing industry to develop intandem with the development of agriculture. Satisfactorily utilize the cheap animal feed grain the state supplies to support the development of animal husbandry and aquatic breeding industry, and give priority to ensuring supplies for the farms that breed stud stock, birds and fry. Give play to the initiative of all sectors, raise funds from all spheres, set up factories of diverse forms, do business through diverse channels, and develop mixed animal feed that is of fine quality and low in price. Factories that produce mixed animal feed can be large and medium-sized or small, but in the main they should be medium-sized and small and be run by collectives or jointly by peasants as individuals. The state should focus on setting up on its own or cooperating with localities to build synthetic animo acid factories,

additive factories, pre-mixing factories and condensed animal feed factories that require high technology and large investments. Make a thorough, rational arrangement for the supplies of raw materials and materials and goods for the establishment of animal feed processing factories. Perfect the supervision over animal feed and strengthen quality control over animal feed.

7) Conscientiously develop the machinery for processing, cold storing, preserving the freshness of, storing and transporting agricultural, livestock and aquatic products and the equipment for breeding animals, birds and fish and for processing animal feed. Quicken the pace of technological transformation. Step up research into, and development and popularization of the machinery that cultivates, reaps, processes, preserves the freshness of, stores, and transports, vegetables, fruit trees, and flowers.

8) Encourage urban agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery scientific research institutes, colleges, and universities to vigorously take part in the establishment of production bases or to form "scientific research production combines" jointly with backbone enterprises to serve the production and development of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery in large and medium-sized cities.

9) Draw in foreign funds and introduce from abroad fine species and advanced technology and equipment in a planned manner to improve the quality and packaging of products and raise production levels.

Special economic zones, open cities and open areas should restructure rural undertakings in accordance with trade-industry-agriculture requirements.

10) Strengthen management over land. Urban and rural construction development is occupying more and more land and water areas in the suburbs of our cities. Resolutely implement the state's regulations on land management and end the bad practice of indiscriminate use of farm land and fish ponds for construction.

3. Strengthen Leadership Over the Work of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery in Large and Medium-sized Cities

The commodity economy is most active in large and medium-sized cities and special economic zones and in open cities and open areas. The agriculture in these two categories of areas can be regarded as the "leading factors" in rural commodity economy. They respectively give impetus to and promote the development of the rural commodity economy in their areas or in the whole country. Proceed from the overall development of rural commodity economy and the development of our urban and rural economy in the whole country, emphasize agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery of large and medium-sized cities and open areas, strengthen leadership over them, and thoroughly plan to coordinate their development.

Over the past 2 years, we have achieved satisfactory results in reforming the production and marketing system of meat, vegetables, poultry, fish, and eggs in Guangzhou, Wuhan, Shijiazhuang, Nanchang, Shenyang, and other cities. Their major experiences are: adjusting the production structure to fit market demand; establishing all-inclusive commodity bases with full sets of facilities; giving play to the initiative of the state, collective and individual sectors and coordinating their development; reforming production and marketing system and allowing peasants and agricultural enterprises to directly enter the sphere of circulation; relaxing control in a planned and systematic manner, doing a good job of redistribution to supply areas with shortages from areas with a surplus, and satisfactorily controlling prices of goods. Their experiences offer a reference for other cities.

Under the unified leadership of the government of various cities, our departments of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery in various large and medium-sized cities should vigorously cooperate and coordinate with other relevant departments, formulate plans for the implementation of these measures, strengthen leadership, provide information, do a good job of service, and pay attention to solving new problems that crop up in the process of implementation.

Please circulate this report for reference and implementation if there is nothing wrong with it.

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CSO: 4005/172

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS BY THE PRC PRESIDENT (7 MAY 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 14, 30 May 85 pp 461-463

[Text]

7 May 1985

Appoint Guan Zihuai [4619 1311 2037] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sultanate of Oman and remove Yuan Lulin [5913 7627 2651] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sultanate of Oman.

Appoint Zheng Yaowen [4774 5069 2429] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zimbabwe, and remove Chu Qiyuan [5969 0796 0337] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Appoint Gu Jiaji [7357 1367 7535] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zambia.

Appoint Hu Dingyi [5170 1353 0001] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and remove Chen Zhaoyuan [7115 5128 3293] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Appoint Tian Yimin [3944 6654 3046] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Appoint Pan Wenjie [3382 2429 2638] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Ecuador and remove Ding Hao [0002 3185] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Ecuador.

Appoint Shen Lianrui [3947 6647 3843] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Burundi and remove Tian Zhidong [3944 1807 2639] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Burundi.

Appoint Jin Boxiong [6855 0130 7160] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Uganda and remove Li Shi [2621 4258] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Uganda.

Appoint Yang Guirong [2799 2710 2837] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and remove Dai Ping [2071 1627] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Appoint Han Xu [7281 0650] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America and remove Zhang Wenjin [4545 2429 2516] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

Appoint Lin Aili [2651 5676 7787] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Finland and remove Sun Shengwei [1327 4141 3262] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Finland.

Appoint Yang Hushan [2799 5706 1472] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and remove Pei Jianzhang [5952 1017 4545] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Appoint Wang Yusheng [3769 1525 3932] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Federal Republic of Nigeria and remove Lei Yang [7191 7122] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Appoint Liang Taosheng [2733 3447 3932] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cape Verde.

Appoint Chen Duan [7115 4551] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Mauritius and remove Chen Feng [7115 2800] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Mauritius.

Appoint An Guozheng [1344 0748 2398] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zaire and remove Li Shanyi [2621 0810 0001] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zaire.

Appoint Liu Qingyou [0491 1987 2589] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United Republic of Tanzania and remove He Gongkai [0149 0501 2818] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United Republic of Tanzania.

Appoint Hu Gang [5170 1511] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Malaysia and remove Chen Kang [7115 2123] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Malaysia.

Appoint Guo Fengmin [6753 0023 3046] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Federal Republic of Germany and remove An Zhiyuan [1344 5268 6678] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Appoint Yu Hongliang [0060 3163 0081] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Romania and remove Li Zewang [2621 0463 2598] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Appoint Hu Hongfan [5170 3163 5400] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Venezuela.

Appoint Gao Jianzhong [7559 1017 0012] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Papua New Guinea and remove Hu Hongfan [5170 3163 5400] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Papua New Guinea.

Appoint Xiang Zhongpu [7309 0112 0944] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Liberia and remove Liu Pu [0491 3302] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Liberia.

Appoint Li Chengren [2621 2052 0088] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Yemen Arab Republic and remove Zhong Hanjiu [4429 3352 0046] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Yemen Arab Republic.

Appoint Li Zewang [2621 0463 2598] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and remove Yang Shouzheng [2799 1343 2973] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Appoint Cao Guisheng [2580 2710 3932] PRC Representative and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Vienna Office and other international organizations of the United Nations.

Appoint Wang Jinqing [3769 5660 0615] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Polish People's Republic and remove Yu Hongliang [0060 3163 0081] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Polish People's Republic.

Appoint Zhang Dake [1728 1129 0668] PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and remove Tian Zengpei [3944 2582 0160] from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Remove He Gongkai [0149 0501 2818] from his concurrent post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros.

Remove Shen Zhiwei [3947 1807 0251] from his post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Fiji and his concurrent posts as PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Kiribati and as PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Vannatu.

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END

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19 MAY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 15, 10 JUNE 1985

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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 15, 20 JUNE 1985

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[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously published] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS ON TOURIST AGENCY CONTROL (PROMULGATED BY THE STATE COUNCIL ON 11 MAY 1985)

(Guofa [0948 4099] 1985 No 70)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 15, 10 Jun 85 pp 477-480

[Text] Article 1. These regulations are specially formulated to strengthen control over tourist agencies, protect the legitimate rights and interests of tourists, and promote the development of tourism.

Article 2. A tourist agency (tourist company or other organization of the same nature, same below) denotes an enterprise established in accordance with the law, has the status of a legal person and conducts the business of soliciting and receiving tourists and organizing tourist activities, and operates as an independent accounting unit.

Article 3. A tourist agency should conduct its operation and activities in accordance with the principle of promoting friendly contacts among peoples, enriching socialist cultural life, and making socialist tourism prosper. A tourist agency should also stimulate the material and the spiritual advancement of civilization.

Article 4. In controlling tourist agencies, tourist administrative and management departments shall implement the principle of unified leadership, administration level by level and decentralized management.

Article 5. Except otherwise stipulated in these regulations, the definition of the following terms in these regulations are as follows:

1) "Solicit" denotes the work of a tourist agency in publicizing and promoting its business at home and abroad and in organizing and soliciting tourists within the scope of business approved by the responsible department.

2) "Receive" denotes the practice of a tourist agency arranging accommodation, boarding, communications facilities, travel schedules and tours at the request of tourists.

3) "Tourist administrative and management department" denotes the State Tourist Bureau, provincial, regional and municipal tourist bureaus and the corresponding administrative organs in cities and counties.

Article 6. Tourist agencies are divided into three categories according to different scopes of operation and business:

The first category: the tourist agencies that solicit and receive foreigners, overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao and Taiwan compatriots from abroad who come to, return to or visit China as tourists;

The second category: the tourist agencies that do not solicit customers abroad, but merely receive foreigners, overseas Chinese, and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots, who have been organized by the first category of tourist agencies or the foreign affairs departments to come to, return to or visit China as tourists; and

The third category: the tourist agencies engaged in domestic tours for Chinese citizens.

Article 7. The following conditions must exist for establishing and running a tourist agency of the first or the second category:

1) It must have a travel agency charter that conforms to state regulations;

2) It must have a definite organization and legal representative and a fixed office to carry out its business and be equipped with the necessary telecommunications facilities;

3) A tourist agency that solicits and receives tourists from abroad must have over 500,000 yuan in registered capital; while a tourist agency that receives tourists alone must have over 250,000 yuan in registered capital.

4) It must have the organizational capability to provide tourists with qualified room, board and transportation and other services;

5) It must have management and staff who are able to ensure quality service and normal business activities and who are familiar with tourist business and interpreters and guides who have passed examinations for their qualification.

Article 8. The following conditions must exist for establishing and running a tourist agency of the third category:

1) It must have a travel agency charter that conforms to the state regulations;

2) It must have a fixed office to conduct business;

3) It must have over 30,000 yuan in registered capital;

4) It must have the organizational capability to provide tourists with qualified service in accordance with the scope of its operation and business; and

5) It must have management and service personnel who are familiar with the tourist business.

Article 9. A local application for the establishment and operation of a tourist agency of the first category should be submitted to the provincial, regional or municipal tourist bureau concerned and be reported to the State Tourist Bureau for examination and approval; and the application by a department at central level should be submitted to the State Tourist Bureau for examination and approval.

After obtaining approval from the tourist administration and management department, the tourist agency mentioned in the preceeding paragraph must apply for register in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the State Industrial and Commerical Administration Regulations. It is not allowed to start business until it has obtained the approval and been issued a business license.

Article 10. A local application for the establishment and operation of a tourist agency of the second category must be examined and approved by the provincial, regional or municipal tourist bureau concerned; and the application by a department at central level should be examined and approved by the State Tourist Bureau.

After obtaining approval from the tourist administration and management department, the tourist agency mentioned in the preceeding paragraph must apply for registration in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the State Industrial and Commercial Administration Regulations. It is not allowed to start business until it has obtained the approval and been issued a business license.

Article 11. An application for the establishment and operation of a tourist agency of the third category should be submitted to the local tourist administration and management department concerned for examination and approval. The agency is not allowed to start business until the approval is checked and registered by the local industrial and commercial administration department and until a business license has been granted to the agency.

Article 12. A tourist agency of the first category which sets up or closes down its branch office abroad or in Hong Kong or Macao must first apply to the State Tourist Bureau for examination and approval.

Article 13. A tourist agency of any foreign country or of Hong Kong or Macao is not allowed to set up any branch office in China without the approval of the State Tourist Bureau. The branch office that has been set up with the approval from the Bureau is not allowed to solicit or receive tourists.

Article 14. The basic functions of a tourist agency are:

1) to sign contracts or agreements with relevant business units and carry out tourist business in accordance with state laws and decrees and with general and specific policies of the tourism business;

2) to draw up tourist schedules and conduct activities to solicit customers in accordance with unified plans and in light of market demands;

3) to arrange accommodations, transportation and tourist activities in accordance with schedules selected by tourists;

4) to employ necessary interpreters and guides for tourists;

5) to improve administration and management, raise the level of service, listen to criticism and suggestions of tourists, and examine and handle violations of regulations and discipline by employees; and

6) to conduct agent business related to tourism.

Article 15. In conducting transactions with civil aviation, railways, and transportation departments, hotels, taxi and bus companies and other business departments or with other tourist agencies, a tourist agency must observe the regulations of the "PRC Law of Economic Contract" (published in 1981 in issue No 26 of this bulletin), and should sign certain formats of economic agreement or contract with them under the principle of equality, mutual benefit, agreement through negotiation, and exchange of equal value.

Article 16. A tourist agency should strictly observe state laws and regulations, implement general and specific policies related to tourist work, strictly implement its financial and management systems, and pay taxes and other charges in accordance with regulations.

Article 17. A tourist agency should strengthen educating employees in observing discipline and law and in professional ethics and intensifying their professional training. It should continue to improve the quality of its employees to meet the demand of a developing tourism business.

Article 18. A tourist agency or its employees are not allowed to receive rebates or other remuneration from shops and catering units that provide tourist goods. A shop or catering unit that provides tourist goods is not allowed to pay any rebate or other remuneration to any tourist agency or its employees. Offenders should be given administrative or disciplinary punishment by responsible departments.

Article 19. A tourist agency should accept the management, guidance, supervision and inspection of tourist, price, taxation, and industrial and commercial administration departments.

Article 20. When a tourist agency ceases operation and closes down, it should cancel registration at the tourist administration and management departments and at industrial and commercial administration departments.

Article 21. The tourist administration and management departments will properly reward tourist agencies and employees as individuals who have conscientiously implemented these regulations and have made major contribution and scored noticeable achievements in improving administration and management and the quality of services.

Article 22. Those violating these regulations, conducting tourist business without approval from responsible departments or undergoing the procedures of registration, transferring business licenses without authorization, committing fraud against tourists, or earning illicit profits, the tourist administration and management departments should fine the managers or the directly responsible persons of the tourist agency or order the tourist agency to suspend its business and consolidate itself in light of the seriousness of the offense. If the offense is serious, the industrial and commercial administration department shall punish the tourist agency by confiscating its illicit income, revoking its business license, and ordering it to stop its operation.

Article 23. The State Tourist Bureau is responsible for the interpretation of these regulations.

Article 24. These regulations shall take effect from the day on which it is promulgated.

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CSO: 4005/133

- END -

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19 MAY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 16, 20 JUNE 1985

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CHINA REPORT

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Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 16, 20 Jun 85

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Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No. 16, 20 Jun 85 pp 503-505

[Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong]

[Text] The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China have reviewed with satisfaction the friendly relations existing between the two Governments and peoples in recent years and agreed that a proper negotiated settlement of the question of Hong Kong, which is left over from the past, is conducive to the maintenance of the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and to the further strengthening and development of the relations between the two countries on a new basis. To this end, they have, after talks between the delegations of the two Governments, agreed to declare as follows:

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China declares that to recover the Hong Kong area (including Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories, hereinafter referred to as Hong Kong) is the common aspiration of the entire Chinese people, and that it has decided to resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong with effect from 1 July 1997.

2. The Government of the United Kingdom declares that it will restore Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China with effect from 1 July 1997.

3. The Government of the People's Republic of China declares that the basic policies of the People's Republic of China regarding Hong Kong are as follows:

(1) Upholding national unity and territorial integrity and taking account of the history of Hong Kong and its realities, the People's Republic of China has decided to establish, in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, a Hong Kong Special Administrative Region upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong.

(2) The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be directly under the authority of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will enjoy a high degree

of autonomy, except in foreign and defence affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government.

(3) The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be vested with executive, legislative and independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication. The laws currently in force in Hong Kong will remain basically unchanged.

(4) The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be composed of local inhabitants. The chief executive will be appointed by the Central People's Government on the basis of the results of elections or consultations to be held locally. Principal officials will be nominated by the chief executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for appointment by the Central People's Government. Chinese and foreign nationals previously working in the public and police services in the government departments of Hong Kong may remain in employment. British and other foreign nationals may also be employed to serve as advisers or hold certain public posts in government departments of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

(5) The current social and economic systems in Hong Kong will remain unchanged, and so will the life-style. Rights and freedoms, including those of the person, of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of travel, of movement, of correspondence, of strike, of choice of occupation, of academic research and of religious belief will be ensured by law in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Private property, ownership of enterprises, legitimate right of inheritance and foreign investment will be protected by law.

(6) The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will retain the status of a free port and a separate customs territory.

(7) The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will retain the status of an international financial centre, and its markets for foreign exchange, gold, securities and futures will continue. There will be free flow of capital. The Hong Kong dollar will continue to circulate and remain freely convertible.

(8) The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will have independent finances. The Central People's Government will not levy taxes on the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

(9) The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may establish mutually beneficial economic relations with the United Kingdom and other countries, whose economic interests in Hong Kong will be given due regard.

(10) Using the name of "Hong Kong, China", the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may on its own maintain and develop economic and cultural relations and conclude relevant agreements with states, regions and relevant international organisations.

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may on its own issue travel documents for entry into and exit from Hong Kong.

(11) The maintenance of public order in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be the responsibility of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

(12) The above-stated basic policies of the People's Republic of China regarding Hong Kong and the elaboration of them in Annex I to this Joint Declaration will be stipulated, in a Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and they will remain unchanged for 50 years.

4. The Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the People's Republic of China declare that, during the transitional period between the date of the entry into force of this Joint Declaration and 30 June 1997, the Government of the United Kingdom will be responsible for the administration of Hong Kong with the object of maintaining and preserving its economic prosperity and social stability; and that the Government of the People's Republic of China will give its cooperation in this connection.

5. The Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the People's Republic of China declare that, in order to ensure a smooth transfer of government in 1997, and with a view to the effective implementation of this Joint Declaration, a Sino-British Joint Liaison Group will be set up when this Joint Declaration enters into force; and that it will be established and will function in accordance with the provisions of Annex II to this Joint Declaration.

6. The Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the People's Republic of China declare that land leases in Hong Kong and other related matters will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Annex III to this Joint Declaration.

7. The Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the People's Republic of China agree to implement the preceeding declarations and the Annexes to this Joint Declaration.

8. This Joint Declaration is subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification, which shall take place in Beijing before 30 June 1985. This Joint Declaration and its Annexes shall be equally binding.

Done in duplicate at Beijing on 19 December 1984 in the English and Chinese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the	For the
Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Government of the People's Republic of China
Margaret Thatcher (signed)	Zhao Ziyang (signed)

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CSO: 4005/134

CONCRETE EXPLANATIONS BY THE PRC GOVERNMENT ON THE BASIC LAW OF HONG KONG

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No. 16, 20 Jun 85 pp 505-513

ANNEX I

[Text] The Government of the People's Republic of China elaborates the basic policies of the People's Republic of China regarding Hong Kong as set out in paragraph of of the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong as follows:

I

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates in Article 31 that "the state may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The systems to be instituted in special administrative regions shall be prescribed by laws enacted by the National People's Congress in light of the specific conditions." In accordance with this Article, the People's Republic of China shall, upon the resumption of the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong on 1 July 1997, establish the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China shall enact and promulgate a Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Basic Law) in accordance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, stipulating that after the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region the socialist system and socialist policies shall not be practised in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and that Hong Kong's previous capitalist system and life-style shall remain unchanged for 50 years.

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be directly under the authority of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and shall enjoy a high degree of autonomy. Except for foreign and defence affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be vested with executive, legislative and independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication. The Central People's Government shall authorize the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to conduct on its own those external affairs specified in Section XI of this Annex.

The government and legislature of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be composed of local inhabitants. The chief executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be selected by election or through consultations held locally and be appointed by the Central People's Government. Principal officials (equivalent to Secretaries) shall be nominated by the chief executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and appointed by the Central People's Government. The legislature of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be constituted by elections. The executive authorities shall abide by the law and shall be accountable to the legislature.

In addition to Chinese, English may also be used in organs of government and in the courts in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Apart from displaying the national flag and national emblem of the People's Republic of China, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may use a regional flag and emblem of its own.

II

After the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the laws previously in force in Hong Kong (i.e. the common law, rules of equity, ordinances, subordinate legislation and customary law) shall be maintained, save for any that contravene the Basic Law and subject to any amendment by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region legislature.

The legislature power of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be vested in the legislature of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The legislature may on its own authority enact laws in accordance with the provisions of the Basic Law and legal procedures, and report them to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the record. Laws enacted by the legislature which are in accordance with the Basic Law and legal procedures shall be regarded as valid.

The laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be the Basic Law, and the laws previously in force in Hong Kong and laws enacted by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region legislature as above.

III

After the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the judicial system previously practised in Hong Kong shall be maintained except for those changes consequent upon the vesting in the courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the power of final adjudication.

Judicial power in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be vested in the courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The courts shall exercise judicial power independently and free from any interference. Members of the judiciary shall be immune from legal action in respect of their judicial functions. The courts shall decide cases in accordance with the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and may refer to precedents in other common law jurisdictions.

Judges of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region courts shall be appointed by the chief executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region acting in accordance with the recommendation of an independent commission composed of local judges, persons from the legal profession and other eminent persons. Judges shall be chosen by reference to their judicial qualities and may be recruited from other common law jurisdictions. A judge may only be removed for inability to discharge the functions of his office, or for misbehaviour, by the chief executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region acting in accordance with the recommendation of a tribunal appointed by the chief judge of the court of final appeal, consisting of not fewer than three local judges. Additionally, the appointment or removal of principal judges (i.e. those of the highest rank) shall be made by the chief executive with the endorsement of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region legislature and reported to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the record. The system of appointment and removal of judicial officers other than judges shall be maintained.

The power of final judgment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be vested in the court of final appeal in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, which may as required invite judges from other common law jurisdictions to sit on the court of final appeal.

A prosecuting authority of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall control criminal prosecutions free from any interference.

On the basis of the system previously operating in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government shall on its own make provision for local lawyers and lawyers from outside the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to work and practise in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The Central People's Government shall assist or authorise the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government to make appropriate arrangements for reciprocal juridical assistance with foreign states.

IV

After the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, public servants previously serving in Hong Kong in all government departments, including the police department, and members of the judiciary may all remain in employment and continue their service with pay, allowances, benefits and conditions of service no less favourable than before. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government shall pay to such persons who retire or complete their contracts, as well as to those who have retired before 1 July 1997, or to their dependents, all pensions, gratuities, allowances and benefits due to them on terms no less favourable than before, and irrespective of their nationality or place of residence.

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government may employ British and other foreign nationals previously serving in the public service in Hong Kong, and may recruit British and other foreign nationals holding permanent identity cards of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to

serve as public servants at all levels, except as heads of major government departments (corresponding to branches or departments at Secretary level) including the police department, and as deputy heads of some of those departments. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government may also employ British and other foreign nationals as advisers to government departments and, when there is a need, may recruit qualified candidates from outside the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to professional and technical posts in government departments. The above shall be employed only in their individual capacities and, like other public servants, shall be responsible to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government.

The appointment and promotion of public servants shall be on the basis of qualifications, experience and ability. Hong Kong's previous system of recruitment, employment, assessment, discipline, training and management for the public service (including special bodies for appointment, pay and conditions of service) shall, save for any provisions providing privileged treatment for foreign nationals, be maintained.

V

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall deal on its own with financial matters, including disposing of its financial resources and drawing up its budgets and its final accounts. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall report its budgets and final accounts to the Central People's Government for the record.

The Central People's Government shall not levy taxes on the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall use its financial revenues exclusively for its own purposes and they shall not be handed over to the Central People's Government. The systems by which taxation and public expenditure must be approved by the legislature, and by which there is accountability to the legislature for all public expenditure, and the system of auditing public accounts shall be maintained.

VI

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall maintain the capitalist economic and trade systems previously practised in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government shall decide its economic and trade policies on its own. Rights concerning the ownership of property, including those relating to acquisition, use, disposal, inheritance and compensation for lawful deprivation (corresponding to the real value of the property concerned, freely convertible and paid without undue delay) shall continue to be protected by law.

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall retain the status of a free port and continue a free trade policy, including the free movement of goods and capital. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may on its own maintain and develop economic and trade relations with all states and regions.

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be a separate customs territory. It may participate in relevant international organisations and international trade agreements (including preferential trade arrangements) such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and arrangements regarding international trade in textiles. Export quotas, tariff preferences and other similar arrangements obtained by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be enjoyed exclusively by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall have authority to issue its own certificates of origin for products manufactured locally, in accordance with prevailing rules of origin.

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may, as necessary, establish official and semi-official economic and trade missions in foreign countries, reporting the establishment of such missions to the Central People's Government for the record.

VII

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall retain the status of an international financial centre. The monetary and financial systems previously practised in Hong Kong, including the systems of regulation and supervision of deposit taking institutions and financial markets, shall be maintained.

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government may decide its monetary and financial policies on its own. It shall safeguard the free operation of financial business and the free flow of capital within, into and out of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. No exchange control policy shall be applied in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Markets for foreign exchange, gold, securities and futures shall continue.

The Hong Kong dollar, as the local legal tender, shall continue to circulate and remain freely convertible. The authority to issue Hong Kong currency shall be vested in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government may authorise designated banks to issue or continue to issue Hong Kong currency under statutory authority, after satisfying itself that any issue of currency will be soundly based and that the arrangements for such issue are consistent with the object of maintaining the stability of the currency. Hong Kong currency bearing references inappropriate to the status of Hong Kong as a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China shall be progressively replaced and withdrawn from circulation.

The Exchange Fund shall be managed and controlled by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, primarily for regulating the exchange value of the Hong Kong dollar.

VIII

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall maintain Hong Kong's previous systems of shipping management and shipping regulation, including the system for regulating conditions of seamen. The specific functions and

responsibilities of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government in the field of shipping shall be defined by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government on its own. Private shipping businesses and shipping-related businesses and private container terminals in Hong Kong may continue to operate freely.

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be authorised by the Central People's Government to continue to maintain a shipping register and issue related certificates under its own legislation in the name of "Hong Kong, China".

With the exception of foreign warships, access for which requires the permission of the Central People's Government, ships shall enjoy access to the ports of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in accordance with the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

IX

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall maintain the status of Hong Kong as a centre of international and regional aviation. Airlines incorporated and having their principal place of business in Hong Kong and civil aviation related businesses may continue to operate. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall continue the previous system of civil aviation management in Hong Kong, and keep its own aircraft register in accordance with provisions laid down by the Central People's Government concerning nationality marks and registration marks of aircraft. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be responsible on its own for matters of routine business and technical management of civil aviation, including the management of airpots, the provision of air traffic services within the flight information region of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and the discharge of other responsibilities allocated under the regional air navigation procedures of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

The Central People's Government shall, in consultation with the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, make arrangements providing for air services between the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and other parts of the People's Republic of China for airlines incorporated and having their principal place of business in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and other airlines of the People's Republic of China. All Air Service Agreements providing for air services between other parts of the People's Republic of China and other states and regions with stops at the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and air services between the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and other states and regions with stops at other parts of the People's Republic of China shall be concluded by the Central People's Government. For this purpose, the Central People's Government shall take account of the special conditions and economic interests of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and consult the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government. Representatives of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government may participate as members of delegations of the Government of the People's Republic of China in air service consultations with foreign governments concerning arrangements for such services.

Acting under specific authorisations from the Central People's Government, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government may:

--renew or amend Air Service Agreements and arrangements previously in force; in principle, all such Agreements and arrangements may be renewed or amended with the rights contained in such previous Agreements and arrangements being as far as possible maintained;

--negotiate and conclude new Air Service Agreements providing routes for airlines incorporated and having their principal place of business in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and rights for overflights and technical stops; and

--negotiate and conclude provisional arrangements where no Air Service Agreement with a foreign state or other region is in force.

All scheduled air services to, from or through the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region which do not operate to, from or through the mainland of China shall be regulated by Air Service Agreements or provisional arrangements referred to in this paragraph.

The Central People's Government shall give the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government the authority to:

--negotiate and conclude with other authorities all arrangements concerning the implementation of the above Air Service Agreements and provisional arrangements;

--issue licences to airlines incorporated and having their principal place of business in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region;

--designate such airlines under the above Air Service Agreements and provisional arrangements; and

--issue permits to foreign airlines for services other than those to, from or through the mainland of China.

X

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall maintain the educational system previously practised in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government shall on its own decide policies in the fields of culture, education, science and technology, including policies regarding the educational system and its administration, the language of instruction, the allocation of funds, the examination system, the system of academic wards and the recognition of educational and technological qualifications. Institutions of all kinds, including those run by religious and community organisations, may retain their autonomy. They may continue to recruit staff and use teaching materials from outside the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Students shall enjoy freedom of choice of education and freedom to pursue their education outside the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

XI

Subject to the principle that foreign affairs are the responsibility of the Central People's Government, representatives of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government may participate, as members of delegations of the Government of the People's Republic of China, in negotiations at the diplomatic level directly affecting the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region conducted by the Central People's Government. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may on its own, using the name "Hong Kong, China", maintain and develop relations and conclude and implement agreements with states, regions and relevant international organisations in the appropriate fields, including the economic, trade, financial and monetary, shipping, communications, touristic, cultural and sporting fields. Representatives of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government may participate, as members of the delegations of the Government of the People's Republic of China, in international organisations or conferences in appropriate fields limited to states and affecting the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, or may attend in such other capacity as may be permitted by the Central People's Government and the organisation or conference concerned, and may express their views in the name of "Hong Kong, China". The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may, using the name "Hong Kong, China", participate in international organisations and conferences not limited to states.

The application to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of international agreements to which the People's Republic of China is or becomes a party shall be decided by the Central People's Government, in accordance with the circumstances and needs of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and after seeking the views of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government. International agreements to which the People's Republic of China is not a party but which are implemented in Hong Kong may remain implemented in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The Central People's Government shall, as necessary, authorise or assist the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government to make appropriate arrangements for the application to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of other relevant international agreements. The Central People's Government shall take the necessary steps to ensure that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall continue to retain its status in an appropriate capacity in those international organisations of which the People's Republic of China is a member and in which Hong Kong participates in one capacity or another. The Central People's Government shall, where necessary, facilitate the continued participation of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in an appropriate capacity in those international organisations in which Hong Kong is a participant in one capacity or another, but of which the People's Republic of China is not a member.

Foreign consular and other official or semi-official missions may be established in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with the approval of the Central People's Government. Consular and other official missions established in Hong Kong by states which have established formal diplomatic

relations with the People's Republic of China may either be maintained or changed to semi-official missions. States not recognised by the People's Republic of China can only establish non-governmental institutions.

The United Kingdom may establish a Consulate-General in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

XII

The maintenance of public order in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be the responsibility of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government. Military forces sent by the Central People's Government to be stationed in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the purpose of defence shall not interfere in the internal affairs of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Expenditure for these military forces shall be borne by the Central People's Government.

XIII

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government shall protect the rights and freedoms of inhabitants and other persons in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region according to law. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government shall maintain the rights and freedoms as provided for by the laws previously in force in Hong Kong, including freedom of the person, of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, to form and join trade unions, of correspondence, of travel, of movement, of strike, of demonstration, of choice of occupation, of academic research, of belief, inviolability of the home, the freedom to marry and the right to raise a family freely.

Every person shall have the right to confidential legal advice, access to the courts, representation in the courts by lawyers of his choice, and to obtain judicial remedies. Every person shall have the right to challenge the actions of the executive in the courts.

Religious organisations and believers may maintain their relations with religious organisations and believers elsewhere, and schools, hospitals and welfare institutions run by religious organisations may be continued. The relationship between religious organisation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and those in other parts of the People's Republic of China shall be based on the principles of non-subordination, non-interference and mutual respect.

The provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, social and Cultural Rights as applied to Hong Kong shall remain in force.

XIV

The following categories of persons shall have the right of abode in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and, in accordance with the law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, be qualified to obtain permanent identity cards issued by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, which state their right of abode:

--all Chinese nationals who were born or who have ordinarily resided in Hong Kong before or after the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for a continuous period of 7 years or more, and persons of Chinese nationality born outside Hong Kong of such Chinese nationals;

--all other persons who have ordinarily resided in Hong Kong before or after the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for a continuous period of 7 years or more and who have taken Hong Kong as their place of permanent residence before or after the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and persons under 21 years of age who were born of such persons in Hong Kong before or after the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region;

--any other persons who had the right of abode only in Hong Kong before the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The Central People's Government shall authorise the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government to issue, in accordance with the law, passports of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China to all other persons lawfully residing in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The above passports and documents shall be valid for all states and regions and shall record the holder's right to return to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

For the purpose of travelling to and from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may use travel documents issued by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, or by other competent authorities of the People's Republic of China, or of other states. Holders of permanent identity cards of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may have this fact stated in their travel documents as evidence that the holders have the right of abode in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Entry into the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of persons from other parts of China shall continue to regulated in accordance with the present practice.

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government may apply immigration controls on entry, stay in and departure from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region by persons from foreign states and regions.

Unless restrained by law, holders of valid travel documents shall be free to leave the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region without special authorisation.

The Central People's Government shall assist or authorize the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government to conclude visa abolition agreements with states or regions.

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DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SINO-BRITISH JOINT LIAISON GROUP

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No. 16, 20 Jun 85 pp 513-515

ANNEX II

[Text] 1. In furtherance of their common aim and in order to ensure a smooth transfer of government in 1997, the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the People's Republic of China have agreed to continue their discussions in a friendly spirit and to develop the cooperative relationship which already exists between the two Governments over Hong Kong with a view to the effective implementation of the Joint Declaration.

2. In order to meet the requirements for liaison, consultation and the exchange of information, the two Governments have agreed to set up a Joint Liaison Group.

3. The functions of the Joint Liaison Group shall be:

(a) to conduct consultations on the implementation of the Joint Declaration;

(b) to discuss matters relating to the smooth transfer of government in 1997;

(c) to exchange information and conduct consultations on such subjects as may be agreed by the two sides.

Matters on which there is disagreement in the Joint Liaison Group shall be referred to the two Governments for solution through consultations.

4. Matters for consideration during the first half of the period between the establishment of the Joint Liaison Group and 1 July 1997 shall include:

(a) action to be taken by the two Governments to enable the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to maintain its economic relations as a separate customs territory, and in particular to ensure the maintenance of Hong Kong's participation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Multifire Arrangement and other international arrangements; and

(b) action to be taken by the two Governments to ensure the continued application of international rights and obligations affecting Hong Kong.

5. The two Governments have agreed that in the second half of the period between the establishment of the Joint Liaison Group and 1 July 1997 there will be need for closer cooperation, which will therefore be intensified during that period. Matters for consideration during this second period shall include:

(a) procedures to be adopted for the smooth transition in 1997;

(b) action to assist the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to maintain and develop economic and cultural relations and conclude agreements on these matters with states, regions and relevant international organisations.

6. The Joint Liaison Group shall be an organ for liaison and not an organ of power. It shall play no part in the administration of Hong Kong or the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Nor shall it have any supervisory role over that administration. The members and supporting staff of the Joint Liaison Group shall only conduct activities within the scope of the functions of the Joint Liaison Group.

7. Each side shall designate a senior representative, who shall be of Ambassadorial rank, and four other members of the group. Each side may send up to 20 supporting staff.

8. The Joint Liaison Group shall be established on the entry into force of the Joint Declaration. From 1 July 1988 the Joint Liaison Group shall have its principal base in Hong Kong. The Joint Liaison Group shall continue its work until 1 January 2000.

9. The Joint Liaison Group shall meet in Beijing, London and Hong Kong. It shall meet at least once in each of the three locations in each year. The venue for each meeting shall be agreed between the two sides.

10. Members of the Joint Liaison Group shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities as appropriate when in the three locations. Proceeding of the Joint Liaison Group shall remain confidential unless otherwise agreed between the two sides.

11. The Joint Liaison Group may by agreement between the two sides decide to set up specialist sub-groups to deal with particular subjects requiring expert assistance.

12. Meetings of the Joint Liaison Group and sub-groups may be attended by experts other than the members of the Joint Liaison Group. Each side shall determine the composition of its delegation to particular meetings of the Joint Liaison Group or sub-group in accordance with the subjects to be discussed and the venue chosen.

13. The working procedures of the Joint Liaison Group shall be discussed and decided upon by the two sides within the guidelines laid down in this Annex.

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REGULATIONS FOR THE HANDLING OF HONG KONG LAND CONTRACTS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No. 16, 20 Jun 85 pp 515-516

ANNEX III

[Text] The Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the People's Republic of China have agreed that, with effect from the entry into force of the Joint Declaration, land leases in Hong Kong and other related matters shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions:

1. All leases of land granted or decided upon before the entry into force of the Joint Declaration and those granted thereafter in accordance with paragraph 2 or 3 of this Annex, and which extend beyond 30 June 1997, and all rights in relation to such leases shall continue to be recognised and protected under the law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

2. All leases of land granted by the British Hong Kong Government not containing a right of renewal that expire before 30 June 1997, except short term tenancies and leases for special purposes, may be extended if the leasee so wishes for a period expiring not later than 30 June 2047 without payment of an additional premium. An annual rent shall be charged from the date of extension equivalent to 3 per cent of the rateable value of the property at that date, adjusted in step with any changes in the rateable value thereafter. In the case of old schedule lots, village lots, small houses and similar rural holdings, where the property was on 30 June 1984 held by, or, in the case of small houses granted after that date, the property is granted to, a person descended through the male line from a person who was in 1898 a resident of an established village in Hong Kong, the rent shall remain unchanged so long as the property is held by that person or by one of his lawful successors in the male line. Where leases of land not having a right of renewal expire after 30 June 1997, they shall be dealt with in accordance with the relevant land laws and policies of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

3. From the entry into force of the Joint Declaration until 30 June 1997, new leases of land may be granted by the British Hong Kong Government for terms expiring not later than 30 June 2047. Such leases shall be granted at a premium and nominal rental until 30 June 1997, after which date they shall not require payment of an additional premium but an annual rent equivalent

to 3 per cent of the rateable value of the property at that date, adjusted in step with changes in the rateable value therafter, shall be charged.

4. The total amount of new land to be granted under paragraph 3 of this Annex shall be limited to 50 hectares a year (excluding land to be granted to the Hong Kong Housing Authority for public rental housing) from the entry into force of the Joint Declaration until 30 June 1997.

5. Modifications of the conditions specified in leases granted by the British Hong Kong Government may continue to be granted before 1 July 1997 at a premium equivalent to the difference between the value of the land under the previous conditions and its value under the modified conditions.

6. From the entry into force of the Joint Declaration until 30 June 1997, premium income obtained by the British Hong Kong Government from land transactions shall, after deduction of the average cost of land production, be shared equally between the British Hong Kong Government and the future Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government. All the income obtained by the British Hong Kong Government, including the amount of the above mentioned deduction, shall be put into the Capital Works Reserve Fund for the financing of land development and public works in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government's share of the premium income shall be deposited in banks incorporated in Hong Kong and shall not be drawn on except for the financing of land development and public works in Hong Kong in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7(d) of this Annex.

7. A Land Commission shall be established in Hong Kong immediately upon the entry into force of the Joint Declaration. The Land Commission shall be composed of an equal number of officials designated respectively by the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the People's Republic of China together with necessary supporting staff. The officials of the two sides shall be responsible to their respective governments. The Land Commission shall be dissolved on 30 June 1997.

The terms of reference of the Land Commission shall be:

(a) to conduct consultations on the implementation of this Annex;

(b) to monitor observance of the limit specific in paragraph 4 of this Annex, the amount of land granted to the Hong Kong Housing Authority for public rental housing, and the division and use of premium income referred to in paragraph 6 of this Annex;

(c) to consider and decide on proposals from the British Hong Kong Government for increasing the limit referred to in paragraph 4 of this Annex;

(d) to examine proposals for drawing on the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government's share of premium income referred to in paragraph 6 of this Annex and to make recommendations to the Chinese side for decision.

Matters on which there is disagreement in the Land Commission shall be referred to the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the People's Republic of China for decision.

8. Specific details regarding the establishment of the Land Commission shall be finalised separately by the two sides through consultations.

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MEMORANDA EXCHANGES BETWEEN PRC AND UK

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No. 16, 20 Jun 85 p 517

MEMORANDUM (British Side)

[Text] In connection with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the question of Hong Kong to be signed this day, the Government of the United Kingdom declares that, subject to the completion of the necessary amendments to the relevant United Kingdom legislation:

(a) All persons who on 30 June 1997 are, by virtue of a connection with Hong Kong, British Dependent Territories citizens (BDTCs) under the law in force in the United Kingdom will cease to be BDTCs with effect from 1 July 1997, but will be eligible to retain an appropriate status which, without conferring the right of abode in the United Kingdom, will entitle them to continue to use passports issued by the Government of the United Kingdom. This status will be acquired by such persons only if they hold or are included in such a British passport issued before 1 July 1997, except that eligible persons born on or after 1 January 1997 but before 1 July 1997 may obtain or be included in such a passport up to 31 December 1997.

(b) No person will acquire BDTC status on or after 1 July 1997 by virtue of a connection with Hong Kong. No person born on or after 1 July 1997 will acquire the status referred to as being appropriate in sub-paragraph (a).

(c) United Kingdom consular officials in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and elsewhere may renew and replace passports of persons mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) and may also issue them to persons, born before 1 July 1997 of such persons, who had previously been included in the passport of their parent.

(d) Those who have obtained or been included in passports issued by the Government of the United Kingdom under sub-paragraphs (a) and (c) will be entitled to receive, upon request, British consular services and protection when in third countries.

19 December 1984. British Embassy in China (sealed)

MEMORANDUM (Chinese Side)

[Text] The Government of the People's Republic of China has received the memorandum from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated 19 December 1984.

Under the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China, all Hong Kong Chinese compatriots, whether they are holders of the "British Dependent Territories citizens' Passport" or not, are Chinese nationals.

Taking account of the historical background of Hong Kong and its realities, the competent authorities of the Government of the People's Republic of China will, with effect from 1 July 1997, permit Chinese nationals in Hong Kong who were previously called "British Dependent Territories citizens" to use travel documents issued by the Government of the United Kingdom for the purpose of travelling to other states and regions.

The above Chinese nationals will not be entitled to British consular protection in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and other parts of the People's Republic of China on account of their holding the above-mentioned British travel documents.

19 December 1984. Foreign Minister of the PRC (sealed)

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MINISTRY OF FINANCE REQUEST FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON CHANGING AGRICULTURAL TAX IN KIND TO LEVYING TAX IN CASH ACCORDING TO "REVERSE THREE-SEVEN" RATIO OF GRAIN PRICES (SUMMARY), 24 APRIL 85

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No. 16, 20 Jun 85 p 523

[Text] According to regulations of the State Council's Document (Guo-fa [0748 4099] 1985, No 35), we have discussed the question of levying agricultural tax with the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, and have solicited opinions from relevant comrades in some localities. We now report our opinions as follows:

1. Changing the current agricultural tax that mainly levies grain, to levying cash tax payments. The grain purchase quota in the grain contract that is fixed by the state already includes the amount of grain levied as agricultural tax. To suit the tax to the reform of the system of purchasing agricultural products, to support the development of our rural commodity economy and to promote the readjustment of the internal structure of agriculture, we have drawn up a plan in which, beginning in this year, we will no longer generally levy agricultural tax in grain and will switch from levying agricultural tax in kind to levying tax in cash. If a few localities still need to levy grain as agricultural tax for the time being, they may be exempted from implementing the method of levying tax in cash, subject to the decision of the provincial, autonomous regional and directly-subordinate municipal People's Governments.

2. The amount of the tax in cash is calculated in a unified manner according to the "reverse three-seven" ratio of grain prices (30 percent at the previous monopoly price of the state and 70 percent at the price that was previously fixed for the purchase in excess of the quota). For the localities that continue to levy agricultural tax in grain, the grain department will also settle accounts with the financial department according to the "reverse three-seven" ratio of grain prices and transfer tax payments accordingly. The areas which produce economic crops must do the same as the areas which produce grain and pay agricultural tax in cash calculated according to the "reverse three-seven" ratio of grain prices. As for peasants in a few areas who have real difficulties in paying their agricultural tax according to the "reverse three-seven" ratio, the provincial, autonomous region and directly subordinate municipal people's Governments may work out some rules and reduce or exempt their taxes in the light of circumstances.

3. After switching to levying agricultural tax in cash, the township governments shall set up organizations to levy tax. Those financial departments with the manpower, may directly organize the collection of the agricultural tax or may continue to cooperate with the grain departments and dispatch people to granaries (grain centers) to levy agricultural taxes. In localities where financial departments do not have enough manpower, they may temporarily entrust granaries (grain centers) to levy agricultural tax on their behalf and pay them for their labor. The provincial, autonomous region and directly subordinate municipal grain departments should consult with the financial departments to work out a concrete standard for the payment and report to the people's government for approval. As for the work of levying agricultural tax on other agricultural products, we may refer to the above-mentioned methods. We should organize the work of collecting agricultural tax in cash during the harvest season.

4. Levying agricultural tax in cash is a reform of our work in levying taxes. We must make adequate preparation and do a good job of propaganda and explanation to our comrades and the masses. Concurrently, we must establish and perfect our tax collection administrative system and ensure that the tax collected is promptly delivered to the state's treasury in full. After switching to collecting tax in cash from the households, our task will become more difficult. Governments at all levels are requested to strengthen their leadership over the reform and to allocate more manpower to meet requirements of the work.

5. After switching to collecting agricultural tax in cash according to the "reverse three-seven" ratio of grain prices, for the time being, the budgeted target for this year will not be readjusted in the localities, and accounts will be settled at the end of the year. The portion of increase in income will be divided equally between the central and local governments.

Agricultural tax for this year will soon be levied. If nothing inappropriate is found in the above-mentioned report, please approve and circulate this report to localities for implementation.

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ERRATA NOTICE

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No. 16, 20 Jun 85 p 528

[Text] "Establish Hua City" in line 2 from the bottom of p 284, Issue No. 10, 1985, should read "Establish Huaying (5478 9496) City." "(Guofa 1985 No 62)" line 10, p 377, Issue No 13, should read "(Guofa 1985 No 62)." "Lianchi (6647 5041)" line 10, p 407, Issue No 13, should read "Lianqiao (6647 5062)."

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- END -

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20 MAY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 17, 30 JUNE 1985

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PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 17, 30 JUNE 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 17, 30 Jun 85

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously published] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 17, 30 Jun 85 pp 531-534

[Text] To speed up the construction of electric power projects, invigorate the electric power industry, and manage the work of generating and supplying electric power we have, in accordance with instructions from leading comrades of the State Council, decided to switch from centralized construction of electric power projects and unified prices of electric power to encouraging localities, departments and enterprises to invest in the construction of power plants and permit a variety of charges on the supply of electricity, thus meeting demands resulting from the development of the national economy. We now promulgate the following regulations on relevant problems:

1. On raising capital for electric power projects. This can be classified in two methods: raising capital for expansion or construction of power plants; and purchasing the right to use electric power, turning this portion of investment into funds for the construction of electric power projects.

A) Methods of raising funds for expansion and construction of power plants:

1) The power plants or arrays of generators constructed by pooled funds can have two forms of ownership: in one, the units have contributed funds share ownership in accordance with the proportion of funds contributed. This proportion is to remain unchanged for a long time and profits are shared in accordance with this proportion. In the other, the ownership of the assets belongs to the power supply network, which uses the profits earned by power production to repay by installments the principal and interest of the investment. In both methods, the units that have contributed the funds can enjoy the right to use electric power in proportion to their investment and this will remain unchanged for 20 years.

2) Units that contribute funds can set up a joint venture company to independently run power plants that have been built with their funds. This company can sign economic contracts of power supply and consumption with the power network or assign the administration and management of the plant to the network.

3) Beginning from the year when the power plant or arrays of generators that have been built with pooled funds is put into operation, it can use its newly increased pre-tax profits and 70 to 80 percent of its basic depreciation funds to repay the principal and interest of the funds.

4) In case that the power plant or arrays of generators built with pooled funds is assigned to the power supply network for management, the electricity is distributed on the basis of the actual amount of the electricity produced in the first year. In the second year, the electricity produced by a thermal power plant or array of generators is to be distributed on the basis of the average hours of utilization of thermal electric power in the network. Methods of distributing hydroelectric power will be decided separately. The electricity produced by those managed by the contributors independently should be distributed in accordance with the actual amount of power output.

5) Two methods are used to solve the problems related to the supplies of sets of equipment, fuel and the three materials needed for the establishment and operation of the power plants built with pooled funds: The first is that the state arranges the supply of full sets of equipment and supplies the fuel at negotiated prices (included in the state transport plans), but the three materials have to be purchased in the market. The second is to import the equipment and materials and to purchase fuel at negotiated prices for power production (included in the state transport plans). No matter which method is adopted, costs should be calculated on the basis of the amount of the investment and charges allowed to float according to changes in the costs.

6) Whenever areas or power plants are not able to fully utilize power production capacities because of insufficiencies in power substations or power transmission lines, funds can be raised to build substations or lines to fully realize capacities. The units that have contributed funds can decide on concrete methods through consultation with the power supply network and by referring to the method for pooling funds to build or expand power stations.

B) Raising funds by selling the right to use electric power

1) Power supply networks can allocate 10 percent of the newly added power production capacity of the year in the state's newly built power plants and use it as a source for raising funds by selling the right to use electric power.

2) The units that have contributed funds can begin using the electricity the year following the year of payment of funds, or in the year when the arrays of generators go into operation. Charges for electricity should be at the current price level prescribed by the state. The right to use electricity should remain unchanged for 20 years.

3) Power supply networks should fix the prices for the sale of electricity utilization quotas to the units contributing funds based on the actual overall costs for the construction of each kilowatt of generating capacity. Quotas are to be offered for sale until they are filled once every year. The sale is uniformly handled by the provincial, regional or municipal department of

electric power industry together with the economic committee. Priority should be given to selling quotas to key enterprises and the enterprises that produce marketable products of high quality and have satisfactory economic results.

4) We should give priority to selling utilization quotas to units that contribute the funds in foreign exchange and encourage the units to contribute equipment and materials and goods in lieu of Renminbi.

5) The investment in the building of power generating projects with pooled funds should be included in the unified state construction plan.

2. On methods of allowing a variety of charges on the supply of part of the electric power

1) The cost of the power that is generated by using the fuel that the state distributes at a higher price can take into account the increase in fuel costs caused by the higher price. The price of the power can be raised accordingly. This should be carried out after obtaining approval from the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power and the State Administration of Commodity Prices.

2) Allow power supply networks to organize supplies of fuel at negotiated prices on their own to generate more electricity. A fuel surcharge can be imposed on this additional power output.

3) Power supply networks are permitted to organize their customers to supply fuel for the production of electricity for the customers themselves and make arrangements to produce more electricity in their power plants. The networks are to impose uniform, rational processing charges on the electricity.

4) To fully utilize the generating capacity in bottom hours and control the load in peak hours, power supply networks can charge different prices for electricity supplied at different hours for the customers able to readjust their schedules to use electricity. The electricity supplied in bottom hours can be charged at a price 30 to 50 percent lower than the current one, while that supplied in peak hours can be charged at a price 30 or 50 percent higher than the current one. Power supply networks should also impose different internal prices for electricity supplied at different hours in the power supplying and consuming units under their jurisdiction. The definition of the peak and bottom hours and the prices for these hours should be suggested by the networks according to the reality and then be reported to the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power for examination and approval.

5) A power supply network that supplies a relatively large percentage of hydroelectric power should adopt the method of charging different prices for power supplied when there is too much water and for that supplied when there is a shortage of water. The price in the former period can be 30 to 50 percent lower than the current one; while that in the latter period can be 30 to 50 percent higher than the current one. The definition for the periods and the actual prices should be suggested by the bureau of the network according

to actual conditions and then reported to the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power for approval.

6) All the electricity that is generated by a power generating enterprise with joint Chinese and foreign capital or by a power generating enterprise that utilizes foreign capital is allowed to be regulated by market mechanisms during the time when the enterprise is repaying the principal and interest on the capital. Electricity prices can be calculated by adding the costs, tax payments and rational profits and be imposed after obtaining approval jointly from the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power and the provincial administration of commodity prices.

7) To ensure normal and secure supplies of electricity for the vast number of customers, strictly implement the principle of planned supply and consumption of electricity and should adopt economic sanctions on units that do not supply or consume electricity in accordance with state plans. The amount consumed in excess of the quota should be deducted from future quota, if it is impossible to make this deduction, the extra-quota electricity consumption should be charged at 5 or 10 times more than the current price. The income from this additional charge after the payment of product and income taxes in accordance with the taxation law should be retained by the enterprise for purposes including the strengthening scientific management to improve the conditions of power supply and sharpen the calculation of its power supply and be used specifically for these purposes alone.

3. Some policies

1) The policy of "those who invest shall enjoy the right to use electricity and reap benefit" is implemented for the power plants built with pooled funds. Investment units are also allowed to build and manage the power plants on their own and use the electricity themselves. Under the condition of voluntary participation, they can also assign the management of their power plants to power supply networks.

2) An independently managed power plant built with pooled funds is allowed to sell its electricity at floating prices if it uses the fuel, materials, goods or equipment that have been supplied to it at negotiated prices or if it has utilized foreign funds.

3) For a power supply department that purchases the electricity generated by a power plant that has been built with pooled funds and then sells the electricity as the agent of the plant, the sale price should be determined by adding power supply cost, loss on the transmission line, tax payment and handling charges to the purchase prices.

4) The profit of a power plant that has been built with pooled funds should be shared according to the proportion of 70 percent for the power plant and 30 percent for the power supply department.

5) The power plant that has been built with pooled funds and the power supply department pay taxes separately.

6) Establish a scientific system for pricing electricity and allow a variety of charges for some electricity.

These regulations are to be implemented beginning from the day they are promulgated. The measures that some power industry departments have already adopted before the promulgation and that conform to the principles stipulated in these regulations should be acknowledged as valid. The various power supply network bureaus and the provincial departments of power industry can formulate detailed rules for the implementation of these regulations and then report to the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power for approval and implementation.

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CSO: 4005/233

STATE COUNCIL PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS ON THE EXAMINATION AND APPROVAL JURISDICTION REGARDING THE LAUNCHING OF NON-GOVERNMENT-OPERATED AIR TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES, 28 MAY 85

(Guofa [0948 4099] 1985 No 74)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 17, 30 Jun 85 pp 537-539

[Text] Article 1. To give play to initiative of all sectors, support and guide localities and departments in establishing air transport enterprises and thus develop civil air transport industry to meet the demands of socialist modernization, and to ensure the safety of flights and transport, we hereby specially formulate these regulations:

Article 2. All enterprises using civil aviation equipment to conduct passenger, luggage, cargo or postal transport (hereinafter shortened as air transport enterprises) must observe these regulations.

Article 3. All air transport enterprises must operate as independent accounting units and shoulder sole responsibility for their profits and losses.

Article 4. An application for the establishment of an air transport enterprise should be examined and approved through the following procedures:

1) An application for the establishment of an enterprise that conducts international airline business should be examined by the Chinese Civil Aviation Administration (hereinafter shortened as Civil Aviation Administration) and reported to the State Council for approval.

2) An application for the establishment of an enterprise that conducts interprovincial airline business should be examined and approved by the Civil Aviation Administration.

3) An application for the establishment of an enterprise that conducts airline business inside a province, autonomous region or municipality directly under control of the central government should be approved by the people's government at the provincial level concerned and be reported to the Civil Aviation Administration for the records.

After receiving an application, the organs of examination and approval mentioned above should make a decision within three months.

Article 5. The following conditions must be met for the establishment of an air transport enterprise:

1) It must have the flying and aviation equipment maintenance personnel suited for the business it conducts who have been issued licences by the Civil Aviation Administration, and it must also have the necessary administrative and management personnel;

2) It must have the aviation equipment suited to the business it conducts which has been registered with and been issued an airworthiness document by the Civil Aviation Administration;

3) It must have the necessary funds for its operation;

4) The airport that it uses must be able to ensure the safety of its operation; and

5) The facilities for the maintenance of its aviation equipment must be able to ensure the airworthiness of the equipment.

Article 6. An application for the establishment of an air transport enterprise should contain the following:

1) certificates mentioned in the preceding article on conditions for establishment;

2) the name, code, marks and insignias, location of main offices, and the air routes, projects and business scope; and

3) an analysis of its economic results.

Article 7. After undergoing examination, approval, and being put on file as stipulated in Article 4, the air transport enterprise established should be issued a business permit by the Civil Aviation Administration. The air transport enterprise should bring this permit to register its business and obtain a business license in accordance with the stipulation of the "Regulations on the Register and Control of Industrial and Commercial Enterprises" (published in 1982 issue No 13 of this Bulletin) and then begin its operation of transport business.

When an air transport enterprise needs to change items registered on its business permit, it should submit an application to the Civil Aviation Administration for approval and then go through necessary procedures according to stipulations of the "Regulations on the Register and Control of Industrial and Commercial Enterprises."

Article 8. An air transport enterprise should purchase from the People's Insurance Company of China insurance for the responsibility of carrier of passenger and cargo transport and third party insurance.

Article 9. Negotiations with foreign parties by air transport enterprises that conduct international airline business are handled by the Civil Aviation Administration in a unified manner.

Article 10. An air transport enterprise should observe state law and administrative decrees and regulations and accept supervision and examination by relevant departments. If it conducts international airline business, it should moreover observe air transport agreements that our country has signed with countries concerned (including agreements on transits) and international conventions that our country has participated in.

Article 11. An air transport enterprise should observe relevant regulations and orders on civil aviation and obey navigation commands of the relevant flight control departments and control towers in our airports.

Flight security departments and airports under the Civil Aviation Administration should provide air transport enterprises with the telecommunications, flight guidance, weather information and related services to ensure normal flights.

Article 12. An air transport enterprise has decisionmaking power over its operation. It should do a good job of its administration and management and conduct reasonable competition under the guidance of medium- and long-term civil aviation plans formulated by the Civil Aviation Administration.

An air transport enterprise should submit statistical statements on its aviation business to the Civil Aviation Administration and accept the Administration's instructions to coordinate and supervise its economic activities.

Article 13. An air transport enterprise should obey the Civil Aviation Administration's supervision over the airworthiness of the aviation equipment and the Administration's investigation and handling of aviation accidents.

If an air transport enterprise has violated the law or regulations, the Civil Aviation Administration can punish it by giving it a warning, fining it, suspending its operation, or revoking its business permit. In serious cases, the organs of law administration will affix responsibilities in accordance with the law.

For an air transport enterprise whose business permit has been revoked, the Civil Aviation Administration should consult with the industrial and commercial administration department to revoke its business license in accordance with regulations.

Article 14. An air transport enterprise can hire and charter aviation equipment of a non-aviation enterprise in accordance with the following rules:

1) There must be corresponding markings of the air transport enterprise; and

2) The certificates and standards of the airworthiness of the aviation equipment and the certificates and technical standards of the flying and maintenance personnel should meet state regulations.

Article 15. The Civil Aviation Administration is responsible for the interpretation of these regulations.

Article 16. These regulations go into force after they are promulgated. Air transport enterprises established before the promulgation of these regulations should again apply, obtain approval and be put on file within 6 months. Any of these enterprises which fail to do so within the 6 months wil not be allowed to continue its air transport business, and industrial and commercial administration department concerned will revoke its business license.

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN PRC AND KINGDOM OF BELGIUM ON DOUBLE TAXATION AND AVOIDANCE OF TAX EVASION 18 APRIL 85

Agreement Signed

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 17, 30 Jun 85 pp 539-556

[Protocol to the Agreement Between PRC and Kingdom of Belgium on Double Taxation and Avoidance of Tax Evasion, 18 April 1985]

[Text] The governments of the PRC and the Kingdom of Belgium, desiring to conclude an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of tax evasion, have agreed as follows:

Article 1: The Scope of Persons

This Agreement shall apply to persons who are residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

Article 2: The Scope of Taxes

1. This Agreement shall apply to all taxes levied by a Contracting State or its local authorities, irrespective of the manner in which such taxes are levied.

2. Taxes on all or a particular item of income, including taxes on income from the transfer of movable and immovable properties and taxes levied on increases in the value of capital, shall be treated as income tax.

3. The taxes to which this Agreement shall apply are:

A) In Belgium:

i) The natural person tax;

ii) The corporation tax;

iii) The juridical person tax;

iv) The non-resident tax;

v) Special donations that are treated as the natural person tax;

Including tax withholdings, surcharges on the above taxes and withholdings and surcharges on the natural person tax.

(Hereinafter referred to as "Belgian tax")

B) In the People's Republic of China:

i) The individual income tax;

ii) The income tax concerning joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment;

iii) The income tax concerning foreign enterprises;

iv) The local income tax;

Including source withholdings and advance withholdings on the above-mentioned taxes.

(Hereinafter referred to as "Chinese tax")

4. This Agreement shall also apply to any identical or substantially similar taxes which are imposed after the date of signature of this Agreement in addition, or in place of, existing taxes. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of any substntial changes which have been made in their respective taxation laws within a reasonable period of time after such changes.

Article 3: General Definitions

1. For the purpose of this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

i) the term "Belgium" refers to the Kingdom of Belgium and, when used as a geographical concept, refers to the territory of the Kingdom of Belgium, including its territorial waters and areas which, according to the international law, Belgium has sovereign rights to explore and exploit the natural resources in the sea bottom, sea bed and waters above the sea bottom.

ii) The term "China" refers to the PRC, and, when used in a geographical sense, refers to all PRC territories, including territorial waters on which Chinese tax laws are effectively enforced, as well as regions beyond its territorial waters which, according to international law, the PRC has sovereign rights to explore and exploit the resources in the sea bottom, sea bed and waters above the sea bottom.

iii) The terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean Belgium or the PRC, as the context requires;

iv) The term "tax" means Belgian tax or Chinese tax, as the context requires.

v) The term "person" includes a natural person, a company or any other body of persons.

vi) The term "company" means any body corporate or any entity which is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes.

vii) The terms "enterprise of a Contracting State" and "enterprise of the other Contracting State" mean, respectively, an enterprise carried on by a resident of a Contracting State and an enterprise carried on by a resident of the other Contracting State.

viii) The term "nationals" means:

(a) All natural persons possessing the nationality of either Contracting State; and

(b) All juridical persons, partnership companies and bodies created under the present laws of a Contracting State.

ix) The term "international traffic" means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise of a Contracting State, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State.

x) The term "competent authority" means:

(a) In the case of Belgium, the Minister of Finance and his authorized representative; and

(b) In the case of China, the Minister of Finance and his authorized representative.

2) As regards the application of this Agreement by a Contracting State, any term not defined in this Agreement shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has under the laws of that Contracting State concerning the taxes to which this Agreement applies.

Article 4: Residents

1. For the purpose of this Agreement, the term "residents of a Contracting State" means any person who, under the laws of that Contracting State, is liable to tax therein by reasons of his domicile, residence, place of head office or any other criterion of a similar nature.

2. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 a natural person is a resident of both Contracting States, then the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall determine by mutual agreement the Contracting State of which that natural person shall be deemed to be a resident for the purposes of this Agreement.

3. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 a person other than a natural person is a resident of both Contracting States, then it shall be

deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State in which its head or main office is situated.

Article 5: Permanent Establishment

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "permanent establishment" means a fixed place of business through which the business of an enterprise is wholly or partly carried on.

2. The term "permanent establishment" refers especially:

i) A place of management;

ii) A branch;

iii) An office;

iv) A factory;

v) A workshop; and

vi) A mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of extraction of natural resources.

3. The term "permanent establishment" also includes:

i) A construction or assembly site or supervisory activities in connection therewith--provided that these continue for a period of more than six months.

ii) Labor services, including consultancy services, furnished by an enterprise through employees or other personnel employed for the above purposes --provided that such activities (for the same project or connected projects) continue on the territory of that country for a period or periods aggregating more than six months within any 12-month period.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of the above paragraphs, the term "permanent establishment" shall be deemed not to include:

i) The use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise;

ii) The maintenance of an inventory of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery;

iii) The maintenance of an inventory of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of processing by another enterprise;

iv) The maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise, or of collecting information, for the enterprise;

v) The maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of carrying on, for the enterprise, any other activity of a preparatory or auxiliary character;

vi) The maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of combining the activities referred to in subparagraphs (i) to (v)--provided that such combination shall turn all the activities of that fixed place of business into a preparatory or auxiliary character.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs of 1 and 2, where a person --other than an agent of an independent status to whom the provisions of paragraph 6 apply--is acting in a Contracting State on behalf of an enterprise of the other Contracting State, and has, and habitually exercises in the first-mentioned Contracting State, an authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the first-mentioned Contracting State in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for the enterprise, unless his activities exercised through a fixed place of business are limited to those mentioned in paragraph 4 which, under the provisions of that paragraph, would not make this fixed place of business a permanent establishment.

6. An enterprise of a Contracting State shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State merely because it carries on business in that other Contracting State through a broker, general commission agent or any other agent of an independent status, provided that such persons are acting in the ordinary course of their business. Such an agent shall not be deemed to be an agent of an independent status to whom the provisions of this paragraph apply if all or virtually all of his activities are carried out for that enterprise.

7. The fact that a company which is a resident of a Contracting State controls or is controlled by a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State, or which carries on business in that other Contracting State (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise), shall not of itself constitute either company a permanent establishment of the other.

Article 6: Immovable Property

1. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State from immovable property situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. The term "imovable property" shall have the meaning which it has under the laws of the Contracting State in which the property in question is situated. The term shall in any case include property accessory to immovable property, livestock and equipment used in agriculture and foresty, rights to which the provisions of general law respecting landed property apply, usufruct of immovable property and rights to variable or fixed payments as consideration for the working of, or the right to work, mineral deposits, water sources and other natural resources; ships and aircraft shall not be regarded as immovable property.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply to income derived from the direct use, letting, or use in any other form of immovable property.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 shall also apply to the income from immovable property of an enterprise and to income from immovable property used for the performance of independent personal services.

Article 7: Business Profits

1. The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that Contracting State unless the enterprise carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establisnment situation therein. If the enterprise carries on business as aforesaid, the profits of the enterprise may be taxed in that other Contracting State but only so much as is attributable to that permanent establishment.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, where an enterprise of a Contracting State carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall in each Contracting State be attributed to that permanent establishment the profits which it might be expected to make if it were a distinct and separate enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing wholly independently with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment.

3. In determining the profits of a permanent establishment, there shall be allowed as deductions expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment, including executive and general administrative expenses so incurred, whether in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated or otherwise. No deduction shall be allowed in respect of amounts paid (other than reimbursement of actual expenses) by that permanent establishment to the head office of the enterprise or any other offices thereof by way of royalties, remuneration and other similar payments, commission for specific services performed or for management, and interest on loans, except where the enterprise is a banking institution. Likewise, in determining the profits of a permanent establishment, royalties, remuneration and other similar payments, and commission for specific services performed and for management, obtained by the permanent establishment from the head office of the enterprise or any other offices thereof, as well as interest on money lent to the head office of the enterprise or any other offices thereof, shall not be taken into account, except where the enterprise is a banking institution.

4. Insofar as it has been customary in a Contracting State to determine the profits to be attributed to a permanent establishment on the basis of an apportionment of the total profits of the enterprise to its various parts, nothing in paragraph 2 shall preclude that Contracting State from determining the profits to be taxed by such an apportionment as may be customary; the method of apportionment adopted shall, however, be such that the result shall be in accordance with the principles contained in this Article.

5. No profits shall be attributed to a permanent establishment by reason of the mere purchase of that permanent establishment of goods or merchandise for the enterprise.

6. For the purposes of the foregoing paragraphs, the profits to be attributed to the permanent establishment shall be determined by the same method each year unless there is good and sufficient reason to the contrary.

7. Where profits include items of income which are dealt with separately in other Articles of this Agreement, the provisions of those Articles shall not be affected by the provisions of this Article.

Article 8: Maritime and Air Transport

1. Profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the head office of the enterprise is situated.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply to profits from participation in a collective, a joint business or an international operation.

Article 9: Associated Enterprises

Where

(i) An enterprise of a Contracting State participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting State, or

(ii) The same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting State.

And in either case conditions between the two enterprises in their commercial or financial relations are mutually agreed upon or imposed by one party, which differ from those which would be made between independent enterprises, then any profits which would (but for these conditions), have accrued to one of the enterprises, but, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, may be included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

Article 10: Dividends

1. Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

2. Such dividends may also be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, and according to the laws of that Contracting State; but, if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the dividends, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 percent of the gross amount of the dividends.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not affect the taxation of the company in respect of the profits out of which the dividends are paid.

3. The term "dividends" as used in this Article means income from shares or other rights, not being debt-claims, participating in profits, as well as other income which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the taxation laws of the Contracting State of which the company making the distribution is a resident.

4. The provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the dividends, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment of fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

5. Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, that other Contracting State may not impose any tax on the dividends paid by the company, except insofar as such dividends paid to a resident of that other Contracting State or insofar as the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment or a fixed base situated in that other Contracting State, nor subject the company's undistributed profits to a tax on the company's undistributed profits, even if the dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in that other Contracting State.

Article 11: Interest

1. Interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

However, such interest may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises, and according to the laws of that Contracting State; but, if the beneficial owner of the interest is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 percent of the gross amount of the interest.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, interest arising in a Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in the Contracting State in question if the interest is paid to the other Contracting State or to a bank or credit institution wholly owned by the other Contracting State or mutually recognized by the competent authorities of both Contracting States through agreement.

4. The term "interest" as used in this Article means income from debt-claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage and whether or not carrying a right to participate in the debtor's profits, and in particular,

income from Government securities and income from bonds or debentures, including premiums and prizes attaching to such securities, bonds or debentures.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the interest arises, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

6. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the debtor is a Contracting State, an administrative region or local authority thereof or a resident of that Contracting State. Where the debtor, whether a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

7. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the debtor and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of interest, having regard to the debt-claim for which it is paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the debtor and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

Article 12: Royalties

1. Royalties arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. Such royalties may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise, and according to the laws of that Contracting State; but, if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the royalties, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 percent of the gross amount of the royalties.

3. The term "royalties" as used in this Article means payments of any kind received as a consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work, including cinematograph films and films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting, any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the royalties arise, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

5. Royalties shall be deemed to occur in a Contracting State when the debtor is a Contracting State, an administrative region or local authority thereof or a resident of that Contracting State. Where, however, the debtor of the royalties, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the liability to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such royalties shall be deemed to occur in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

6. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the debtor and the beneficial owner or between them and some other person, the amount of the royalties, having regard to the use, right or information for which they are paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the debtor and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the royalties shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

Article 13: Gains from Property

1. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of immovable property referred to in Article 6 and situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

2. Gains from the alienation of movable property that forms part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State, or gains from movable property pertaining to a fixed base available to a resident of a Contracting State in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing independent personal services, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or together with the whole enterprise) or of such a fixed base, may be taxes in the other Contracting State.

3. Gains from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic and movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the head office of the enterprise is situated.

4. Gains derived by a company from the alienation of its share holdings may, if the main part of its property is made up, either directly or indirectly, of immovable property situated in a Contracting State, be taxed in that Contracting State.

5. Gains derived from the alienation of shares other than those mentioned in paragraph 4 may, if the shares amount to 25 percent of the share holdings of a company which is resident of a Contracting State, be taxed in that Contracting State.

6. Gains derived from the alienation of any property other than that referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 and 5 may be taxed in the Contracting State in which the property being alienated is situated.

Article 14: Independent Personal Services

1. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of professional services or other activities of an independent character shall be taxable only in that Contracting State. Income may be taxed in the other Contracting State in either one of the following cases:

i) That resident has a fixed base regularly available to him in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing his activities, in which case the other Contracting State may only levy tax on income attributable to that fixed base;

ii) He is present in the other Contracting State for a period or periods equivalent to or exceeding an aggregate of 183 days in the calendar year concerned, in which case the other Contracting State may only levy tax on income derived from activities exercised therein.

2. The term "professional services" includes, specifically, independent scientific, literary, artistic, educational or teaching activities as well as the independent activities of physicians, lawyers, engineers, architects, dentists and accountants.

Article 15: Non-independent Personal Services

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 16, 18, 19 and 20, salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment shall be taxable only in that Contracting State unless the employment is exercised in the other Contracting State. If the employment is so exercised, such remuneration as is derived therefrom may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment exercised in the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned Contracting State, if:

i) The recipient is present in the other Contracting State for a period or periods not exceeding an aggregate of 183 days in the calendar year concerned;

ii) The remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the other Contracting State; and

iii) The remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base which the employer has in the other Contracting State.

3. Notwithstanding the above-mentioned provisions of this Article, remuneration in respect of an employment exercised aboard a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic may be taxed in the Contracting State in which the head office of the enterprise is situated.

Article 16: Directors' Fees

Directors' fees, conference allowances and other similar payments derived by a resident of a Contracting State in his capacity as a member of the board of directors or supervisory committee of a share-holding company or similar institution, which is a resident of the other Contracting State, may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

The provisions of this Article shall also apply to remuneration in respect of duties of a similar nature to those referred to above.

Article 17: Artists and Athletes

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 14 and 15, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State as an entertainer such as a theater, motion picture, radio or television artist, a musician, or an athlete, from personal activities as such performed in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. Where income in respect of personal activities exercised by an entertainer or an athlete in a capacity as such accrues not to the entertainer or athlete personally, but to another person, that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 14 and 15, be taxed in the Contracting State in which that entertainer or athlete performs activities.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, income derived by an entertainer or athlete who is a resident of a Contracting State from activities performed pursuant to cultural exchange programs agreed upon by the governments of the Contracting States shall be exempt from tax in the other Contracting State.

Article 18: Pensions

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 19, pensions and other similar remuneration paid to a resident of a Contracting State in consideration of past employment shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of pragraph 1, pensions and other payments paid by a Contracting State, an administrative region or local authority thereof, or a juridical person that belongs to the social security system of that Contracting State, shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

Article 19: Government Duties

1. (i) Remuneration, other than pensions, paid by a Contracting State, or an administrative region or local authority thereof, to a natural person in respect of services rendered to that Contracting State, or an administrative region or local authority thereof, shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

(ii) However, such remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the services are rendered in the other Contracting State and the natural person is a resident of the other Contracting State who:

a) is a national of the other Contracting State; or

b) did not become a resident of the other Contracting State solely for the purpose of rendering the services.

2. (i) Any pension paid by, or out of funds to which contributions are made by, a Contracting State or an administrative region or local authority thereof to a natural person in respect of services rendered to that Contracting State, or an administrative region or local authority thereof, shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

(ii) Such pension shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the natural person rendering the services is a resident of, and a national of, that Contracting State.

3. The provisions of Articles 15, 16 and 18 shall apply to remuneration and persons in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State or an administrative region or local authority thereof.

Article 20: Teachers

A natural person who is, or immediately before visiting a Contracting State was, a resident of the other Contracting State and is present in a Contracting State solely for the purpose of teaching, giving lectures or conducting research at a university or other accredited educational or research institution in a Contracting State, shall be exempt from tax in a Contracting State, for periods not exceeding three years in the aggregate from the date of his arrival in a Contracting State, in respect of remuneration for such teaching, lectures or research.

Article 21: University Students

Payments received for the purpose of sustenance, education or training by a university student or trainee who is present in a Contracting State solely for the purpose of education or training and who is, or immediately before being so present was, a resident of the other Contracting State, shall be exempt from tax of a Contracting State.

Article 22: Other Income

1. Items of income of a resident of a Contracting State not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Agreement and arising in the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. Items of income derived by a resident of a Contracting State in places other than in the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in a Contracting State.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to income, other than income from immovable property as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6, if the recipient of such income who is a resident of a Contracting State, carried on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in the other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, shall apply as the case may be.

Article 23: Methods of Eliminating Double Taxation

1. In Belgium, double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:

i) Except for income referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 10, paragraphs 2 and 7 of Article 11 and paragraphs 2 and 6 of Article 12, income which is derived by a resident of Belgium and which is taxable in China in accordance with the provisions of an agreement shall be exempt from tax in Belgium. In calculating the amount of tax to be paid on the remainder of income by that resident, tax rates applicable to the income in question before the tax exemption may be applied.

ii) Where the income derived by a resident of Belgium, including items of total income that are taxable in Belgium, is a dividend which is taxable in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 10 and which is not exempt from Belgian tax under the following subparagraph (iii), interest which is taxable in accordance with paragraph 2 or 7 of Article 11, or royalties which are taxable in accordance with paragraph 2 or 6 of Article 12, credit shall be allowed when levying tax in respect of that income in Belgium. The credit shall take into account the Chinese tax payable on that income, whether or not the tax has actually been paid. The credit shall be equivalent to the fixed credit allowed for foreign tax as stipulated in Belgian laws, and the tax rate shall not be

less than 15 percent of the income after possible Chinese tax has been deducted. If royalties which are taxable under the general provisions of Chinese laws but are exempted from Chinese tax as a special measure adopted for the purpose of developing the Chinese economy, a 20 percent credit shall be allowed.

iii) Where a company which is a resident of Belgium owns share in a company which is a resident of China, dividends paid by the Chinese company to the Belgian company, which are taxable in China in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 10, shall be exempt from corporate tax in Belgium, but must meet the tax exemption requirements for cases where both companies are residents of Belgium.

iv) If, when calculating Belgian tax, losses incurred by a permanent establishment set up in China by an enterprise operated by a resident of Belgium have already been deducted from the profits of that enterprise, the tax exemption provided for in subparagraph (i) shall not apply in Belgium to profits attributable to the permanent establishment during other tax payment periods, provided that these profits are also exempt from Chinese tax because they are used to cover the above-mentioned losses.

2. In China, double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:

i) Where a resident of China derives income from Belgium, the amount of Belgian tax payable in respect of that income in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement shall be allowed as a credit against the Chinese tax imposed on that resident. The amount of credit, however, shall not exceed the amount of Chinese tax computed as appropriate to that income in accordance with the taxation laws and regulations of China.

ii) Where the income derived from Belgium is dividend paid by a company which is a resident of Belgium to a company which is a resident of China and which owns not less than 10 percent of the share certificates or share holdings of the company paying the dividend, the Chinese tax credit shall also take into account the Belgian tax payable by the company paying the dividend in respect of profits from dividend.

Article 24: Non-differential Treatment

1. Nationals of a Contracting State shall not be subjected in the other Contracting State to any taxation or any obligations connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected obligations to which nationals of that other Contracting State in the same circumstances are or may be subjected. The provisions of this paragraph shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1, also apply to persons who are not residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

2. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be higher than that levied in the other Contracting State on enterprises in the other Contracting State carrying on the same activities. Nothing contained

in this provision shall be construed as obliging a Contracting State to grant to residents of the other Contracting State any personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for tax purposes which are available to residents of a Contracting State on the ground of civil status or family burdens.

3. Except where the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 7 of Article 11 or paragraph 6 of Article 12 apply, interest, royalties and other fees paid by an enterprise of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable profits of such enterprise, be deductible under the same conditions if they had been paid to a resident of a Contracting State.

4. Enterprises of a Contracting State, the capital of which is wholly or partly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more residents of the other Contracting State, shall not be subjected in a Contracting State to any taxation or any obligations connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected obligations to which other similar enterprises of a Contracting State are or may be subjected.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2, the provisions of this Article apply to all taxes.

Article 25: Procedures for Consultation

1. Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, the person may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic laws of the Contracting States, present a case to the competent authority of the Contracting State of which the person is a resident or, if the case comes under paragraph 1 of Article 24, to that of the Contracting State of which the person is a national. The case must be presented within 3 years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

2. The competent authority shall endeavor, if the objection appears to it to be justified and if it is not itself able to arrive at a satisfactory solution, to resolve the case by mutual agreement with the competent authority of the other Contracting State, with a view to the avoidance of taxation which is not in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

3. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavor to resolve by mutual agreement any difficulties or doubts arising as to the interpretation or application of this Agreement.

4. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall consult on administrative measures necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement, especially on evidence to be furnished by residents of either Contracting State who wish to enjoy tax exemption or relief provided for by this Agreement.

5. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall communicate with each other directly.

Article 26: Exchange of Information

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement, or of the domestic laws of the Contracting States concerning taxes covered by this Agreement (insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the provisions of this Agreement), particularly for the prevention of tax evasion. The exchange of information is not restricted by Article 1. Any information so exchanged shall be treated in the same manner as confidential information obtained under the domestic laws of the Contracting State and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative departments) involved in the assessment or collection of the taxation covered by this Agreement, in lawsuits or prosecution in connection with such taxes, or in the determination of appeals in relation thereto. The above-mentioned persons or authorities shall use such information solely for the above-mentioned purposes, but may disclose relevant information in proceedings and rulings in open courts.

2. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 1 be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligation:

i) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and the administrative practice of either Contracting State;

ii) to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting State; or

iii) to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information, the disclosure of which would be a violation of public order.

Article 27: Diplomats

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the tax privileges of diplomatic corps or consular officers under the general rules of international law or under the provisions of special agreements.

Article 28: Entry into Force

The Contracting States shall give each other written notification, through diplomatic channels, after internal legal procedures necessary for the entry into force of this Agreement have been completed. This Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which the last party dispatched the note. This Agreement shall have effect as respects income derived during the years beginning on the first day of January in the calendar year next following that in which this

Agreement enters into force, or income derived during the taxable years beginning on the first day of January in the calendar next following that in which this Agreement enters into force.

Article 29: Termination

This Agreement shall be in effect indefinitely but either of the Contracting States may, before the first day of July in any calendar year after the expiration of a period of 5 years from the date of its entry into force, give to the other Contracting State, through diplomatic channels, written notice of termination of the Agreement at the end of the year. In such event, this Agreement shall cease to have effect in respect to income derived during the years beginning on the first day of January in the calendar year next following that in which the notice of termination is given or income derived during the taxable years beginning on the first day in January in the calendar year next following that in which this Agreement terminates.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

Done at Beijing on the eighteenth day of April, 1985, in duplicate in the Chinese, French and Dutch languages, all three texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the PRC:

Zhao Ziyang (signed)

For the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium:

Wilfried Martens (signed)

Protocol to Agreement

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 17, 30 Jun 85 pp 555-556

[Text] At the signing of the Agreement between the Government of the PRC and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Income Tax Evasion, the two sides have agreed upon the following provisions which form an integral part of the Agreement.

1. The term "residents of a Contracting State" referred to in paragraph 1, Article 4, of this Agreement also means companies other than joint stock companies that have, in accordance with Belgian laws, opted for the payment of the natural person tax computed on the basis of profits attributable to their partners.

2. In the application of paragraph 2, Article 4, of this Agreement, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall consult the provisions of paragraph 2, Article 4, of the United Nations Model Pact on Double Taxation between Developed and Developing Countries.

3. The provisions of Article 8 of this Agreement shall not affect the provisions of Article 8 of the Agreement on Maritime Transport signed at Beijing on 20 April 1974 between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the PRC. Neither shall they affect the provisions of Article 10 of the Agreement on Civil Air Transport signed at Beijing on 20 April 1975 between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the PRC.

4. The term "dividend" referred to in Article 10 of this Agreement also means the taxable income derived by the partner of a company which is a resident of a Contracting State from capital investment, including income paid in the form of interest.

5. With reference to paragraph 2 of Article 12 of this Agreement, tax on royalties paid in return for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment shall be levied on 60 percent of the gross amount of the royalties.

6. Except where other provisions of this Agreement apply, and granting that the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 24 of this Agreement do not preclude the imposition of tax by a Contracting State on a resident of the other Contracting State, tax shall be levied in accordance with the laws of that Contracting State. The tax rates on the taxable profits of a permanent establishment set up in a Contracting State by a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State shall not exceed the highest tax rate applicable to the profits made by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State.

7. No provision of this Agreement shall impose restrictions on the taxation, in accordance with the laws of a Contracting State, on the retrieval of shares or holdings or the distribution of assets by a company which is a resident of that Contracting State.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

Done at Beijing on the 18th day of April, 1985, in duplicate in the Chinese, French and Dutch languages, all three texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the PRC:

Zhao Ziyang (signed)

For the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium

Wilfried Martens (signed)

/7358
CSO: 4005/233

AGREEMENT BETWEEN PRC AND USA ON DOUBLE TAXATION AND AVOIDANCE OF TAX EVASION, 30 APRIL 85

Agreement Signed

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 17, 30 Jun 85 pp 556-572

[Our government has completed the legal procedures necessary for the entry into force of this Agreement]

[Text] The Government of the PRC and the Government of the United States of America, desiring to conclude an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and tax evasion, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

This Agreement shall apply to persons who are residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

Article 2

1. The taxes to which this Agreement shall apply are:

(A) In the PRC:

i) The individual income tax;

ii) the income tax concerning joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment;

iii) the income tax of foreign enterprises; and

iv) the local income tax

(Hereinafter referred to as "Chinese tax").

(B) In the United States of America:

Federal income tax levied in accordance with domestic revenue laws

(Hereinafter referred to as "American tax").

2. This Agreement shall also apply to any identical or substantially similar taxes which are imposed after the date of signature of this Agreement in addition to, or in place of, those referred to in paragraph 1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of any substantial changes which have been made in their respective taxation laws within a reasonable period of time after such changes.

Article 3

1. For the purpose of this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

i) The term "PRC," when used in a geographical sense, refers to all PRC territories, including territorial waters, on which Chinese taxation laws are effectively enforced, as well as to all regions beyond the territorial waters, including the sea bottom and sea bed which, according to the international law, the PRC has the right of administration and on which Chinese taxation laws are effectively enforced;

ii) the term "the United States of America," when used in a geographical sense, refers to all territories of the United States of America, including territorial waters, on which American taxation laws are effectively enforced, as well as all regions beyond the territorial waters, including the sea bottom and sea bed which, according to the international law, the United States of America has the right of administration and on which American taxation laws are effectively enforced;

iii) the terms "a contracting state" and "the other contracting state" mean the PRC and the United States of America, as the context requires;

iv) the term "tax" means Chinese tax or American tax, as the context requires;

v) the term "person" includes an individual, a company, a partnership enterprise or any other body of persons;

vi) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity which is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;

vii) the terms "enterprise of a Contracting State" and "enterprise of the other Contracting State" mean, respectively, an enterprise carried on by a resident of a Contracting State and an enterprise carried on by a resident of the other Contracting State;

viii) the term "nationals" means all individuals possessing the nationality of either Contracting States and all juridical persons, partnership enterprises and bodies so established under the present laws of a Contracting State;

ix) the term "competent authorities" means, in the case of the PRC, the Minister of Finance and his authorized representative and, in the case of the United States of America, the Treasury Secretary and his authorized representative.

2. As regards the application of this Agreement by a Contracting State, any term not defined in this Agreement shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has under the laws of that Contracting State concerning the taxes to which this Agreement applies.

Article 4

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "residents of a Contracting State" means any person who, under the ~~laws of that Contracting State, is~~ liable to tax therein by reasons of his domicile, residence, place of head office or registration, or any other criterion of a similar nature.

2. Where, by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then the competent authorities of both Contracting States shall determine by mutual consultation the Contracting State of which that individual shall be deemed a resident for the purposes of this Agreement.

3. Where, by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 a company is a resident of both Contracting States, then the competent authorities of both Contracting States shall determine by mutual consultation the Contracting State of which that company shall be deemed a resident for the purposes of this Agreement. If it cannot be determined through consultation, the company shall not be entitled to the privileges of this Agreement as a resident of either Contracting State.

4. Where, by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 a company which is a resident of the United States of America is also a resident of a third country by reason of a tax agreement concluded between the PRC and a third country, then that company shall not be entitled to the privileges of this Agreement as a resident of the United States of America.

Article 5

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "permanent establishment" means a fixed place of business through which the business of an enterprise is wholly or partly carried on.

2. The term "permanent establishment" refers especially to:

i) a place of management;

ii) a branch

iii) an office;

iv) a factory;

v) a workshop;

vi) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of extraction of natural resources.

3. The term "permanent establishment" also includes:

i) A building site, a construction, assembly or installation project or supervisory activities in connection therewith--provided that these continue for a period of more than 6 months.

ii) Equipment, digs or ships used for the prospecting or extraction of natural resources--provided that the duration of use is more than 3 months.

iii) Labor services, ~~including consultancy services,~~ furnished by an enterprise through employees or other personnel for the same project or connected projects in the other Contracting State--provided that such activities continue for a period or periods aggregating more than 6 months within any 12-month period.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, the term "permanent establishment" shall be deemed not to include:

i) The use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise;

ii) the maintenance of an inventory of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery;

iii) the maintenance of an inventory of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of processing by another enterprise;

iv) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise, or of collecting information, for the enterprise;

v) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of carrying on, for the enterprise, any other activity of a preparatory or auxiliary character;

vi) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of combining the activities referred to in subparagraphs (i) to (v)--provided that such combination shall turn the activities of that place of business into a preparatory or auxiliary character.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, where a person--other than an agent of an independent status to whom the provision of paragraph 6 apply--is acting in a Contracting State on behalf of an enterprise of the other Contracting State, and has, and habitually exercises in the first-mentioned Contracting State, the authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the first-mentioned Contracting State in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for the enterprise, unless his activities exercised through a fixed place of business are limited to those mentioned in paragraph 4 which, under the provisions of that paragraph, would not make his place of business a permanent establishment.

6. An enterprise of a Contracting State shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State merely because it carries on business in the other Contracting State through a broker, general commission agent or any other agent of an independent status, provided that such persons are acting in the ordinary course of their business. Such an agent shall not be deemed to be an agent of an independent status to whom the provisions of this paragraph apply if all or virtually all of his activities are carried out for that enterprise and there are indications that the transactions between that agent and the enterprise are not concluded under normal conditions.

7. The fact that a company which is a resident of a Contracting State controls or is controlled by a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State, or which carries on business in that other Contracting State (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise, shall not of itself constitute either company a permanent establishment of the other.

Article 6

1. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State from immovable property situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. The term "immovable property" shall have the meaning which it has under the laws of the Contracting State in which the property in question is situated. The term shall in any case include property accessory to immovable property, livestock and equipment used in agriculture and forestry, rights to which the provisions of general law respecting landed property apply, usufruct of immovable property and rights to variable or fixed payments as consideration for the working of, or the right to work, mineral deposits, water sources and other natural resources; ships and aircraft shall not be regarded as immovable property.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply to income derived from the direct use, letting, or use in any other form of immovable property.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 shall also apply to the income from immovable property of an enterprise and to income from immovable property used for the performance of independence personal services.

Article 7

1. The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that Contracting State unless the enterprise carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishmen. situated therein. If the enterprise carries on business as aforesaid, the profits of the enterprise may be taxed in the other Contracting State but only so much as is attributable to that permanent establishment.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, where an enterprise of a Contracting State carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall in each Contracting State be attributed to that permanent establishment the profits which it

might be expected to make if it were a distinct and separate enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing wholly independently with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment.

3. In determining the profits of a permanent establishment, there shall be allowed as deductions expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment, including executive and general administrative expenses so incurred, whether in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated or otherwise. No deduction shall be allowed in respect of amounts paid (other than reimbursement of actual expenses) by that permanent establishment to the head office of the enterprise or any other offices thereof by way of royalties or other similar payments, and interest on loans. Likewise, in determining the profits of a permanent establishment, royalties or other similar payments obtained by the permanent establishment from the head office of the enterprise or any other offices thereof, as well as interest on money lent to the head office of the enterprise or any other offices thereof (other than reimbursement of actual expenses), also shall not be taken into account.

4. Insofar as it is the provisions of the taxation laws of a Contracting State to determine, in respect of specific trades, the profits to be attributable to a permanent establishment on the basis of verified profits, nothing in paragraph 2 shall preclude that Contracting State from enforcing its laws, but the result must be in accordance with the principles contained in this article.

5. No profits shall be attributed to a permanent establishment by reason of the mere purchase by that permanent establishment of goods or merchandises for the enterprise.

6. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 to 5, the profits to be attributed to the permanent establishment shall be determined by the same method each year unless there is good and sufficient reason to the contrary.

7. Where profits include items of income which are dealt with separately in other Articles of this Agreement, the provisions of those Articles shall not be affected by the provisions of this Article.

Article 8

1. Where

i) an enterprise of a Contracting State participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting State, or

ii) the same person participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of other Contracting State,

and in either case conditions are made or imposed between the two enterprises in their commercial or financial relations which differ from those which would be made between independent enterprises, then any profits which would, but for those conditions, have accured to one of the enterprises but, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, may be included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

2. Where a Contracting State includes the profits of an enterprise which have already been taxed in the other Contracting State but which should have been accrued to an enterprise of a Contracting State in the profits of an enterprise situated therein and imposes tax accordingly, if the relations between the two enterprises are those between independent enterprises, then the other Contracting State shall readjust the amount of tax on this portion of profits. In determining such readjustments, other provisions of this Agreement shall be duly taken into account and, where necessary, the competent authorities of both Contracting States shall hold consultations.

Article 9

1. Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. Such dividends may also be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, and according to the laws of that Contracting State; but, if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the dividends, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 percent of the gross amount of the dividends.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not affect the taxation of the company in respect of the profits out of which the dividends are paid.

3. The term "dividends" as used in this Article means income from shares or other rights, not being debt-claims, participating in profits, as well as income from other corporate rights which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the taxation laws of the Contracting State of which the company making the distribution is a resident.

4. The provisions of paragraph 1 and shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the dividends, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in the other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 13 shall apply as the case may be.

5. Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, the other Contracting State may not impose any tax on the dividends paid by the company, except

insofar as the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment or a fixed base situated in the other Contracting State, nor subject the company's undistributed profits to a tax on the company's undistributed profits, even if the dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in the other Contracting State.

Article 10

1. Interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. Such interest may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises, and according to the laws of that Contracting State; but, if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the interest, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 percent of the gross amount of the interest.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, interest arising in a Contracting State and derived by the Government of the other Contracting State, an administrative region or local authority thereof, the Central Bank or any financial institution wholly owned by that Government, or by any resident of the other Contracting State with respect to debt-claims indirectly financed by the Government of the other Contracting State, an administrative region or local authority thereof, the Central Bank or any financial institution wholly owned by that Government shall be exempt from tax in a Contracting State.

4. The term "interest" as used in this Article means income from debt-claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage and whether or not carrying a right to participate in the debtor's profits, and in particular, income from Government securities and income from bonds or debentures, including premium and prizes attaching to such securities, bonds or debentures.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the interest arises, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in the other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the debt-claims in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 13 shall apply as the case may be.

6. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the debtor is a Contracting State, an administrative region or local authority thereof or a resident of that Contracting State. Where, however, the debtor, whether a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

7. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest, having regard to the debt-claim for which it is paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

Article 11

1. Royalties arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. Such royalties may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise, and according to the laws of that Contracting State; but, if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the royalties, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 percent of the gross amount of the royalties.

3. The term "royalties" as used in this Article means payments of any kind received as a consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work, including cinematograph films and films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting, any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for the use of, or the right to use, industrial commercial or scientific equipment, or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the royalties arise, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in the other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 13 shall apply as the case may be.

5. (i) Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is the Government of that Contracting State, an administrative region or local authority thereof or a resident of that Contracting State. Where, however, the person paying the royalties, whether a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the liability to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

(ii) Under the provisions of subparagraph (i), if the royalties do not arise in either Contracting State but are connected with the use of, or right to use, the said right or property by either one of the Contracting States, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in that Contracting State.

6. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties, having regard to the use, right or information for which they are paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being given to the other provisions of this Agreement.

Article 12

1. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of immovable property referred to in Article 6 and situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. Gains from the alienation of movable property that forms part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State, or gains from movable property pertaining to a fixed base available to a resident of a Contracting State in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing independent personal services, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or together with the whole enterprise) or of such a fixed base, may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

3. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic and movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

4. Gains derived by a company from the alienation of its share capital may, if the main part of the property is made up, directly or indirectly, of immovable property situated in a Contracting State, be taxed in that Contracting State.

5. Gains derived from the alienation of shares other than those mentioned in paragraph 4 may, if the shares amount to 25 percent of the share holdings of a company which is a resident of a Contracting State, be taxed in that Contracting State.

6. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of any property other than that referred to in paragraphs 1 to 5 and arising in the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

Article 13

1. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of professional services or other independent activities shall be taxable only in that Contracting State unless there is a fixed base regularly available to a person in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing activities or the person is present in the other Contracting State for a period or

periods exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in the calendar year concerned. If a person has such a fixed base or remains in the other Contracting State for the aforesaid period or periods, the income may be taxed in the other Contracting State but only so much as is attributable to that fixed base or is derived in the other Contracting State during the aforesaid period or periods.

2. The term "professional services" includes, specifically, independent scientific, literary, artistic, educational or teaching activities as well as the independent activities of physicians, lawyers, engineers, architects, dentists and accountants.

Article 14

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20, salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State through employment shall be taxable only in that Contracting State unless the employment is exercised in the other Contracting State. If the employment is so exercised, such remuneration as is derived therefore may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment exercised in the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in a Contracting State, if:

i) the recipient is present in the other Contracting State for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in the calendar year concerned; and

ii) the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the other Contracting State; and

iii) the remuneration is borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base which the employer has in the other Contracting State.

Article 15

Directors' fees and other similar payments derived by a resident of a Contracting State in his capacity as a member of the board of directors of a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

Article 16

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 13 and 14, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State an an entertainer such as a theater, motion picture, radio or television artist, a musician, or an athlete, from personal activities as such performed in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

Such income shall, however, be exempt from tax in the other Contracting State if such activities are performed by a resident of a Contracting State in the capacity as an artist or athlete in pursuant to a special program for cultural exchange agreed upon between the Governments of the Contracting States.

2. Where income in respect of personal activities performed by an entertainer or an athlete in a capacity as such accrues not to the entertainer or athlete personally but to another person, that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 13 and 14, be taxed in the Contracting State in which that entertainer or athlete performs activities.

Such income shall, however, be exempt from tax in the Contracting State if such activities are exercised in pursuant to a special program for cultural exchange agreed upon between the Governments of the Contracting States.

Article 17

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 18, pensions and other similar remuneration paid to a resident of a Contracting State in consideration of past employment shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, pensions and other payments paid by the Government of a Contracting State, or an administrative region or local authority thereof, according to the social security system or public welfare program of that Contracting State, shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

Article 18

1. (i) Remuneration other than pensions, paid by the Government of a Contracting State, or an administrative region or local authority thereof, to an individual for services rendered to that Contracting State, or an administrative region or local authority thereof, shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

(ii) Such remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the services are rendered in the other Contracting State and the individual is a resident of the other Contracting State who:

a) is a national of the other Contracting State; or

b) did not become a resident of the other Contracting State solely for the purpose of rendering the services.

2. (i) Any pension paid by, or out of funds to which contributions are made by, the Government of a Contracting State, or an administrative region or local authority thereof, to an individual for services rendered to the Government of that Contracting State, or an administrative region or local authority thereof, shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

(ii) Such pension shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the individual is a resident of, and a national of, that Contracting State.

3. The provisions of Articles 14, 15, 16 and 17 shall apply to remuneration and pensions for services rendered in connection with a business carried on by the Government of a Contracting State, or an administrative region or local authority thereof.

Article 19

An individual who is, or immediately before visiting a Contracting State was, a resident of the other Contracting State and is temporarily present in a Contracting State for the primary purpose of teaching, giving lectures or conducting research at a university, college, school or other accredited educational institution in a Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in a Contracting State, for periods not exceeding 3 years in the aggregate, in respect of remuneration for such teaching, lectures or research.

Article 20

The following payments received by a student, business apprentice or trainee who is present in a Contracting State merely for the purpose of education, training or the acquisition of special technical experience and who is, or immediately before being so present was, a resident of the other Contracting State, shall be exempt from tax of a Contracting State:

i) payments received from abroad for the purpose of sustenance, education, study, research or training;

ii) grants or prizes awarded by government, scientific, educational or other tax-exempt bodies; or

iii) income not exceeding 5,000 dollars, or its equivalent in renminbi, in any taxable year, derived from personal services in a Contracting State.

Preferential treatment provided by this Article shall extend only a a reasonable period necessary for completing the education or training.

Article 21

1. Items of income of a resident of a Contracting State not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Agreement, regardless of where they arise, shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to income, other than immovable property as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6, if the recipient of such income who is a resident of a Contracting State, carried on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in the other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such

permanent escablishment or fixed base. In such case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 13 shall apply as the case may be.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, items of income of a resident of a Contracting State not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Article may be taxed in the other Contracting State if such income arise in the other Contracting State.

Article 22

1. In China, double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:

i) Where a resident of China derives income from the United States, the amount of American tax payable on that income in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement shall be allowed as a credit against the Chinese tax imposed on that resident. The amount of credit, however, shall not exceed the amount of the Chinese tax computed as appropriate to that income in accordance with the taxation laws and regulations of China.

ii) Where the income derived from the United States is a dividend paid by a company which is a resident of the United States to a company which is a resident of China and which owns not less than 10 percent of the shares of the company paying the dividend, the credit shall take into account the American tax payable by the company paying the dividend in respect of its income.

2. In the United States of America, American residents or citizens shall, in accordance with American taxation laws, be allowed credits against the following in the American tax payable on their income:

i) Income tax paid by or on behalf of that resident or citizen;

ii) Where an American company owns not less than 10 percent of the voting shares of a company which is a resident of China and that American company receives a dividend from that company, the income tax paid by or on behalf of the company distributing the dividend in respect of the profits out of which the dividend is paid.

Taxes referred to in subparagraph (i) of paragraph 1 and in paragraph 2 of Article 2 of this Agreement shall be deemed income tax discussed in this paragraph.

3. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State shall be deemed to arise in the other Contracting State if such income may be taxed in the other Contracting State.

Article 23

1. Nationals of a Contracting State shall not be subjected in the other Contracting State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements

to which nationals of the other Contracting State in the same circumstances are or may be subjected. The provisions of this paragraph shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1, also apply to persons who are residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

2. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less favorably levied in the other Contracting State than the taxation levied on enterprises of that Contracting State carrying on the same activities. Nothing contained in this provision shall be construed as obliging a Contracting State to grant to residents of the other Contracting State any personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for tax purposes which are available to residents of a Contracting State on the ground of civil status or family burdens.

3. Except where the provisions of Article 8, paragraph 7 of Article 10 or paragraph 6 of Article 11 apply, interest, royalties and other fees paid by an enterprise of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable profits of such enterprise, be deductible under the same conditions if they had been paid to a resident of a Contracting State.

4. In a Contracting State, enterprise capital which is wholly or partly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one of more residents of the other Contracting State, shall not be subjected in a Contracting State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which other similar enterprises of a Contracting State are or may be subjected.

Article 24

1. Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, the person may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic laws of those Contracting States, present a case to the component authority of the Contracting State of which the person is a resident or, if the case comes under paragraph 1 of Article 23, to that of the Contracting State of which the person is a national. The case must be presented within 3 years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. Any agreement reached shall be implemented not withstanding any time limits in the domestic laws of the Contracting States.

3. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavor to resolve by mutual agreement any difficulties or doubts arising as to the interpretation or application of this Agreement.

4. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may communicate with each other directly for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of paragraphs 2 and 3. When it seems advisable for the purpose of reaching agreement, the component authorities may meet together for an oral exchange of opinions.

Article 25

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement, or of the domestic laws of the Contracting States concerning taxes covered by this Agreement (insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the provisions of this Agreement), particularly for the prevention of tax evasion. The exchange of information is not restricted by Article 1. Any information so exchanged shall be treated as secret and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative departments) involved in the assessment, collection, management, enforcement of the taxation covered by this Agreement or in the prosecution and determination of appeals in relation thereto. The above-mentioned persons or authorities shall use such information solely for the above-mentioned purposes, but may quote relevant information in the proceedings and rulings in open courts.

2. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 1 be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligations:

i) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and the administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;

ii) to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting State; or

iii) to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information, the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy.

Article 26

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the fiscal privileges of diplomatic agents or consular officers under the general rules of international law or under the provisions of special agreements.

Article 27

The Contracting States shall give each other written notification, through the diplomatic channel, after internal legal procedures necessary for the entry into force of this Agreement have been completed. This Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which the last party dispatched the note and shall have effect as respects income derived during the taxable years beginning on or after the first day of January in the following calendar year.

Article 28

This Agreement shall continue in effect indefinitely but either of the Contracting States may, before the thirtieth day of June in any calendar year beginning after the expiration of a period of 5 years from the date of its entry into force, give to the other Contracting State, through diplomatic channels, written notice of termination. In such event, this Agreement shall cease to have effect as respects income derived during the taxable years beginning on or after the first day of January in the following calendar year.

Done at Beijing on the thirtieth day of April, 1984, in duplicate in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the PRC:	For the Government of the United States of America:
Zhao Ziyang (Signed)	Ronald Reagan (Signed)

Protocol to Agreement

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 17, 30 Jun 85 pp 570-572

[Protocol of the Agreement between the Government of the PRC and the Government of the United States of America on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Tax Evasion]

[Text] At the signing of the Agreement between the Government of the PRC and the Government of the United States of America on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Tax Evasion (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement"), the undersigned have agreed upon the following provisions which form an integral part of the Agreement.

1. Nothing in this Agreement shall restrict in any manner reliefs for tax purposes which are or may hereafter be accorded in a Contracting State to the other Agreement by the laws of the first-mentioned Contracting State or any agreement between the Governments of the Contracting States.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Agreement, the United States may impose taxes on its citizens. Except where the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 8, paragraph 2 of Article 17, and Articles 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24 and 26 apply, the United States may impose taxes on its residents (in accordance with the provisions of Article 4).

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Agreement, the United States may levy taxes in respect of social security, private holding companies and accumulated earnings. The United States shall, within a taxable year, exempt a Chinese company, or Chinese companies, which is or are wholly owned, either directly or indirectly, by an individual who is a resident of China (not an American citizen), by the Chinese Government or by an institution wholly

owned by the Chinese Government, from private holding company tax and accumulated earnings tax payable in that taxable year.

4. The term "person" in Article 3 of this Agreement shall include legacy or trust.

5. Where the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 4 of this Agreement apply, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall go by the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the United Nations Model Pact on Double Taxation between Developed and Developing Countries.

6. With reference to paragraph 3 of Article 11 of this Agreement, it has been mutually agreed that tax on royalties paid in return for the leasing of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment shall only be levied on 70 percent of the gross amount of such royalties.

7. It has been mutually agreed that the competent authorities of the Contracting States may, through consultation, deny reliefs mentioned in Article 9, 10 and 11 of this Agreement to a company of a third country which was set up primarily for the purpose of enjoying reliefs accorded by this Agreement.

8. This Agreement shall not affect the application of the Agreement on the Mutual Exemption of Taxes of Income from Maritime and Air Transport Enterprises concluded by the two Governments at Beijing on the fifth day of March, 1982.

Done at Beijing on the thirtieth day of April, 1984, in duplicate in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the PRC:	For the Government of the United States of America:
Zhao Ziyang (Signed)	Ronald Reagan (Signed)

Beijing, 30 April, 1984

Mr Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America,

Dear Sir,

Your letter of today has reached my hands, the content of which reads:

"Dear Sir,

It is my honor to mention to you the Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Tax Evasion signed today between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the PRC (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement"), and, on behalf of the Government of the United States of America, I hereby affirm the following understanding between the two Governments:

Both Governments have agreed not to stipulate provisions regarding liberal credit for tax purposes under Article 22 of this Agreement. However, the Agreement shall be revised to include provisions regarding liberal credit for tax purposes if the United States of America revises its laws in this regard, or enters into an agreement with any other country on this matter.

It is my honor to request that you affirm the aforesaid understanding on behalf of your Government.

Best regards."

It is my honor to endorse, on behalf of the Government of the PRC, the understanding referred to in your letter.

Best regards.

Zhao Ziyang (Signed), Premier of
the State Council of the PRC

* * *

Beijing, 30 April, 1984

Mr Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council of the PRC,

Dear Sir,

It is my honor to mention to you the Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Tax Evasion signed today between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the PRC (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement"), and, on behalf of the Government of the United States of America, I hereby affirm the following understanding between the two Governments:

Both Governments have agreed not to stipulate provisions regarding liberal credit for tax purposes under Article 22 of this Agreement. However, the Agreement shall be revised to include provisions regarding liberal credit for tax purposes if the United States of America revises its laws in this regard, or enters into an agreement with any other country on this matter.

It is my honor to request that you affirm the aforesaid understanding on behalf of your Government.

Best regards.

Ronald Reagan (Signed), President
of the United States of America

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CSO: 4005/233

- END -

JPRS-CPS-86-044

20 MAY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 18, 10 JULY 1985

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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20 MAY 1986

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 18, 10 JULY 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 18, 10 Jul 85

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously published] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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PRC LAW ON PASTURELAND

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 18, 10 Jul 85 pp 579-582

[PRC Law on Pastureland (adopted at the 11th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th National People's Congress on 18 June 1985)]

[Text] Article 1 To strengthen the protection, management, construction, and rational utilization of pastureland, protect and improve the ecological environment, develop modern animal husbandry, promote economic prosperity of the nationality autonomous areas, and meet the requirements of socialist construction and people's livelihood, this law is formulated in accordance with the constitution of the People's Republic of China.

Article 2 This law is applicable to all pastureland within the territory of our country, including grass hills and meadows.

Article 3 The Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of the State Council is in charge of managing the pastureland of the entire country, and the departments of agriculture and animal husbandry of the local governments above the county level are in charge of managing the pastureland in their respective administrative areas.

Article 4 Pastureland is owned by the state, that is, it is owned by the whole people, except for grassland which belong to collectives as stipulated by law.

Pastureland owned by the whole people may be assigned for long-term use by collectives. Pastureland owned by the whole people, by collectives, and by the whole people but assigned for long-term use by collectives may be operated by collectives or individuals under contract terms for animal husbandry production.

Pastureland used by units owned by the whole people shall be registered and put on file by the local people's governments above the county level which shall issue certificates after examination to confirm authority for utilization. Pastureland owned by collectives and pastureland owned by the whole people but assigned for long-term use by the collective shall be registered and put on file by the local people's governments at the county level which shall issue certificates after examination to confirm the right of ownership or authority for utilization.

The rights of ownership and authority for utilization of pastureland are protected by law, and shall not be infringed on by any units or individuals.

Article 5 In special situations such as natural disasters which necessitate temporary adjustment in the use of pastureland, the adjustment should be carried out through consultation by both parties concerned; if the adjustment involves areas of more than one county, it should be resolved through consultation organized by the county-level people's governments concerned.

Article 6 Disputes over the rights of ownership and the authority for utilization of pastureland should be settled by the parties concerned through negotiations and in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual concession conducive to unity; in case of a failure to reach an agreement, the matter should be handled by the people's government.

Disputes concerning the right of ownership and the authority for utilization of pastureland between units owned by the whole people, between units owned by collectives and between units owned by the whole people and units owned by collectives should be handled by the people's governments above the county level.

Disputes over the authority for utilization of pastureland between individuals, and between individuals and units owned by the whole people or units owned by the collective shall be handled by the people's governments at the township level or at the county level.

Where the party concerned is not satisfied with the decision made by the relevant people's government, it may institute legal proceedings in the people's court within 1 month after the receipt of notice.

Before disputes on pastureland rights are resolved, no party involved shall be allowed to do anything disruptive to the pastureland or to the facilities on the pastureland.

Article 7 Requisition of pastureland owned by collectives for state construction shall be made in accordance with the "Regulation on the Requisition of Land for State Construction."

Use of pastureland for state construction owned by the whole people but set for long-term use by the collective shall be made with reference to the "Regulations on the Requsition of Land for State Construction," adequate compensation should be granted, and the production and livelihood of herdsmen should be properly arranged.

Requisition or utilization of pastureland for state construction in nationality autonomous areas should give due consideration to the interests of these areas, and arrangements should be made which should be favorable to the economic construction of nationality autonomous areas.

Temporary utilization of pastureland for state construction should be conducted in accordance with the "Regulations on the Requisition of Land for State Construction." When the period of utilization has expired, the units utilizing the land should carry out reclamation work.

Article 8 Various levels of local people's governments shall be responsible for organizing surveys of pastureland resources in their own administrative areas, formulating plans for the development of animal husbandry on pastureland, which should be incorporated in the development plan for the national economy, strengthening the protection, construction, and rational utilization of pastureland, and enhancing the grazing capacity of pastureland.

Article 9 The state shall encourage the scientific research of animal husbandry on pastureland to raise the scientific and technological level of this trade.

The state shall encourage growing grass in agricultural, forestry, and pastoral areas as well as in cities and towns, to promote the development of animal husbandry and improve the ecological environment.

The state shall protect the ecological environment of pastureland and prevent and treat pollution.

Article 10 Vegetation on pastureland shall be strictly protected, and reclamation and destruction shall be prohibited. Minor reclamation conducted by pastureland users must be approved by the local people's governments above the county level. For cultivated pastureland already turning into sand or seriously eroding, the local people's governments above the county level should close it off within a given time limit, order it revegetated, stop farming activities, and turn it back into pastureland.

Article 11 Cutting bush, digging for medicinal herbs and wild plants, scraping off alkaline soil, and removing fertile soil on pastureland must be done within a designated area and with the consent of the pastureland users after obtaining approval from the people's government at the township or county level. Digging and filling should be carried out in tandem, and a stock of parent plants maintained.

Cutting and digging bushes, medicinal herbs and other sand-fixing plants on barren or semi-barren pastureland and sandy areas is prohibited. Collecting precious and rare wild plants on pastureland without the approval of the people's government at the county level is prohibited.

Article 12 Pastureland should be rat nally utilized, and excessive grazing should be prevented. For pastureland which has become sandy, degenerate, or eroded, the users concerned should adequately regulate grazing, grow more grass, and carry out revegetation. Artificial pastureland should be properly managed, rationally operated, and scientifically utilized, and measures should be taken to guard against degeneration.

Article 13 Local people's governments at various levels should ta measures to prevent and treat the harmful effects of rats and pests on pastureland, and protect beneficial birds and animals which catch and eat rats and pests.

Article 14 Local people's governments at various levels should take measures to prevent and treat animal diseases as well as diseases common to both man and animal on pasture areas.

Hunting wild animals on pastureland should be in strict observance of relevant regulations on epidemic prevention promulgated by local people's governments.

Article 15 When driving motor vehicles on pastureland, it is necessary to pay attention to protecting the pastureland; if there is a fixed highway route, then driving off the route is not allowed.

Transporting and grazing of purchased animals should be along designated routes, and competing with herdsmen for the use of pastureland and water is not permitted.

Article 16 It is necessary to strengthen fire-fighting work on pastureland, implement the principle of "taking prevention as the key, and combining prevention with fire-fighting," set up the responsibility system for preventing fire, formulate fire-prevention systems and regulations, and set a period for fire prevention on pastureland. During this period, it is necessary to adopt safety measures and strengthen control. When fire breaks out, the masses should be rapidly organized to put it out and the cause of the fire as well as losses sustained should be evaluated to take timely and appropriate actions.

Article 17 Units or individuals with outstanding achievements in protecting, managing, and building pastureland, in developing animal husbandry on pastureland and in other sectors should be given tangible or intangible awards by the people's governments.

Article 18 If the right of ownership or the authority for utilization of pastureland is transgressed, the party whose right was violated may request the department of agriculture and animal husbandry of the local people's government above the county level to deal with the matter. The department of agriculture and animal husbandry in charge has the power to order the transgressor to stop the violation and to compensate for losses. The party whose right was violated may also institute legal proceedings in the people's court directly.

Article 19 With regard to those persons who reclaim pastureland contrary to the stipulations of this law, the department of agriculture and animal husbandry of the local people's government above the county level has the power to order them to stop reclamation and carry out revegetation; in serious cases, fines can be imposed.

Article 20 With regard to those persons who have violated this law by cutting and digging sand-fixing plants and other wild plants or removing soil on pastureland resulting in damages to the vegetation, the departments of agriculture and animal husbandry of people's governments at the township or the county level have the power to stop these acts and order the persons involved to carry out revegetation and compensate for losses; in serious cases, fines can be imposed.

Article 21 If the party concerned is dissatisfied with the decision on imposing fines or compensation for losses made by the department of agriculture and animal husbandry of local people's governments or by the people's governments at the township level, it may institute proceedings in the people's court within 1 month after receipt of the notice; if no proceedings are instituted and no

action is taken regarding the decision on fines, the relevant department of agriculture and animal husbandry of the local people's government or the people's government at the township level may apply for compulsory execution in the people's court.

Article 22 The department of agriculture and animal husbandry under the state department shall formulate the implementation of regulations in accordance with this law, which shall be implemented after the approval by the State Council. The standing committees of the people's congresses of autonomous regions and provinces may formulate implementing regulations according to the constitution and the principles stipulated in this law and in conformity with the local conditions, and report to the Standing Committee of the NPC for filing.

Article 23 This law shall enter into force on 1 October 1985.

/12766
CSO: 4005/234

STATE COUNCIL MOTION ON SUBMITTING FOR EXAMINATION THE "INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS TREATY"

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 18, 10 Jul 85 p 587

[Text] 14 May 1985

The Standing Committee of the NPC:

The "International Telecommunications Convention" (hereinafter called convention) is a basic regulation of the "International Telecommunications Union" (abbreviated as telecom-union [dian lian [7193 5114]])--one of the specialized organizations of the United Nations. The convention mainly stipulates the organization's aims, structure and its functions, personnel, finance, languages, technological cooperation, and the basic principles of international telecommunications.

The convention was formulated in 1932 at Madrid where the plenipotentiaries of the telecom-union held its congress, and several amendments were effected afterward. The present convention submitted for examination and approval was amended and adopted in 1982 at Nairobi where the congress of plenipotentiaries was held, and the head and sub-head of the Chinese delegation attending the congress signed the convention. The convention became effective on 1 January 1984.

According to the stipulations of the convention, the convention should be approved by the governments of all the signatories in accordance with the procedures stipulated by the existing constitution of each country. If the government of any signatory fails to submit its instrument of ratification within 2 years after the convention came into force, this government will lose its right to vote at any congress and council executive meeting of the telecom-union (our country is one of its council members), as well as at any meetings of various permanent organizations of the telecom-union.

To carry out our obligations as a member country of the telecom-union and maintain our rights in the telecom-union, it is essential for our country to ratify the convention. I do not propose to put forward any reservations about the convention, but it is necessary to reiterate the counter-statement made by our delegate in signing the convention, which is in response to Vietnam's statement that it exercises sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha Islands.

Enclosed please find the "International Communications Convention" (Chinese version) for your examination and decision.

Zhao Ziyang
Premier of the State Council

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CSO: 4005/234 END

JPRS-CPS-86-045

21 MAY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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21 MAY 1986

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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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HONG KONG

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UNITED STATES

HEILONGJIANG'S SUN WEIBEN ATTENDS CEREMONIOUS MEETING

SK300530 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] On the evening of 29 April, the province and Harbin City held a ceremonious meeting to mark the 100th anniversary of the great strike staged by the workers of Chicago, the United States, against the bourgeoisie. Chen Yunlin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting, calling on the masses of staff members and workers throughout the province to inherit and carry forward the glorious traditions of the working class of our country, enhance their sense of historical mission, carry out reform persistently, explore the way of advancement, strive to comprehensively fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and struggle for the peaceful development of the world and the progress of mankind.

Attending the meeting were provincial and Harbin City party, government and army responsible comrades, including Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Chen Lei, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Hou Jie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial goverrnor; and Li Genshen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Harvin City CPC Committee, and some retired cadres and the masses.

The 307 representatives to the provincial model workers representative meeting also attended. Experts and guests from the United States, Canada, England, the FRG, the Soviet Union, and Japan who are staying in Harbin City to assist and support China's socialist construction were invited to the meeting. (Lin Yousheng) and (Yong Yifang), special-grade model workers of the province and awardees of the 1 May labor medals, spoke at the meeting.

/12913
CSO: 4005/651

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SON SANN URGES SRV TO ACCEPT CGDK PEACE PROPOSAL

OW271024 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Bangkok, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) Son Sann has said that the Vietnamese rejection to the 'realistic and flexible' proposal of the CGDK meant Hanoi wants to colonize Kampuchea.

Son Sann made the remark to the Bangkok newspaper NATION REVIEW yesterday. The paper today quoted him as saying that despite its rejection, he still hopes that Vietnam will finally accept the proposal as a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

"Vietnam has no alternative in the long run," he said.

The CGDK on 17 March put forth an eight-point proposal, calling for a two-phased withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the formation of a four-party government including the Heng Samrin regime but the proposal was outrightly rejected by Vietnam just one day after it was made known to the world.

Son Sann disclosed that in a move to persuade Hanoi to come to the negotiation table, the CGDK will seek financial support from Western countries to help rebuild Kampuchea and Vietnam after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

He said he would travel to Australia early next month to seek Canberra's support for the plan which, he said, was a result of consultations with his two partners in the coalition--President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Vice President Khieu Samphan.

After the Australia visit, Son Sann said, he will tour some Western European countries. He said some European countries pledged support to the plan during his tour last year.

/9274
CSO: 4000/253

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MINDANAO SEPARATISTS DISCUSS CONSTITUTION

OW260430 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Despite warnings from the Philippine Government, some 100 delegates passed today a resolution of proclaiming a constitution for an independent state of Mindanao, the Philippine News Agency reported tonight.

The proclamation was approved by the delegates inside the social hall of the Southern Technical Institute in the city.

President Corazon Aquino issued an order yesterday that leaders of the secessionist movement at Mindanao be immediately arrested should they push through their scheme.

The proclamation deplored that "the people of Mindanao have been granted only an insignificant role in national leadership."

It claimed that the total land area, number of inhabitants, natural resources and other assets of the islands can readily meet the requirements for an independent and sovereign state.

Former parliament member Reuben Canoy, a leader of the secessionist-leaning Mindanao People's Democratic Movement (MPDM), said the proclamation will be submitted to the Philippine Government and the United Nations as well as other countries maintaining embassies in the country.

Following the proclamation, the proposed federal flag was presented and a group of delegates sang the proposed Mindanao anthem, the news agency reported.

Meanwhile, the military authorities said there was no arrest during the one-day constitutional convention, since there was no covert act that would constitute sedition.

Southern Command Chief Brig Gen Jose Magno and Regional Commander Col Jesus Hermosa said they were assured by Canoy that the convention adopted only a resolution that embodied the aspirations of the delegates. The Southern Command chief said, however, that the military will closely monitor the movement, fearing that it might result in armed confrontation or even in foreign interferrence.

/9274
CSO: 4000/253

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINES FILES GRAFT CHARGES AGAINST MARCOS

OW242148 Beijing XINHUA in English 2006 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 24 Apr (XINHUA)—The Philippines Presidential Commission on Good Government has set a preliminary hearing for 15 July on the case of graft charges against deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, a member of the commission told reporters here today.

The commission has fixed a time limit up to 30 June this year for Marcos and his cronies to reply to the charges in connection with their hidden wealth abroad.

According to the Philippine News Agency, the graft charges were filed by the solicitor general with the commission.

Marcos and 24 of his relatives and associates were accused of graft and corruption practices and other crimes related to public service. They were accused of:

—taking undue advantage of their positions to obtain benefits for themselves and for others,

—misappropriating foreign economic and military aid and foreign loans for their personal use,

—receiving commissions and kickbacks from individuals or companies in connection with contracts and transactions involving the government, and

—creating agricultural, industrial and commercial monopolies for their personal gain and benefit.

According to the complaint, these acts by the Marcoses and their associates resulted in the "unjust enrichment and the acquisition and accumulation of unexplained wealth."

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CSO: 4000/253

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINES' ENRILE ON ENSURING STABILITY

OW222045 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile ensured here today that the military forces will do its part to make the new government remain stable.

He made the pledge following reports that supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos are set to cause trouble for the government.

Speaking at a luncheon organized by the country's foreign correspondents association, Enrile said the new government "is stable at the moment as the popular support is still there and the military will see to it that the government will remain stable."

However, he added, "whether the popular support is there to keep the stability of the government depends upon the decisions and policies that will be taken by the government.

He denied there was friction between the military and cabinet ministers.

Enrile said as far as working relationship with the cabinet is concerned, "We see no tension and so far our recommendations are acceptable by the Presidential Palace."

He believed the rumors concerning the friction were made by people" who wanted to see some kind of tension produced."

Comparing the new government with Marcos' regime, Enrile said the former president favored concentration of power and prohibiting delegation while Mrs Aquino avoids concentration of power.

The defense minister also denied a claim of Marcos that 34 percent of the soldiers have left the armed forces, saying that only about 500 or "one-half of one percent" of the military personnel went on absence without official leave since the installation of the new government. Enrile said that he did not want to be the next president, adding that he wants to retire after three years, possibly simultaneous with General Fidel Ramos, who has a three-year term as chief of staff.

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CSO: 4000/253

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

KUWAITI PAPER URGES USSR TO REVISE POLICY

OW271610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--A Kuwaiti newspaper today calls on the Soviet Union to revise its foreign policy towards the United States following the U.S. attack on Libya.

"How long are the Soviets going to let (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan repeat his feats of terror? asked KUWAIT TIMES.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev "needs to revise his strategy against a power-drunk rival who sends warplanes to blast Soviet Sams in Libya and then has the cheek to challenge the Soviets to compete with the Americans in the realm of ideas and creative excellence," the paper said.

The paper noted that despite outward appearances of an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations, the Libyan attack and the Soviet attitude towards it show that relations between the two countries are far from good.

/9274
CSO: 4000/249

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FOREIGN MINISTRY ADVISER TURNS DOWN XINHUA POST

HK300435 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 30 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] A former chief Chinese representative on Sino-British negotiations over Hong Kong's future, Mr Yao Guang, was tapped to become the local XINHUA NEWS AGENCY director, the STANDARD has learned.

But the Chinese Government later changed its mind after Mr Yao turned down the offer and they failed to get another candidate to replace Mr Xu Jiatun, who is now the chief Chinese representative in Hong Kong.

Official sources told the STANDARD in Beijing recently that the Chinese Government planned to appoint Mr Yao, who was a vice foreign minister before his retirement recently, to succeed Mr Xu.

But Yao turned down the offer on the grounds that he was too old for the job.

He also said he did not want to hold a government appointment after he passed the retirement age.

Later, the Chinese Government had second thoughts about finding another candidate to replace Mr Xu.

Mr Yao, 65, retired from the Foreign Ministry last month, just before the National People's Congress session.

Mr Yao currently is an adviser to the Foreign Ministry. He will help to chart important foreign policies but will detach himself from the ministry's daily operations.

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CSO: 4000/253

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONG KONG PAPER PROFILES NEW PRC COUNCILLOR

HK241011 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Apr 86 p 7

[By Terry Cheng]

[Text] Newly-appointed State Councillor Song Jian is an expert in the comparative study of control mechanisms of electronic and biological systems.

Mr Song, 54, was put in charge of the design of China's first generation of land-to-air missile systems in the 1950's and worked on the country's first cybernetics laboratory in the 1960's.

However, his recent application of cybernetics to population problems has earned him a reputation as more than a natural scientist.

In the early 1960's—upon the request of Qian Xuesen, a vice-minister of the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence and a missile expert—he revised the distinguished scientist's 400,000-word book on engineering cybernetics.

He added more than 800,000 words to the book, which earned a national award for excellence in scientific work in 1982.

On various occasions, Mr Qian has praised Mr Song as an expert in cybernetics in China.

His appointment will undoubtedly strengthen the government leadership team in science and technology.

Cybernetics is interdisciplinary involving such diverse studies as neutral networks, computers, learning theory, communications theory, servomechanisms and automatic control systems.

It is also related to systems engineering, which Mr Qian has been advocating for several years.

In what Mr Qian called a social science theory vital to Chinese society, the most important aspect of systems engineering is its application to the development of new technological possibilities with the specific objective of putting them to use rapidly.

In a speech last year, Premier Zhao Ziyang said China's current reform was a great application of systems engineering.

In an interview with OUTLOOK WEEKLY after his appointment, Mr Song spoke of the reform this year in science and technology.

The reform will be on two aspects--the allocation of funds and the management of professionals.

He said a contract system for professionals should be implemented, a stage foundation for natural science should be set up and there should be a large increase in funds for the research of basic theories and their applications.

Mr Song said the management reform was to ensure reasonable mobility among professionals.

Mr Song said there were now various links between research and production units. This tendency will undoubtedly have an impact on the existing system, he said.

Mr Song said the results of scientific and technological research should be applied to production. Scientific knowledge should be spread to the ordinary people, he said.

Mr Song has been Minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission since September 1984.

Before that he was vice-minister of the astronautics industry and its chief engineer.

Mr Song graduated from a technical institute in the Soviet Union in the early 1950's and got a degree of associate doctor in 1960.

After returning to China he joined the Defence Ministry, working on the research and production of rockets. He made remarkable contributions to the designing, testing and finalisation of China's missile system.

He was also a leading researcher in underground missiles and communication satellites.

Mr Song, who speaks Russian and Chinese, has published several essays which have been well received in world academic circles.

He is president of the China Automation Society.

Mr Song's appointment as a state councillor was approved in the National People's Congress session which ended earlier this month.

/9274
CSO: 4000/253

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EFFORTS TO INCREASE ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Wu Shuzhi [2976 2885 1615]]

[Text] To reinforce the structure and efficiency of the nation's administrative organs is a major area of endeavor to uplift their work style and the central research theme in scientific administration.

The reinforcement of the nation's administrative organs covers many areas, including the scientific installation of administrative organs, rational allocation of staff, recruitment of better-qualified administrative cadres, careful selection of administrative leaders, improvement of administrative methods and techniques, and step-by-step modernization of office operations, which are conducive to greater administrative efficiency.

What is administrative efficiency? Efficiency is an engineering concept denoting the ratio between input and output, disbursements and receipts, and consumption and production. Higher efficiency means to achieve maximum results with minimum labor and at a minimum cost. When this concept is applied to administration, it becomes administrative efficiency. Since administrative efficiency is a composite of many elements not amenable to quantitative assessment, it ought to be weighed in terms of all the social benefits of administration. Beneficial labor is valuable and efficient. Otherwise, it is worthless and inefficient. Devoid of social benefits, the pursuit of efficiency, no matter how much or how fast, has no practical significance and may even lead to undesirable or destructive consequences. So the composite of efficiency should be the unity of effectiveness and value and that of quantity and quality. Administrative efficiency is the ratio between the input of labor for the accomplishment of a given objective, the resulting effect or the maximum quantity of which does not compromise quality. The term administrative efficiency we normally use denotes the operational efficiency of the state administrative organs. It implies the well-coordinated functioning of government organs which provide effective instructions and operate promptly and precisely to accomplish a specific mission without compromising quality. In his comment on the workings of the Soviet regime, Lenin pointed out: "Socialism is a product of big-machine industry. If the working masses who practice socialism could not make their government organs work the way big-machine industry is supposed to do" and "do not have a unified will to assemble all the workers under an economic organ which works as precisely as a clock...then they are not likely to realize socialism." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 27 p 194.) The kind of administrative efficiency sought by China's state organs should cover at least the following areas:

First, the importance of time. In his article on "The Role of Force in History," Engels said: "Today, time is money." There is a saying: One minute of time equals 1 ounce of gold, but 1 ounce of gold could never buy 1 minute of time. Timing determines efficiency. The ability to make good use of time is the hallmark of a wise and efficient administrator. An efficient administrator should know how to make full use of time. The motto "value every bit of time and spend it gingerly" ought to be the motto of the workers of our socialist state in their pursuit of more efficient performance.

Second, the importance of accuracy. Lenin spoke about working as accurately as a clock. Accuracy is even more important than speed in handling business matters, performing public duties, deciding and implementing policies, and processing information. When the governmental administration is bogged down in mistakes, it is a waste of effort, let alone efficiency.

Third, the importance of quality. Quality means more than dependability, sturdiness, and durability. It denotes working for the benefit of society by working more effectively and cutting back or eliminating inefficiency and a retardation of efforts to raise administrative efficiency.

Fourth, making the best possible choice. An administrative act implies choosing one out of many projects, methods, and channels to accomplish a set objective under the existing conditions. Efficiency means "making the best possible choice under given conditions."

Fifth, making the administrative "machine" run normally. A machine must run normally to be efficient. This means that all government orders are fully enforced and observed. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," some of our administrative organs were crippled while others were out of control or dislocated. There was no administrative efficiency.

Finally, the administrative efficiency of our socialist state should rest on the unity of end and means. Both proper ends and proper means are indispensable. If an administrative organ achieved its mission by any means, fair or foul, as in the case of some government corporations which resort to indiscriminate measures to make money regardless of their own reputation, regardless of the physical and mental health of their staff and workers, and regardless of state and public interests, it would not bring about any administrative efficiency.

Today, the efficiency of our administrative organs is comparatively low and the factors which contribute to their inefficiency still exist. So they fall far short of what is needed to restructure the economic system and achieve socialist modernization. It is therefore urgent to rectify the situation to raise administrative efficiency.

How to raise the administrative efficiency of our country? The first step is to weed out all those undesirable factors which plague our state administrative organs, such as bureaucratism, listlessness, perfunctoriness, shift of responsibilities onto others, and drifting along as well as to foster the sense of responsibility and dedication of the cadres. Moreover, it is necessary to pursue an exploratory study of those links which affect the activities of the state administrative organs and the components of the administrative system and solve a series of practical problems so as to prevent the drive to raise administrative efficiency from becoming empty talk.

1. Insist on restructuring the administrative organs. There is no organizational guarantee of administrative efficiency unless the administrative organs are simplified. Lenin sought to simplify government organs when the Soviet political regime was being set up. Speaking at the Fifth All-Soviet Workers Congress, he said: "Now, the most urgent task in the next few years is to simplify the Soviet organs and cut back their expenditures by reducing their size, improving their organization, eliminating their sluggish work style and bureaucratism, and cutting nonproductive expenditures." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 33 p 402.) Lenin's thinking still has practical bearing on our current drive to restructure the government organs. In most recent years, especially since the drive to restructure the government organs which began in 1982, the party and the state have done a lot to rectify overstaffed and duplicate organizations and misplaced responsibilities and have achieved noticeable successes in upgrading the "four qualifications" of the cadres. But far-reaching reforms of the economic system call for further organizational reforms. In order to rid the state administrative organs of overexpansion, overstaffing, proliferation of administrative levels, lack of precise job descriptions, and internal squabbles which have arrested administrative efficiency for a long time, it is necessary to go a step further to abide by proper ideological guidance to define the authority of each organ and work out an organizational reform program adapted to the development of China's planned socialist commodity economy.

2. Improve the quality of administrative personnel. The quality of administrative personnel bears directly on the efficiency of the administrative system. Specifically, the degree of administrative efficiency rests on the quality of the administrative personnel. Administration is not simple physical labor. It takes well-informed and well-educated administrative personnel to improve administrative efficiency. At present the quality of the administrative personnel of our country is pretty good, but there are many shortcomings, especially the lack of training in scientific management, a glaring problem to be addressed through learning. We must strive to establish different administrative specialization colleges and schools to make the administrative cadres take turns to receive training. This is not only an effective way to achieve streamlined administration but also a vehicle to improve administrative efficiency.

3. Define rewards and penalties. The improvement of administrative efficiency requires strict evaluation and supervision of the administrative personnel. A clear distinction between right and wrong, strict discipline, and fair rewards and penalties are essential in administrative work. Evaluation and supervision should be the vehicle to grant rewards to those who made contributions, to deny rewards to those who make no contributions, to rank the worthy above the unworthy, to discharge the incompetent, and to punish lawbreakers. This is the way to bring the activism and creativity of the masses of administrative personnel into full play and sustain the continued improvement of administrative efficiency.

4. Build up a corps of efficient administrative leaders. At present, the corps of leaders for the administrative departments at all levels which we have built to meet the requirements of the "four modernizations" is designed to complete the replacement of the old by the young and, more important still, to

usher in a more efficient leadership corps. The ability of such a corps should be viewed on the strength of its age range, educational level, and capability of raising administrative efficiency. Whether an administrative department could raise its efficiency depends on its leaders.

5. Create conditions conducive to gradual realization of modern administrative techniques and office operations. The use of modern equipment in administration could bring about "instant results" in administrative efficiency. Today, an ordinary duplicating machine is much more handy than copying and typing. A phototelegraph is much faster, and 10 or even 100 times more efficient than telephone. Modernization in these areas is what we need in order to realize modern scientific administration and greater administrative efficiency.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL OPPORTUNISM AMONG CADRES CONDEMNED

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 4 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Diao Haifeng [0431 3189 1496]: "Guard Against Political Opportunism"]

[Text] I went back to Shandong during the Spring Festival and a schoolmate told me that political opportunism existed among some of the young cadres and that some have become so used to it that no matter what they do, they always ask first whether there are any means and ways to get promoted, try to get a clear idea who is the man in charge, and then solicit help from potential backers and bring pressure to bear on the organization. If solicitation does not work, they will employ the "tactics of storming heavily fortified points," together with "packs of dynamite" and "hand grenades," or deploy persuasive talkers. Some pay much more attention to "affection investment" and visit the leader very frequently, talking very little about work; what they are concerned about is the health of the leader's wife, the schooling of their children, and the situation of their relatives. Some even said straightforwardly: "I have opened up the three roads of wife, children, and relatives; I care about the petty things of their family to show my sincerity in small things and sway them with affection."

This kind of non-organizational activity disappoints decent people. I also met a young cadre who was talented and learned and an outstanding worker in his unit, but he became downhearted after a year of work and became an alcoholic. Asked "why don't you respect yourself; why go and do things like that?" he asnwered: "Now, to get promoted you first need somebody to be your patron: second, you need some means and ways; and third, you need some money. And among the three I have none, so I am muddling along." We need to pay attention to this kind of situation and think it over.

Positions acquired by being opportunistic will not last long. The reasons are, first, the unscrupulous usurpation of power; if one wishes to gain power for his own interest and benefit, once he becomes blinded by greed, he will pay no attention to the dicipline of the party nor the law of the state and will eventually be severely punished according to the discipline of the party and the law of the state. The story of "The Tragedy of an Achiever in an Official Circle" recently published in GOLDEN TIMES is a good

example. This Mr Cheng, after being promoted three times, committed all kinds of outrages and fished for money unscrupulously; as a result, after staying in power only a little more than a year, he was escorted to court. Second, one can gain some position through opportunism but he can hardly win the people. Sometimes people are afraid of his power and dare not expose him in public or struggle, but the people have their own "steelyard" in their heart. An honest orthodox school teacher had some problem which should have been solved long ago but had to learn to present a gift to his boss; when he was asked what he was doing, he replied: "Feeding the dog!" Try to imagine that once the victimized masses stand up to struggle, the interest of those who gained position through opportunism will be in danger.

The growth of opportunism among the young cadres is influenced on the one hand by individualism and the trend of money being the first concern. They put undue emphasis on the value of the individual and self-determination and try to be outstanding to acquire "self-expression" through high official positions or a great amount of money. Some stamp themselves with the attitude that "Money is everything" and "future, where there is money there is a future," which have become their mottos. On the other hand, they are influenced by the unhealthy tendencies in the party and the society, especially the unhealthy tendencies in the party and the society, especially the unhealthy tendency of the organizing department in the matter of choosing personnel. In addition, in the economic sphere, things contradictory to socialism have a direct influence on the young cadres. One young cadre once said to me: "Here in our market, in conducting business, two principles are allowed. One is that whoever is cheated gets what he deserves, and the second is that one can never earn some money without violating the law. Some people apply the wrong doings of economic opportunism to the political realm and engage in political opportunism." What he said is quite reasonable.

To deal with political opportunism, first we must guard the passes in our organization and emphasize moral character first in viewing a cadre, and second, once any political opportunism is discovered, it must be dealt with immediately and should not be excessively accommodated. Of course, we should help with enthusiasm those who follow the mainstream and guide them to the correct course.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CADRES' LACK OF MARXIST KNOWLEDGE REPORTED

Beijing WENZHAI BAO in Chinese 20 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "Poor Theoretical Quality of Cadres Above the County Level in a Certain City"]

[Text] On 9 December of last year, the propaganda department of the municipal party committee of a certain city conducted a test in the basic knowledge of Marxism for 129 leading cadres above the county level. The result was that 50.4 percent of those tested failed and the lowest score was only 7 points.

What is shocking is that most of these leading cadres have diplomas and are over 40 years old; yet more than half of them failed this test in the basic knowledge of Marxism and there were even many funny mistakes in some of the answers. According to the test data, 43 persons did not know the 3 components of Marxism, 88 could not say for sure what our state and governmental systems are, 86 (including 3 deputy directors of the municipal economic committee) could not answer what the laws of commodity and value are, and 56 did not know the 2 forms of expanded reproduction. Individually, some of them did not even know the authors of "The Manifesto of the Communist Party" and "On the 10 Great Relationships." According to one analysis, there are two reasons for such test results: the first is that those leading cadres with diplomas believe that they have learned all about Marxism-Leninism and there is no need to learn more. Second, some enterprise leaders believe that the study of Marxism-Leninism will not be rewarded with gold or silver medals and cannot lead to improved quality and increased production. As a result, no one pays attention to such studies.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CIVIL AFFAIRS CADRES TRAINING DISCUSSED

Recruitment Started

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Luo Xiao [5012 2556]]

[Text] The civil affairs school newly established by the Ministry of Civil Affairs has begun recruiting students.

Seeking to remedy as soon as possible the state of the civil affairs cadres who are too old, ill educated, and yet scarce, the Ministry of Civil Affairs established secondary civil affairs specialization schools in a number of provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. The civil affairs schools of Chongqing and Changsha will recruit students this year while those in other areas are expediting their preparations. Moreover, some provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions are working to set up their own civil affairs schools, and those of Guangdong, Hunan, and Jiangxi have already begun their classes.

According to a concerned cadre of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the college for civil affairs cadres established by the ministry will dispatch its graduates this year to work in the civil affairs departments of various localities. Since 1985, the ministry has been operating the following programs, including graduate courses in the science of modern administration for the civil affairs department and bureau chiefs, psychiatry training centers for the civil affairs departments, foreign-language classes, and training classes for the medical and nursing personnel of the national social welfare institute.

Besides, the various localities are also striving to step up the training of civil affairs cadres. The civil affairs departments of Heilongjiang Province and the Municipality of Beijing have organized special teams to train different groups of cadres at the prefecture and county levels.

Upgrading Urged

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 86 p 4

[Commentary: "Strengthen the Civil Affairs Cadre Ranks"]

[Text] The civil affairs departments are responsible for the care and placement of the handicapped, disaster relief, social welfare, the establishment of the basic-level governments and administrative divisions, funeral and interment reforms, and marriage registration. The step-by-step establishment of a new

social security system with Chinese characteristics to keep pace with the in-depth reform of the economic system is now under consideration. As the responsibilities of the civil affairs departments multiply, the civil affairs cadres are expected to have better political, educational and professional qualifications. But the incumbent civil affairs cadres who are a bit too old, not well educated, much too few in numbers, and subject to frequent transfers simply could not meet the need of the emerging new conditions. The leading comrade of the Central Committee is extremely concerned about these problems and has instructed the agencies concerned to work out effective solutions.

The building up of better contingents of civil affairs cadres should begin with the building up of the leadership at every level. We are delighted to note that all the localities are paying close attention to reinforcing the leaderships of their civil affairs departments. Responding to the call of the CPC Central Committee to build up the leadership corps, the party committees at all levels, mindful of the need for more revolutionary, younger, better-educated, and more professional cadres, are striving to select well-qualified middle-age and young cadres who are in the prime of life, professionally trained, creative in spirit, excellent in work style, and willing to work wholeheartedly for people for leading civil affairs positions at all levels and to assist the civil affairs departments to bring up a third echelon of cadres. This indeed is a very encouraging development.

In addition to readjusting and reinforcing the leadership corps of the civil affairs departments, it is also important to provide the civil affairs departments at all levels with a full force of cadres authorized by law. In some localities, the educational and personnel departments provide the civil affairs departments with specified numbers of graduates of specialization colleges and secondary schools each year; the organization and personnel departments try to allocate civil affairs cadres to the villages, towns, and streets and bring in capable people to reinforce the contingents of the civil affairs cadres; contractual appointment and selective employment of cadres within authorized limits are used to cover the shortage of cadres confronting some areas and city streets; and the transfer of civil affairs cadres is discouraged as much as possible to retain the continuity of work. All these measures may be used extensively by every locality when the conditions permit.

To run well the schools for civil affairs cadres is a vital measure to resolve once and for all the shortage of cadres and to improve their quality. The party and government leaders of many localities are willing to "invest heavily" and work hard in this particular area. Our best tradition in running schools is shown in two areas of endeavor. While the Ministry of Civil Affairs continues to run well its college for administrative cadres and its civil affairs schools now being established, the various localities are working to set up their own local civil affairs specialization secondary schools whenever necessary and possible. We believe it would not take too long to raise the educational qualifications and the level of policy awareness of the civil affairs cadres at all levels.

The civil affairs operations are geared to more than 200 million people at the basic level. The masses of civil affairs cadres who work at the very front all year round have demonstrated their political enthusiasm and dedication to serve the people wholeheartedly. We hope the party committee and government at each level will pay more attention to the work and lives of the civil affairs cadres, appreciate their enthusiasm, and adopt effective measures to improve the working conditions and livelihoods of the civil affairs cadres at the basic level.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC OFFICIAL'S DAUGHTER SENTENCED IN BRIBERY CASE

HK141404 Hong Kong AFP in English 1348 GMT 14 Apr 86

[By Lawrence Macdonald]

[Text] Beijing, 14 April (AFP)--A Chinese trader was executed here Monday in a $255,000 bribe case in which his accomplice, purported to be the daughter of a Central Committee member, received 17 years in prison.

Zhang Zhifeng, 31, was led immediately to the execution ground after the Intermediate People's Court of Beijing found him guilty of leaking information concerning the import of foreign automobiles, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) reported.

Zhang's female accomplice, Ye Zhifeng, 40, who was reported by NCNA to have been sentenced to 17 years in prison, was identified by reliable Chinese sources as the daughter of Ye Fei, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee and former Navy commander.

NCNA said that Ye had abused her position as a deputy section chief in the Import and Export Bureau of the State Economic Commission to reveal "important state secrets" which Zhang passed to his foreign contacts.

The case was the first to be publicly revealed in which the offspring of a Central Committee member was implicated in corruption since the Communist Party began a nationwide corruption crackdown last January, analysts said.

Top leader Deng Xiaoping has taken a special interest in pushing the anti-corruption campaign forward. Chinese sources have said he told a meeting of senior leaders in February that it was necessary to execute the worst offenders.

The only previous executions for corruption since the campaign began have been of minor provincial officials and functionaries, mostly those convicted of fraud and embezzlement of state funds on a scale much smaller than the current case, analysts said.

NCNA said that Ye and Zhang, learning that China was to change its import negotiation policies, "gave hints to a Hong Kong automobile exporter

conducting negotiations with a Chinese company to deceive the departments concerned by antedating the contract."

While a Chinese company was conducting negotiations with a foreign firm on the importation of automobiles, Ye "exerted pressure" on the company to accept the foreign firm's price and Zhang "worked out concrete ways," the report said. The report did not identify Ye's Hong Kong contacts or say how much she and Zhang's activities had cost the state.

Zhang, an employee of the Beijing-based China Minority Nationality Economic and Cultural Development Corp., had received bribes of 1.98 million Hong Kong dollars (U.S. $255,000), U.S. $2,000, two video sets and a camera, of which he gave Ye more than U.S. $5,000 and one video set, the report said. He kept most of the rest for himself, the report said. Ye also accepted an air conditioner and other goods directly from Hong Kong businessmen, and from November 1984 to November 1985 received bribes from two Chinese companies and a Chinese factory worth more than 25,306 yuan ($7,763), the report said.

Reliable Chinese sources said the case was well known among high cadres even before it was made public and had therefore already had a sobering effect on the offspring of some cadres who had previously dabbled in business.

Analysts said the case was also likely to have repercussions among Hong Kong traders, many of whom have close ties to their Chinese counterparts and rely on inside information to make their businesses a success.

Though the size of the bribes was extraordoinary, the practice of giving presents, from electronic goods to automobiles, has been fairly widespread, trading sources said.

NCNA did not say whether the case was linked with the unauthorized 1984-85 import of some 90,000 automobiles through southern China's Hainan Island, southeast of Hong Kong.

The Hainan case came under investigation in the spring of 1985 and was revealed last July, while the case of Ye and Zhang was reported by NCNA to have run from November 1984 to November 1985.

NCNA said that Ye and Zhang had refused to accept the initial verdict and had lodged an appeal which was turned down on 7 April by the Higher People's Court of Beijing.

Chinese leaders and the official press have frequently stressed that "all are equal before the law" and the present case seemed intended to demonstrate this principle, despite the difference between the two sentences, analysts said.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 3, 20 Jan 86 p 21

[Article by He Dongchang [0149 2639 2490], vice director of the National Education Commission]

[Text] Since the publication of the decision on educational system reform by the central authority, one of the drastic changes in education is that the party committees and governments at different levels have a better understanding of the importance of the work of education. A group of advanced municipalities, cities, and counties has appeared which engages in education in the manner that they engage in economic reform. The general mood of respecting teachers in the society has also made great progress. The activities and the solid work done for the teachers around Teachers' Day in 1985 have proved this point. All these helped the stability of teachers in the middle and elementary schools and boosted the morale of the teachers. Owing to the common efforts of the comrades on the educational frontline, new results have been obtained in administrative system reform, the principles of education, and the content of courses in higher, elementary, vocational, and adult education.

The main purpose of the work in education in 1986 is, on the basis of the results obtained in 1985, to go on to carry out the decisions about education system reform by the central authority, to implement it in an all-round way, and to get organized to put it into action.

Higher education has been developed faster in recent years. This year, in planning steady proportional progress, quality should also be emphasized. In quality of higher education, the most important thing is the quality of the people cultivated. The ideological and political work in colleges and universities should be changed greatly, and formal education about policy must be carried on more effectively and profoundly; the reform of teaching the course on the principles of Marxism must be carried out step by step. And we must lead the students to differentiate clearly the borderline between socialist democracy and capitalist democracy and anarchism. We must strengthen the building up of the troops of ideological and political workers in the colleges and universities, and we must advocate that the teachers teach both the book and conduct. While strengthening the ideological and political work in the colleges and universities, we must establish a healthy tendency and general mood in a school to raise the quality of teaching through the reform of teaching.

Colleges and universities with favorable conditions should take an active role in running pilot schemes and gradually expand the normal correspondence and telecast classes to find able people and cultivate more talented ones and to strengthen macroscopic planning work to enable the personnel structure to be more reasonable. We must implement step by step the system to recruit people for professional posts and arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of teachers.

Elementary education, since its responsibility was turned over to the local governments, has had better results and has aroused the enthusiasm of the governments at various levels to run the schools. The basic work this year is to popularize 9-year compulsory education step by step and to track it. It should be started according to the situation in each place without playing it up and without formalism. The key to popularizing 9 years of compulsory education is to build up a stable and qualified troop of elementary and high school teachers. To improve elementary education, we need to establish first a troop of teachers and this is a strategic measure. The party committees in various levels should pay attention to this point and mobilize related circles in the society to support it. Only in this way can the situation of low quality in elementary education undergo some obvious changes by around 1990.

We must use the real situation in our country as our base to proceed to modify the teaching plan for elementary and high schools and use it as the first step in the overall reform of the teaching content in elementary and high schools, to enable elementary education to improve the quality of the nation, and to serve the modernization of our socialist country at the end of this century and the beginning of the next century.

There were also some new developments in secondary and professional education. There was a new breakthrough in the reform of the secondary and vocational education system. In the new year, we must follow the spirit of the decision about education system reform to go one step further to straighten out the various relations and correspondingly to reform the labor personnel system to arouse the enthusiasm of the various circles. We will call the national vocational education working conference this year to study it.

With adult education, we must implement the national unified examinations and let the National Education Commission make the tests and decide the date for the tests and integrate the standards for grading. The purpose of this measure is to ensure the quality of adult education. We will organize the strength from all circles and use practical investigation and study and the summary of experience as our basis to draft documents about adult education. The National Education Commission will establish an adult education coordination committee to harmonize the various relationships.

A prerequisite in order to do a good job in the work of education this year is still to go one step further to win the attention of the public for education and to encourage the general mood of respecting teachers. And we must strengthen investigation and study and follow education principles and the laws of development of educational work to do better work in pushing the reforms forward normally.

In the new year, we should enforce the spiritual civilization construction in all the schools, and we must firmly overcome all the unhealthy tendencies on the educational battlefront. The National Education Committee hopes that the comrades on the educational front will continue their efforts and the various circles in the society and that the ideologists, the writers, the publishers, and the journalists will join together with the comrades on the educational front to work hard to protect the teenagers' healthy development.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG WEI ON CHINA'S FAMILY PLANNING POLICY

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN [FAMILY PLANNING JOURNAL] in Chinese 22 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Speech to the Fourth National Conference on Population Science by Wang Wei [3769 0251], minister in charge, State Family Planning Commission: "Family Planning Is An Integral Part of Socialist Spiritual Civilization Construction"]

[Text] Comrades:

This meeting, the Fourth National Conference on Popuiation Science, is of great importance to us; because it immediately follows the National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the timing is excellent. The ideological guidelines and platforms passed in September during the National Party Congress this year have pointed out the general direction that our population science research and family planning task should follow. In his speech to the National Party Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping asked us to step up our efforts to study the Marxism. We believe that the ideological guidance provided by Marxist philosophy will exert a great, positive effect on this meeting as well as on the development of theoretic research in population science and, thereupon, on the practice of family planning.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the success in putting down rebellion and restoring order on the ideological front under the guidance of the central party leadership's Marxist line has liberated the thought of the people in the demographic field; researchers are more attuned to practice, and they are actively pursuing new projects. The recent progress in research also cleared the long-prevailing dull and heavy atmosphere; we can see that when compared with the year before, the number of our institutes is increasing, teams growing, and research subjects progressing, that is, a general upward trend. The achievements in demographic research have given great impetus to the implementation of family planning.

In just a few years, our growing research has branched into many subfields in demography; projects covered areas in theoretical demography, population statistics and forecasting models of population, population sociology, population economics, population geography, population econolgy, medical demography, the history of ideological development relating to population, national demography, rural population and urban population, population psychology, population pedagogy, population qualities, etc. and achieved various degrees of success. The

results obtained from these studies have contributed appreciably to help our cadres and people understand our national population problems; the effect of population on economic and social development; the formulation of national strategies, principles, and policies to control population overgrowth; and the urgent need to mobilize the masses to practice family planning. For example, many of the basic family planning practice principles and approaches to carry them out, such as engaging in two types of production simultaneously, adjusting population growth to planned per-capita GNP increase, taking appropriate measures that suit particular conditions, teaching or providing guidance based on individual background, the three emphases of enforcing population growth control, the development of close ties between the party and the masses, and the promotion of internal solidarity and stability, and the policy of focusing on rural areas, are products of the integration of the findings of theoretical population studies and experiences from the implementation of family planning. I believe this conference will bring further interaction between demographic research and family planning practices and lead to greater successes. We can expect the level of our population science to be raised to a new high as well.

The theme of this conference is: the reform of urban and rural economic systems and the population problem; we are looking for a socialist approach, uniquely suited for China, to implement family planning. This is an excellent theme, totally adapted to the spirit of the general request and the general policy dictated by the common tasks of the whole party and all the people. In the last several years, peoples of the whole Chinese nation under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, at their individual posts, have been boldly and creatively exploring socialist roads, which are suited to our conditions, to progress. In the last National Party Congress, the Central party committee specified as the general request that a socialism with distinct Chinese characters be developed and unequivocally brought forth "secure measures to ensure basics and establish the foundation for a new, socialist economic system of the Chinese fashion" as one of the goals of national efforts in the "Seventh 5-year plan." We hope our population science researchers join hands with practioners of family planning agencies of all levels to group around the core of the general request and the goal assigned by the party central committee and redouble our efforts to search for a family planning path tailored to the unique conditions in China.

China is a socialist nation, our family planning program is based on four basic socialist principles, and we shall develop and enrich the contents of this program with the guidance of the four principles. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, amid the papers from the leading comrades of the central authorities, treatises on population problems and family planning by leading comrades of the party, and the creative practice of the people, including the laborious achievements of population science workers, some distinctive features of the socialist family planning program accented with Chinese characters have emerged:

First, the practice of family planning is a basic national policy of China. This clearly shows the importance our party and country have attached to family planning practice. In addition, it reflects the ordered population growth of a socialist country. China is a socialist country; we are pursuing a planned economic growth, and at the same time, we are also seeking a regulated population expansion. The control of population expansion is vital to a flourishing

socialism. In the 3 decades after the erection of the New China, there had been some upheavals in the policy of population control and the enactment of family planning. Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, in a series of directives and talks, the party Central Committee and leading comrades of the central authorities made clear the need and urgency of population growth control and the enactment of family planning. The report to the 12th National Congress of the party pointed out: "Population growth poses a great challenge to the economic and social development of China." Our constitution declared that "the state implements the family planning program to adjust population growth to economic and social development plans." Also included in the national economic development plan are the development and utilization of natural resources as well as the preservation of an ecological equilibrium; therefore, population growth should also be compatible to the conditions of natural resource utilization and the environment. We have stressed the importance of a simultaneous grasp of the "two productions" because we know that successful economic development and controlled population growth are interrelated. During the "Sixth 5-year Plan" period, we made significant progress in social and economic development and we have been able to keep population growth under control. Our achievement in this aspect is solid proof of the success of the socialist system. Our endeavor can further demonstrate that the simultaneous grasp of family planning with economic and social development can indeed defuse the impending population explosion. Engels pointed out more than a century ago that this can only be achieved in a socialist society. We shall carry on resolutely to devote ourselves to the cause of family planning.

Second, the sole criterion of the practice of family planning in China is the public interest. Population growth affects all aspects of economic and social development. Family planning practice involves tens of thousands of families and hundreds of millions of people and governs the progress of the four modernizations; consequently, the only criterion for family planning can be nothing but the public interest. The Central party committee, based on experiences in enacting family planning and lessons from history, has concluded that the great task of conducting family planning involves not only enforcing population growth control but also establishing closer ties between the party and the mass as well as promoting internal solidarity and stability. Of the three emphases, two are directed to secure the interest of the people. Comrade Deng Xiaoping told us: "Party and government departments in charge of indoctrination, culture, education, and health care should guide all their activities with the interest of the people; the same goes for their subordinate organizations." The essence of this instruction is the thrust of family planning agencies. We should plan and develop our programs accordingly. It was only in the past year or two that we began to assess the effects of the practice of family planning on the public interest using the aforementioned triad as one of the guidelines; we have yet to achieve the level of following them spontaneously as the "sole guideline" and the "highest guideline". We should self-consciously strive to correct this shortcoming. The experience of the past several years has taught us that in order to secure the real public interest, family planning agencies of all echelons should take the macrocosmic view. To serve the macrocosm is the starting point as well as the goal of our organizations. We expect, with the successful completion of the socialist four modernizations by the end of this century, to quadruple the total output of industry and agriculture, increase the

per-capita GNP to $800-1,000, raise the living standard to the well-to-do level, and stabilize the national population around the 1.2 billion mark and, by the middle of next century, move our economy to the level approaching that of the developed nations. This is the blueprint for the long-term interest as well as in the real interest of the Chinese people. This is what we call the macrocosmic view. Family planning practice should be an integral part of the national effort to realize this blueprint. We should put the general mission and the general goal of the whole party and nation in command, formulate principles and policies accordingly, and take appropriate measures to carry them out. We should also follow the macrocosmic view and the overall situation closely and make timely adjustments. We will not be able to secure real gains for the people if we confine our view in our departments, concentrate on the partial picture, and fail to apprehend the overall situation or to care for immediate gains only and overlook long-term benefits. Population-regulating policies should be designed to ensure a balanced-age structure; a young population takes too long to mature whereas an old one ages much too rapidly. A sound, well-planned policy, which not only covers the needs of the end of this century but reaches far into the middle of the next century, that is, takes both the short-term and the long-term interests into consideration, will pay off handsomely.

The family planning practice should be conducted carefully in order to ensure a good return to the society. In performing our duty, we should be constantly watching that we are fulfilling our responsibility to both sides of the triad; we will not be doing our part to secure the welfare of the people of we concentrate on keeping the population growth down only and ignore people's reaction. On the other hand, we will not be serving the best interests of the people if we worry too much about public responses to mobilize the masses and let it go. As a result, we will lose our grip on population regulations. We should make conscientious efforts in carrying out our mission and tailor our measures to actual situations. Our policies and approaches should be discriminating, take appropriate measures that suit a particular problem, and teach or instruct people according to their backgrounds. We should stay close to the people, mobilize them, and work with them to achieve our family planning goals. Technically, we should teach the people how to use birth-control methods and contraceptives, educate them, and free them from doubts and worries. In conclusion, it is imperative that we be well-prepared in ideological indoctrination, population planning, policies and approaches, medical services, and other related areas in order to achieve projected goals in family planning and to secure the real interests of the people.

Third, family planning practice in China is carried out on the basis of a combined effort of national supervision and voluntary individual cooperation.

The family planning practice in China is adapted to the socialist economic model. Since our goal is to make China wealthy and powerful, the people prosperous, and our families happy, this practice ought to be carried out in all phases of society. In China, all the official businesses are administered under the supervision of our party and government following the guidance of the four basic principles and the family planning practice is no exception. The purpose of national supervision is, on the basis of the four basic principles and the

general missions and general goals of the socialist development, to institute laws and regulations, to formulate the population development strategy and the tactics to implement it, to establish family planning policies and operating procedures, to determine points of emphasis and approaches, to provide information and technical services, to coordinate interdepartmental activities, to set up an administrative system for the national network of family planning practice, etc. National supervision is aimed at ensuring a healthy growth in family planning practice by providing strong support and assurances in ideological, legal, political, organizational, and technical areas, mobilizing and organizing the people, and educating them in the themes of family planning and ways to practice them.

The practice of family planning and the welfare of the people are interlocked, and its success depends on the support and voluntary cooperation of the people. Our family planning cadres should associate with the people, look after the people, and be totally devoted to the people. All of our activities should be directed at raising the awareness and the understanding of the people as well as at promoting the mental and physical health and the family happiness of the people so as to inspire the people to commit themselves firmly to the call of the party and to practice family planning voluntarily.

Fourth, the principal theme of family planning practice is to strengthen the socialist spiritual civilization construction. Our experiences from pursuing the four modernizations have taught us that we should develop the material civilization construction as well as the socialist spiritual civilization construction at the same time. This time the National Party Congress again stressed the importance of strengthening ideological indoctrination. The most important indoctrinating task is to follow the four basic principles to instill ideology, morality, civilization, and discipline in the people. We made some headway in indoctrinating the masses; however, we failed to grasp fully its importance nor did we pay enough attention nor devote necessary efforts to this task. Throughout the whole course and in each and every step along the way of family planning practice during the "Seventh 5-year Plan" period, we should double our efforts to conduct the socialist spiritual civilization construction. In addition to achieving the designated population indexes in family planning practice, we should also make an effort to liberate people from the restraints of obsolete thinking and to change their customs and traditions as well as to modernize public views on family planning, which is an important process in long-term socialist spiritual civilization construction. This dictates that we must persist in our practice to advance the socialist spiritual civilization construction.

In order to invigorate spiritual civilization construction in family planning practice, it is imperative that cadres and party members set a good example for the masses. Cadres and party members should be able to incite the revolutionary spirit of the people, be the "quartet" model (rational, moral, civic, and disciplinary), subordinate individual interests to the public welfare, cement camaraderie, be result-minded, and concentrate on contributions. They are expected to lead the people to follow party policies and never set an "evil precedent," stick in an orderly fashion to the proper approaches, and never compromise national interest and public welfare. They should incite subordinates

and the masses to practice family planning voluntarily. Our experience has shown that smooth family planning operations are ensured wherever cadres and party members have performed their duties well.

In developing the spiritual civilization construction, we should tailor our measures to actual situations and creatively carry on an effective education in ideology, morality, civilization, and discipline among the masses. There have emerged many collective and individual models in advancing the family planning practice. Their deeds are most inspiring. They have integrated individual ambitions with the goals of the on-going socialist construction and have given up personal interests for the cause of public welfare; they, fully appreciating the difficulties our nation is experiencing, have risen to the call of the party to set good examples in practicing family planning. They are determined not to see the welfare of their friends, the people of today as well as generations to come, compromised by their inadvertent mistakes. In addition, they are actively seeking new, scientific techniques and knowledge so as to be able to practice family planning scientifically. They abide by the rules and family planning policies and are totally devoted to the party; they are prepared to carry out whatever the party asks. Their great deeds are glittering with the brightness of communist ideology. Facts eloquently prove that so long as our cadres and masses are armed with communist ideology, we shall succeed in practicing family planning. Family planning agencies, of all echelons, should redouble their efforts to push the spiritual civilization construction forward; look for and exploit the great latent socialist enthusiasm and creativity of the masses; learn from their experiences, recognize their progressive thinking, and instill and enhance the exalted manners of "ideology, morality, civilization, and discipline"; carefully guide the people with rationalities and with scientific know-how and inspire them with models to bring about their awareness so that the masses can understand the purpose of family planning and learn how to practice it with conscious efforts.

The indoctrination of the people and the development of spiritual civilization construction should be approached by a pragmatic manner, be carried out with purposeful measures, and be result-minded. On the other hand, our efforts will surely be doomed if our attempts are perfunctory or if we take one-sided and arbitrary measures or simply rush into it and scramble in a confused manner and expend great efforts merely after superficial glories.

The family planning program in China is not completely developed yet; there are room for improvement and rough edges to be polished. However, the lessons we learned from the distinctive features and the characteristics of our program we just discussed are clear. Our practice in the "Sixth 5-year Plan" period had demonstrated that once the cadres and the masses grasp these characteristics, they can give full play to their socialist spirit and march toward the goals of the practice of family planning. Although we have made some headway in this respect, in the "Seventh 5-year Plan" period, we shall probe deeper and sum up the lessons so as to be able to rationalize further these characteristics and develop our family planning program into a more distinct and more advanced state.

The task of family planning as well as the exploration and expansion of our family planning program in the "Seventh 5-year Plan" period dictates that cadres be well indoctrinated in Marxist ideology. The family planning practice in China is a relatively new field and is still suffering from teething problems; our

cadres are green, and more importantly, we do not have a systematic ideology yet: we have not been able to define what are involved in the family planning practice in a socialist country. What did Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin say in regard to this? What are the thoughts of the leading comrades of our party? It is clear that we have as yet to establish the important link of theory and our practice. The lack of preparation in fundamental ideologies and established operating procedures will invariably cause confusion in our task; to overcome this deficiency, all of us engaged in the family planning practice should exert ourselves in ideological study to raise our politic awareness. Family planning agencies of all levels should promote their staffs to pursue work-related ideologies and principles and encourage their discussion and an exchange of ideas on family planning practice. Our cadres should intensify the study of management sciences and learn from population science researchers with an open mind and join hands with them to meet new challenges. This is the only way to ensure that we will march in the right direction, that we can determine our working policies according to actual conditions, that we can deal with new problems emerging from new situations, and that we can steer a smooth course into the future. We are convinced if all of us can learn and fully grasp the fundamental Marxist philosophy and methods, including the interpretation of Marxist theories in Chinese socialist construction as well as the treatises on population and family planning from the party Central Committee, we shall make a great leap forward in our practice.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FIRST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHINA'S TRADITIONAL CULTURE

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Han Chen [1383 2525]]

[Text] The first international symposium on China's traditional culture was convoked in Shanghai from 6-10 January 1986. It was sponsored by Fudan University. More than 80 specialists and scholars from home and abroad attended. "The reevaluation of China's traditional culture" and "the relationship between China's and foreign cultures" were discussed. A survey of some of the discussions follows:

1. What Is China's Traditional Culture?

Some scholars held the view that the kernel of China's traditional culture is the feudal culture, which was being constructed and continued for more than 2,000 years and was represented by Confucius and Confucianism. Other scholars considered that the pattern of China's traditional culture was constructed by making "etiquette" the heart of living styles, ideological systems, moral concepts, and social ideals. Some specialists believed that China's culture is a unity in complication, a particular kind of ideological trend in a specific era that should not be regarded as the cultural tradition of the whole nation. Regarding the matter from its roots and origins, China's traditional culture was like a number of streams that did not come from a single fountainhead but merged into a unity. It was a grand convergence of various cultures. Regarding the matter from the point of view of philosophy, it was the final version of various ideologies affecting and permeating each other. Some opinions considered traditional culture a unity between "singularity" and "multiformity." The "singularity" is China's culture formed and developed mainly from the culture of the Han nationality, which had assimilated not only the cultures of all other nationalities but also foreign cultures. "Multiformity" is the coexistence of various theories such as Confucianism, Taoism, Legalism, Mohism and various religions such as Taoism, Buddhism, and Islam. Considering the differences in time and area, someone indicated that China's culture was one with many different uniqueness.

2. Characteristics of Traditional Culture

Some scholars held the view that China's traditional culture was a non-religious system with an axis of ethics and politics, and did not really

seek the truth in nature. The idea of the combination between heaven and human beings, i.e., "human beings are in heaven" and "heaven is in human beings," formed the remarkable characteristics of China's culture. Compared with Indian Buddhism, some of the scholars believed that the remarkable characteristics of China's culture were the spirit in the world, which was to teach people how to strive for the ideal of "administering a country and achieving a great order across the land" in real life. Other scholars deemed that the chief characteristic of traditional culture was its capability of absorbing and assimilating alien cultures. Some scholars thought that the peculiarity of China's culture was to pay more attention to "righteousness" and "virtue" and less attention to "benefit" and "power" in evaluating the "combination between heaven and human beings" and the "combination between knowledge and practice."

3. Evaluation of Traditional Culture

Some scholars thought that the spirit of humanism in the traditional culture was displayed in the way human beings view nature, which was not considered as an object only for investigation. The pure natural-knowledge system was not a target for seeking. This has made scientific theory less prosperous than scientific technology in the history of China. In the measurement of value, China's culture was basically antiutilitarian, devoting itself to the self-performance of personality, regarding righteousness as superior to benefit, and controlling desire with doctrine. This kind of the humanistic spirit has made our nation and country glorious, but also has placed obstacles before us. It was both a great mental treasure and also a significant mental burden. Other scholars did not agree with the point of view mentioned above. They argued that in examining this essential aspect in China's spirit of humanism, it just led to the monarchism. The theme of China's ancient philosophy of humanism was one of ethics and morals, not equality, liberty, or human rights in politics. Some opinions held that the discipline of etiquette administration with its profound influence in the history of China formed the cardinal principle in the relationship of master and slave; the theory of Lao Zhuang and Shan Zong in extricating oneself restrained internally the development of individuality. They argued that the basic spirit of the traditional dogmatic politics was against modernization, and its basic way of molding people was wrong. In a sense, this led to a situation that China's modernization could not adopt the style of national rejuvenation. Some scholars pointed out that the traditional culture had flourished in the ancient culture, but also put a heavy historical burden on the Chinese nation. It is not proper to regard tradition only as a burden that should be completely abandoned, while overall succession is impossible.

4. Future of Development in China's Culture

Some scholars indicated that the development of China's traditional culture depended on two conditions: first, it should be able to preserve its characteristics; second, it should be bold in assimilating alien cultures. Furthermore, the moral self-cultivation, the ideology and sentiment, and the enterprising and dedicating spirit in the traditional culture should be

absorbed and dissolved in socialist spiritual civilization, then should be formed into a new culture with national characteristics. Some scholars pointed out that as a dominating social ideology for thousands of years, Confucianism is not an idea of one class anymore but represents the national characteristics of China, or the national characteristics of people, or the so-called main component in its cultural and intellectual structure. The future direction should be to "make Western things serve China," i.e., the noumenon of social presence and the modernization of noumenal ideology should be combined with the reality of China. Other scholars argued that in the present era, when various cultures contact each other so frequently, the knowledge of cultural relativity and pluralism should be enhanced in particular. The hope of establishing the multifold culture will come true only when the exclusiveness of the culture of its own standard is abandoned and the differences of various cultures are accepted.

At this time, the thinking against the traditional culture were fairly widespread; from the study of Confucian classics to literature; from the Yin Shang culture to the library undertaking in the early period of the Qing Dynasty; from the issue of ancient sages to Ji Kang's aestheticism; from the divination in Tufan to the study of poems on bamboo slips; and from formal logic and cultural patterns to "appearance" and "ideal style." Symposium participants discussed China's traditional culture and the relationship between it and the world's cultures from all various angles.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AGENCY INTERVIEWS WRITER DAI HOUYING IN HONG KONG

HK240807 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TUNXUN SHE in Chinese 1114 GMT, 21 Apr 86

[Feature on Dai Houying by reporter Xu Shaoling [6079 1421 3781]: "Literary Works are Meaningless if They Represent a Departure From the People"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 21 April (ZHONGGUO TUNXUN SHE)--"To a writer, his own living environment and the people of his own country are most important. A Chinese writer's works are mainly written for the Chinese people. So if his work represents a departure from his people, his work will be meaningless. Take myself for example. I have at least several million readers in China. However, if I went to a foreign country, I wouldn't have so many readers, and the people there would not respond so strongly to my work. Sometimes, it is inevitable for a writer to be misunderstood and wronged. However, since you want to be a writer and want to speak for your country and people, why can't you make such a little sacrifice?"

In a garden restaurant in Hong Kong's Wanchi, the female Chinese writer Dai Houying, who was invited to visit Hong Kong, was interviewed by our reporters. She made the above remarks when commenting on the case of Yu Luojin who recently sought political asylum in West Germany. She spoke with deep feelings.

She Cannot Agree With Yu Luojin

Dai Houying believed that everyone has the right to choose a living environment which suits them. However, she disagreed with Yu Luojin's choice. Dai said: I am sympathetic with her past miserable experiences. I also think that the outside attack on her was abnormal, and I spoke for her at that time. However, I cannot agree with the laissez-faire attitude revealed in her literary works. Dai believed that over the past two years Yu Luojin has not been persecuted on the mainland, because Yu has been allowed to publish her works. There was no need to seek political asylum in a foreign country. She points out: "If a writer leaves his own motherland and people, it will be difficult for him to write any good works."

Not a Single Word in the "Postscript" of "Ah People, People!" Can be Changed

This is probably also the aspirations of Dai Houying. Her Triology: "The Death of a Poet," "Ah People, People," and "The Footstep in the Air" expressed

her determination to take root in the Chinese soil. "Ah People, People" was once criticized by some people on the mainland. Dai Houying said: "It was mainly because those people thought that some viewpoints in the "Postscript" of the book were too bold. Their criticisms of me centered on two points: a banner, and a manifesto. They thought that I had raised the banner of the modernist school and written the manifesto of humanism." She said that she was dissatisfied when hearing that some Hong Kong book sellers had illegally reprinted her "Ah People, People!" and "The Death of a Poet," and cancelled the "Postscript" of "Ah People, People!" when illegally reprinting it. Dai insisted that not a single word in the "Postscript" of "Ah People, People!" be changed except the wrongly written characters. Some of her good friends suggested that she cancel the "Postscript" when "Ah People, People!" was reprinted on the mainland, but Dai Houying disagreed. She said that if the "Postscript" were not included, she would rather not let "Ah People, People!" be reprinted. She also talked about the copyright of her works in Hong Kong, saying that she had entrusted Xiangjiang Publishing Company to act as her plenipotentiary in Hong Kong, and all other editions would be counted as illegal.

Rebelling Against the Ultra-"Leftist" Line

Commenting on the process from literary theory to literary creation, Dai Houying said: "Only when you have experienced a lot and suffered a lot can you create good literary works." Dai Houying once experienced a difficult period when she could no longer control and restrain her own feelings at that time. Had she not declared her feelings, she would have become distraught. She was very excited and said in tears: I once paid a price and made sacrifices for a kind of belief and a kind of truth, and I once longed to devote myself totally to the interests of the country and people. However, I finally discovered that I was a dual loser. I suffered defeat both in my career and in my private life. Because I followed the wrong line, the more I did, the more mistakes I made, and the more capable I was, the bigger were the mistakes I made. Commenting on her private life, she told our reporters that because of the long-term separation from her husband, their marriage had broken up, and they finally parted from each other. This was widely known to many people. Later, she fell in love with Wen Jie, a poet, but was considered to have "obstructed the interests of the revolution." As a result, Wen Jie was persecuted to death. Dai said: "All these miserable experiences are meaningless sacrifices. Today, my ideological revolt is a revolt against the ultra-"Leftist" line, hypocrisy, and political duplicity. However, I do not revolt against everything."

She stressed that only those things which have deeply touched her can enable her to create literary works. She would not write about those things which only skim the surface. During her stay in Hong Kong, she would give lectures and attend many activities, so it would be difficult for her to acquire a deep understanding of Hong Kong in such a short period of time, and she was not planning to write about Hong Kong this time. However, she would certainly give her personal impressions of Hong Kong to her friends on the mainland. She said that over the past few days, she had held frank talks with friends of various circles and had found that all of them were very concerned with the situation and destiny of China, particularly with the question of "1997." She

thought that she and her freinds were very close on many questions because China's future concerns not only the billion Chinese people on the mainland but also concerns the destiny and future of Hong Kong.

Commenting on the mainland literary circle, Dai Houying said that over the past ten years, the Chinese literary circle had made great progress. The past ten years can be said to have been a renaissance period for the mainland literary circle because a lot of outstanding writers and literary works have emerged. These writers and literary works are very important in the development of modern Chinese literary history. At present, suppression of the literary circle no longer exists on the mainland, which, Dai said, is a kind of progress. The writers on the mainland have become mature because they are no longer afraid of criticisms, most of the writers dare to stick to views which they think correct. The readers on the mainland are of a kind that cannot be found elsewhere in the world. The readers on the mainland are concerned with the fate of the writers, and they no longer blindly follow writers as they did in the past. When a literary work is criticized, many people will immediately rush to read the book because they want to make their own judgement. All these factors have basically guaranteed that the Chinese literary circle will not take the road back.

The Mainland, Hong Kong and Taiwan Literary Circles Should Carry Out an Overall Literary Exchange

Dai admitted that she did not know much about Hong Kong and Taiwan literary works. She said that at present, a small number of experts on the mainland are doing research on and introducing literary works from Taiwan and Hong Kong. She said that although some selected works by Hong Kong and Taiwan writers have been published on the mainland, more work should be done in this respect. [Words indistinct] the literary works of the mainland, the people in Hong Kong only pay attention to those literary works which are currently under attack and criticism. She said: "I am not satisfied with such a method of introduction. I think that the people in Hong Kong should introduce the works of mainland writers in a more open and more extensive way, so as to enable the readers to make a direct judgement of the works. As a Chinese, and a Chinese writer, I hope to know more about Chinese living in all kinds of environments and in various parts of the world, so that when appraising the literary works, I will be able to make more correct appraisals. I am not used to letting someone else think for me."

When the interview ended, Dai Houying was taken away by her former classmates living in Hong Kong. In the dimly lit restaurant, soft music was still being played. However, what I could still hear was Dai Houying's sonorous and forceful voice.

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BEIJING'S WRITERS CALL FOR DEPICTING REALITIES OF LIFE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Guo Lingchun [6753 3781 2504]]

[Text] How would you feel if nobody cared to read your carefully crafted poetic works or appreciate a play or a film which you exhausted your resources to produce? According to Tang Dacheng, permanent secretary of the Chinese Writers Association, people are unlikely to care for any writing which does not touch their feelings.

This brings forth once again an issue confronted by writers and artists for a long time: the relationship between literary and artistic works and the masses. This was the topic of discussion by the writers, artists and critics of Beijing at a forum sponsored the other day by WENYI BAO headquarters.

Tang Da-cheng disclosed to the gathering the views of the masses contained in a letter written by a peasant of Changli, Heibei. It describes the response of the villagers to a television show called "Xin Xing." The viewing public became so concerned about the lot of the hero of the show in the arduous reform campaign that they voluntarily sponsored organized discussions and wrote to the author, urging him to continue the story. This made Tang Da-cheng realize that at the height of great changes, writers and artists ought to focus on the major cause.

Li Xifan, a critic, was of the opinion that artistic creations should not rely entirely on spontaneity and a natural propensity. Literary works which depict realities should be promoted because such realities cannot be overlooked: what we face are the Chinese people.

Feng Mu believes that the advocacy of one thing or another is unavoidable at any time in any society. He pointed out emphatically that when the state is engaged in a major struggle, there is nothing wrong with literary and artistic creators advocating and supporting it or even backing it up with organized supportive creations. The fact that stories of chivalrous combat are still "leading" at the sidewalk book stalls and that publications which disgrace literature still remain "unabated" makes him feel that as a literary and artistic worker, he must make an urgent appeal that literature and art keep pace with the times.

Could Liu Xinwi's views represent the thinking of some of the writers of the most creative period? He said: Our literature and art should help the party, which now leads the nation in the pursuit of major reforms. As a reporter, I have "caught" from the facts cited by the speakers a new insight into the issue: "literature, art, and the masses." Huang Jianzhong described how a batch of talented middle-aged and young movie directors choose to work and live in the remote backward countryside.

After filming "Liangjia Funu" ("The Women of a Virtuous Family"), he himself took the film to show in a mountainous region of Guizhou. Twice a month, he visits a unheated small movie theater in Beijing just to get a feel of the attitude of the masses toward art. He said all literary and artistic workers are answerable to the people.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WRITERS' VIEWS ON LITERARY CREATION REPORTED

Beijing WENZHAI BAO in Chinese 27 Feb 86 p 5

[Article: "Some Problems in China's Literary World Today"]

[Text] Recently, while attending the 48th International Writers' Conference in New York, U.S.A., Lu Wenfu [7120 2429 1131], Wang Meng [3769 5536], and Luo Luo [5012 3157] answered some reporters' questions.

Question: Is it true that in China, certain literary works and plays have been criticized or banned?

Lu: Some people always use the old perspective of the "Cultural Revolution" to view current developments and interpret the contending of different ideas as "criticism": a "time difference" still exists in their minds. Outside China, there are rumors that Zhang Xianliang's [1728 6343 0061] novel "The Other Half to Man Is a Woman" has been criticized. In fact, it is normal to express different opinions and they have nothing to do with politics.

Question: It has been claimed that every new book published in China has to be approved by the government. Is this true?

Wang: Even if the government wanted to do it, it would be impossible. Every month in China, more than 1,000 novels are published. If every book had to be evaluated, then the Chinese government would become a "readers club."

Question: Why was the publication of martial arts novels stopped?

Luo: Martial arts novels are permitted to be published; yet in recent years, so many have been published that they have caused a shortage of paper, affecting even the printing of primary and secondary school textbooks.

Question: Is it true that the depiction of sexual relationships is still forbidden in Chinese novels?

Wang: This has nothing to do with a government prohibition but with Chinese traditions. The pressure on those authors writing about sexual issues comes not from Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang but from social opinion. I understand our people: the development of literature in China will not be smooth sailing.

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GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES LITERARY, ARTISTIC THEORIES

HK26033L Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by Ji Na [4764 4780]: "Marxist Literary and Art Theory Research Journal Stresses Need to Apply Marxist Viewpoint to Analysis of Current Literary and Art Theories and Problems"]

[Text] It is necessary to apply the Marxist viewpoint to analysis of current literary and art theories and problems. This is the central topic for discussion at the symposium recently called by the editorial board of the Marxist Literary and Art Theory Research Journal of the Chinese Research Institute of Art. Over 20 workers in literary and art theory living in Beijing attended the symposium. They spoke freely, aired their views, and expressed their opinions on the current situation of literary and art theory.

In their speeches, the comraades attending the symposium fully affirmed the achievements made in the work of literary and art theory and criticism in our country in recent years and believed that historical changes have taken place in the front of literary and art theory since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. As the ideological yoke of "Leftism" has been shaken off and the influence of dogmatism and vulgar society has been checked, people's spirit of thinking independently and making bold explorations has been enhanced; as the abnormal situation of locking the door against the world and the cultural confinement has been smashed and large numbers of new achievements of and new trends in foreign literature and art have been introduced, people's horizons have been broadened; and as it has become a common practice to study writers' works, in particular current works, the relationship between theory and creative practice has become closer. Studies of all the important theoretical issues, like how to view the relationship between literature and art and politics and between literature and art and life, how to understand the law governing artistic thinking and creation, and so on, have also become more developed and deepened than before. Valuable explorations have also been made in some other important aspects. The study of theory has become so lively that people must have a completely new appraisal of it; and the contingents of theoreticians and critics have also become stronger than ever before.

The participants believed that while fully affirming the great achievements made in the front of literary and art theory in the new period, it is also necessary to face up to some noteworthy problems cropping up in the work of

literary and art theory over the last few years. These problems are mainly as follows: While criticizing the ideology of "leftism," some articles and commentaries also tend to look upon the basic viewpoints of Marxism, the correct literary and art principles of the party and the state and the revolutionary traditions of the proletarian literature and art as "leftism," "dogmatism" and "vulgar sociology" and directly or indirectly criticize them; and while introducing the achievements of western literature and art, some people do not adopt an analytical attitude but eulogize some harmful social and artistic concepts; and some even tend to replace Marxism with these things as the ideology guiding our artistic creation, research, and undertakings.

For example, some describe the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge as "mechanical theory of reflection" and "mechanical determinism" to deny the principle that literature and art must start from life and advocate that the function and value of literature and art only lies in the self-expression of writers; some overall play down Lu Xun and deny the correct road and excellent traditions of the new literature and art in our country [word indistinct] Lu Xun; some propose that our country's literaature and art should take the road of the Western modernist school; and some stand for using the theory of psycoanalysis founded by Freuhlto guide literary and art creation in our country. The participants maintained that the front of literary and art theory should earnestly study, propagate, and carry out the spirit of the party delegates conference and the directives issued by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat regarding straightening out the guiding ideology of ideological and cultural works, in particular the directive made not long ago regarding overcoming the weak and slack leadership in ideological and cultural work, strengthening the propaganda and education of the Marxist literary and art thinking, resisting the corrosive influence of Western bourgeois ideology, in particular the corrosive influence of the modern decadent school, and bringing into play the fine traditions of the revolutionary literature and art, so as to unify our thinking, sum up historical experiences, and improve our work. Workers in literary and art theory should apply Marxist viewpoints to analyze the current literary and art situation, encourage all the excellent and fine literary and art works and enthusiastically support theoretical explorations guided by correct thinking.

As for wrong works and literary and art viewpoints and ideological trends, it is necessary to make criticisms and arguments based on facts in a spirit of being responsible to the people and comrades and promote the development of Marxist literary and art theory and the prosperity of scoialist creation through discussions made in a comrade-like and equal atmosphere. The participants appealed for an atmosphere more favorable to the prosperity of theory. This is an atmosphere in which, under the general goal of building the socialist spiritual civilization, various opinions may be aired freely and differnt views contend freely. People should be allowed to air their views in a lively way and make highly principled criticism and self-criticism. We should support people who are bold in theoretical exploration and encourage the spirit of persisting in truth, correcting mistakes, and seeking truth from facts. We should resolutely prevent the phenomenon of bludgeoning and putting labels on people and strive to avoid the phenomenon of arbitrarily slapping the political label of "bludgeoning people" on people offering normal criticisms to suppress criticism and reject the airing of different opinions.

In short, on the major premise of abiding by the constitution and upholding the four cardinal principles, it is imperative to protect everyone's rights of exploration, creation, criticism, and counter-criticism, so as to make theoretical exploration and contention become normal and happen frequently.

The participants raised some constructive suggestions on the development of Marxist literary and art theory and maintained that great efforts should be made to study the new situation and issues. Only by sufficiently studying the new situation at home and abroad and scientifically answering new questions arising in practice can we effectively clear doubts in people's minds and promote the development of Marxist literary and art theory. Some comrades expressed that young literary and art workers and college students now have the enthusiasm for seriously studying Marxism. They are very interested in the scientific and creative Marxist theories and only disgusted with those dogmatic attitudes of copying mechanically in disregard of specific conditions. Therefore, it is necessary to correctly guide them and arouse their enthusiasm for seriously studying Marxist literary and art theories.

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CSO: 4005/637

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW LITERARY TREND--In the first issue of FURONG, Han Kang [7281 2123] wrote in his article: I do not believe that the current popularity of searching for "roots" reflects a weakening of contemporary consciousness in literary creations nor a turning away from realistic life. On the contrary, I have seen in the works the authors' fervent concern for modernization and their serious thoughts on the aftermath of modernization--this results from having paid attention to the spiritual problems faced by the "developed countries." I would like to remind you that if we lack a deep philosophical understanding of the "opposing positions of historical and ethical principles" inherent in the process of modernization (some call this the tragic contradiction in the historical process), then in our creations we would have shunned the complex contradictions in realistic life and, psychologically, lean even more toward the passivity of Laozi, Zhuangzi, and Chan Buddhism. Of course, in the rapid and strong developments of modern civilization, there have been tendencies which neglect men and human nature. Yet all the evidence indicates that such biases have been and continue to be corrected so that men and human nature will be reaffirmed at an even higher level. Looking ahead, we do not have to be pessimistic. [Text] [Beijing WENZHAI BAO in Chinese 3 Mar 86 p 5] 12380/12859

CSO: 4005/564

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS APPOINTS NEW OFFICIALS

OW230107 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 19 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The 21st meeting of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee held on 18 April decided to hold the fifth session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress on 25 April and a preparatory meeting on 24 April.

Chairman Hu Lijiao presided over the meeting on 18 April. The meeting transmitted the guidelines of the fourth session of the Sixth NPC; adopted the draft agenda, program, and namelist of the Presidium and secretary general of the fifth session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress; and decided to submit the above drafts to the fifth session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress for approval. It also approved in principle the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee's work report due to be presented at the fifth session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress, discussed other matters for the session, and examined and approved a report by the committee for screening deputy qualifications on the personnel changes of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress and on the qualifications of the replacements. Since the fourth session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress, the qualifications of Ruan Chongwu, Tan Fuyun, Sheng Hua, Yang Zhenhan, and Guo Tao as deputies to the Eighth Municipal People's Congress have automatically terminated following their transfer or relocation from Shanghai, and four other deputies have died of illness, reducing the number of deputies by a total of nine.

Five district and county People's Congress Standing Committees and PLA units elected six additional deputies to the Eighth Municipal People's Congress. Examinations by the Credentials Committee have confirmed the qualifications of Ba Zhongtan, Jiang Rong, Xing Zhikang (Female), Wu Minhua (Female), Chen Shijie, and Chen Tianchi as deputies.

In addition, the meeting approved some appointments and removals and adopted a decision to appoint Jiang Zemin as chairman (concurrent post) of the Shanghai Municipal Organizational System Committee [Bian Zhi Wei Yuan Hui 4882 0455 1201 0765 2585].

Vice Chairmen of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian, Wang Tao, Tan Jiazhen, Shu Wen, and Zuo Ying attended the meeting. Present at the meeting as observers were Vice Mayor Ye Gongqi,

President of the Municipal Higher People's Court Hua Liankui, Procurator General of the Municipal People's Procuratorate Wang Xing, responsible persons from various commissions and offices of the Municipal Government, and responsible persons from the Standing Committees of various district and country People's Congresses.

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CSO: 4005/638

EAST REGION

REPORTAGE ON SHANDONG PROVINCIAL CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE

Session Opens

SK190412 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The 14th Standing Committee meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in the Nanjiang Guesthouse, Jinan, on the morning of 18 April. The main agenda items of this meeting are to relay and implement the guidelines of the fourth session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee and the guidelines of the forums on the work of the local CPPCC Committees, to discuss and adopt in principle a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPPCC Committee and a report on the handling of motions, to examine the preparatory work for the convocation of the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, to discuss the decision on holding the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, and to adopt the appointments and removals of personnel.

Li Zichao, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting. Vice Chairman Zhou Xingfu delivered a report on the relaying of the guidelines of the fourth session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee. He pointed out: Studying, implementing, and publicizing the guidelines of the fourth session of the Sixth NPC and the fourth session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee are vital to guiding the present and future People's CPPCC Committee work. Inspired by the guidelines of the two national sessions, we should further promote the fine traditions and work style of the people [words indistinct] fully display our favorable conditions, do a good job in all fields of work with a pioneering spirit, and make new contributions to reform, opening the province to the world, strengthening the building of the two civilizations, implementing the system of one China and two systems, and realizing the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

Meeting Concludes

SK220253 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The 14th Standing Committee meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded in Jinan on the afternoon of 21 April.

During the meeting, committee members conscientiously heard and discussed a report to relay the guidelines of the fourth session of the Sixth National

CPPCC Committee and the National Forum on the work of the local CPPCC Committee, and studied Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan. They were elated at the successful fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan of China and the tremendous achievements made in this regard. They were filled with confidence in implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The meeting unanimously adopted a decision on holding the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee in early May and adopted, in principle, a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, a report on the handling of motions submitted by the Motions Examination Committee, and on the appointments and dismissals of personnel.

The meeting was presided over by Zhou Xingfu, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee. Li Zichao, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, gave a speech at the end of the meeting. He called for combining the study of Premier Zhao Ziyang's report with investigations and study, proceeding from the reality of the province and in line with the tasks and requirements defined in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, conducting some investigation focusing on the issues of reform, opening to the world, invigorating the economy, and grasping the two civilizations simultaneously. He also called for exploring the best way to solve problems, reflecting the situations to the party and the government in a timely manner, and offering ways and means for correctly formulating the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan. He also called on the CPPCC Committees at all levels to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the National Forum on the work of the local CPPCC Committees; clearly understand the excellent situations in the work of the United Front and the People's CPPCC Committees; actively serve the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the reform of the economic structure, and the spiritual civilization; and contribute to the development of the system of one China and two systems and the realization of the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

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CSO: 4005/638

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

Li Fengping Presides At First Session

OW232335 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The 19th Session of the 67th Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened this morning in Hangzhou. Chairman Li Fengping presided over today's meeting. In the morning, the participants heard a speech relaying the guidelines of the fourth session of the sixth NPC.

The current session will examine and discuss a work report by the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee to be presented at the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; the agenda and presidium of the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; a draft name list of members of the committee for examination of the financial budget and final accounts; and a report on examining qualification of candidates to be elected to fill vacant posts as deputies in the Provincial People's Congress and candidates for additional deputies to the congress. The session will also hear, examine, and discuss three reports by the Provincial People's Government; namely, a report on implementing Zhejiang provincial regulaion on 9-year compulsory education, a report on dealing with misuse of land, and a report on streamlining companies. In addition, the session will approve some personnel appointments and removals.

Vice Chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chen Anyu, Shang Jingcai, Li Yuhua, Wu Zhichuan, and Wang Qidong attended today's meeting. Vice Governor Li Debao attended the meeting as an observer. Others attending the meeting as observers were the president of the Provincial Higher People's Court, the procurator general of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, responsible persons from the provincial departments concerned, leaders of the Standing Committees of City People's Congresses, and liaison personnel for the work of People's Congresses in various areas.

6 Day Session Ends

OW271251 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The 6-day Session of the Standing Committee of the 6th Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress ended in Hangzhou today.

After serious examination, the session adopted the work report of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress to the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; the report on credentials of provincial people's deputies elected in by-elections; the draft agenda of the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; and the draft name lists of the presidium and secretary general and of members of the budget committee of the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. They will be submitted for approval by the preparatory meeting for the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

The session also adopted several personnel appointments and removals.

Shang Jingcai, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, presided at today's meeting. Chairman Li Fengping and Vice Chairmen Chen Anyu, Li Yuhua, and Wu Zhichuan attended the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/638

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

WAN SHAOFEN RECEIVES TV WORKERS--Leading comrades of the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee received comrades attending a meeting on cooperation in producing a television film "The Road of the Long March" this afternoon. Wan Shaofen, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; Wang Baotian, Standing Committee member of the Provincial Party Committee and commander of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District; Wang Taihua, Standing Committee member of the Provincial Party Committee and director of the Provincial Propaganda Department; and Zhang Huifen, deputy director of the Provincial Propaganda Department, personally received directors, editors, and reporters of television stations from 12 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, including Fujian, Guangdong, Hunan Hubei, Guangxi, Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuian, Gansu, Ningxia, Shaanxi, and Jiangxi, and Chongging City in the spherical hall on the fifth floor of the Jiangxi Guesthouse. They have come to attend the meeting of cooperation in filming the television program "The Road of the Long March." At the reception, Comrade Wan Shaofen extended a welcome to the comrades attending the meeting of cooperation on behalf of the Provincial Party Committee. The meeting was held in Nanchang from 15 to 21 April. [Excepts] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 86 OW] /12913

ANHUI HISTORY--Hefei, 25 April (XINHUA)--Anhui Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference is seeking more cultural and historical data about the province from the public. At a current meeting in this provincial capital, Li Qingquan, vice chairman of the conference, said they had already published 26 volumes about Anhui's culture and history over the past five years. Half a million copies had been sold. These contained informtion about public figures after the reform movement of 1898, including Feng Yuxiang, Zhang Zhizhong, Wei Lihuang, Zhu Yunshan, Dai Ji, Yu Yanong, Zhang Henshui, Li Guangjiong, Liu Xiping, Guang Mingfu and Zhang Naiqi, and patriotic Kuomintang [KMT] generals in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. A special volume was published about General Fang Zhenwu last year to mark the centenary of his birth. Li called for further efforts to collect and rescue historical data. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0204 GMT 25 Apr 86 OW] /12913

MEETING HELD--The Presidium of the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress held its first meeting at the conference hall of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee this afternoon. Wang Guangyu, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided. At

the meeting, Wang Guangyu, Su Yu, Su Hua, Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan (Female), Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyou, Zheng Huaizhou, and Hu Xiangnong were elected executive chairmen of the session Presidium. The meeting also approved the agenda for the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. [Excerpt] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4005/638

SOUTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON PARTY'S RECTIFICATION WORK IN MILITARY REGION

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by reporter Zhang Weixin [1728 4850 6580]]

[Excerpts] PLA units in each provincial region under the Chengdu command will fundamentally rectify their general mood of the party this year. This is an important plan drawn up by the party committee plenary meeting of the Chengdu Military Region, which ended on 27 January.

All held unanimously that through the party consolidation and the continuous education on the general mood of the party and party discipline, the exemplary role of the broad ranks of party members and cadres in all units under the Chengdu command had distinctly improved in these 2 years. In reducing the staff and reorganizing the troops, they obeyed orders and took the situation as a whole into consideration; particularly in the battle of guarding the frontier at the "two mountains" front, they fought heroically, were not afraid to lay down their lives, and displayed a high level of communist consciousness. All of these attributes have shown strongly that the main aspect of the general mood of the party in every unit was good. But there are some problems in the general mood of the party in some units, and some of these problems are pretty grave. The plenary meeting proposed that in order to strive for straightening out fundamentally the general mood of the party of all units in this entire military region, it is at present necessary to perform the "six persistences" and to stop the "six evil winds":

1) To persist in acting according to general and specific policies of the party; to stop the evil wind of "resisting the policy from above and creating countermeasures down below." 2) To persist in being impartial and decent and in following the principle of appointing people on their merits; to stop the evil wind of regarding people from the standpoint of private relationships, forming a faction, and appointing people through favoritism. 3) To persist in the regulation of finance and economics; to stop the evil wind of going in for ostentation and extravagance and giving dinner parties and presents by using public funds. 4) To persist in seeking truth from facts; to stop the evil wind of disguising, cheating, and paying lip service. 5) To persist in the strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions; to stop the evil wind of sticking to one's old way of doing things. 6) To persist in party discipline; to stop the evil wind of liberalism.

All comrades attending this meeting held unanimously that in order to strive for straightening out fundamentally the general mood of the party, the most important thing is that leading cadres set an example and behave themselves first. Specifically in the Chengdu Military Region, the secretary, associate secretaries, and committee members in the party committee of the military region should first behave themselves. A higher rank should demonstrate to the subordinate rank, and a higher rank should set an example for the subordinate rank. Comrade Wan Haifeng [8001 3189 1496] made self-criticism for all members of the party committee first. He examined their mistakes in appointing cadres, giving and joining dinner parties, buying cars with foreign exchange, and not doing their best but displaying weakness in examining and punishing some cases of violating discipline. He was held responsible for all of these infractions and claimed that he would correct them right away. All leading cadres in the party committee of every group army and provincial military region made self-criticism one after another for the present problem in the general mood of the party on themselves and in the units under their command.

In the meeting, Comrade Wan Haifeng declaimed seriously that everyone should be equal in the face of party discipline. Whoever violated party discipline or national law should be punished seriously and should never be indulged. He declared punishment decisions on three cadres of the division and regimental commander rank, who were expelled from the party, placed on probation, or warned seriously within the party, respectively, for corruption and graft, the resale of motor vehicles at a profit, and the illegal sharing of public funds.

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CSO: 4005/495

NORTH REGION

COMMENTARY ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEADING ORGANS

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator]

[Text] The provincial party committee proposed not long ago that the leading provincial, prefectural (municipal), district, and village party and government organs must make the party's work style take a turn for the better this year. How could this be accomplished? A clue may be found in the activities of the bureau of agriculture and forestry of the Dachang Hui autonomous county: today, the leader of a leading organ must "take charge of three areas" in order to guide the construction of the two civilizations.

First of all, he himself must be sure to foster a lofty sense of revolutionary responsibility. The fact that the malpractices of some organs persist without redress is due mainly to the apathy of their leaders who ignore and minimize the malpractices. In some cases, the leading cadres themselves are involved in malpractices. They have forgotten the instructions of the party, the wishes of the people, and their own responsibilities. The excellent spirit of the bureau of agriculture and forestry of the Dachang Hui Autonomous County is attributable to the lofty sense of responsibility and the unrelenting endeavor of its leaders.

Second, he must see to it that the rules and regulations of his office are fully enforced. Many public organs do have practicable rules and regulations but they have not been fully implemented. According to what people say, any attempt to redress violations of rules and regulations is likely to lead to disturbances. Those who have violated rules and regulations live in peace with others as long as nobody finds fault with them. Once they are criticized, they burst into rage or create scandals. These people should be dealt with sternly. Otherwise, they would jeopardize the sanctity of the rules and regulations of every organization. It is a shame to punish those cadres, but punishment saves them and preserves the enthusiasm of the majority of cadres and workers.

Third, he must take charge of ideology and the people's thinking and explain away any problems confronting his cadres and workers. Since a leading organ is a component of society, it is bound to run into one problem or another. The leader of an organ should have prompt and correct answers to all kinds

of ideological questions confronting his cadres. Instead of simplistic pronouncements of right and wrong, the answers should provide scientific analyses of the issues so as to allow the cadres and workers to realize their mistakes. When ideological and practical issues became fixed up, they should be resolved separately. It is worth noting that some organizations no longer pay attention to such ideological-political work as political learning and commendations of the advanced. That is wrong. Even though a single instance of political learning and commendation of the advanced cannot resolve all the ideological problems, it can still work like a gentle breeze to cool people's minds.

5360/12955
CSO: 4005/507

NORTH REGION

CADRES JOB OBJECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM DESCRIBED

New Developments

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "New Developments in Organizational Cadres Job Responsibility System; Yicheng County Implements Job Objective Responsibility System"]

[Text] The county level organs of Yicheng has implemented the cadre job objective responsibility system.

The cadre job objective responsibility system has three aspects. The first is the cadre's term of office. Based on party regulations and the relevant stipulations of the local people government's organic laws and combined with the nature and duties of the work of county level organs, Yicheng County proposed that the term of office of cadres above the department and bureau level to be 3 years. The second is the objective of the appointment. Based on the demands of the general objectives and tasks of "quadrupling production" and "achieving comparatively well-off standards" put forth by the 12th National CPC Congress, Yicheng County proposed the target of pioneering work that a cadre has to complete within his term of office, and the yearly tasks and monthly standards that he has to accomplish. The third is evaluation, reward, and punishment. Three times every year, the county job objective responsibility system evaluation committee will carry out a confidence referendum by the masses and an evaluation of the practical results, both of which will be put in the files of the cadres to serve as an important basis for the reward and punishment and promotion or demotion of the cadres. Those cadres who fulfill the job objectives will be cited for meritorious service and receive such rewards as the title of model worker or promotion; those who fail to do so will receive such punishments as criticism, demotion, or dismissal.

After implementing the organizational cadre job objective responsibility system, Yicheng County has further rectified the cadres' work style and improve work efficiency. The sign of improved work efficiency is that problems are detected early and solved quickly while the work cycle is shortened and results are quickly realized. More than 30 county projects such as family planning, village and township enterprises, forestry, metrological management, and documentation received commendations from central, provincial, and local departments concerned. At the same time, service work has become more concrete and the objectives of realistic tasks

are clearer. Leading central comrades have said that "to lead is to serve," and "we should talk less and do more actual work." The implementation of the job objective responsibility system has enabled service and practical tasks to be really carried out. Now, all cadres in the county-level organs have job objectives, knowing that their service is to fulfill those objectives diligently and conscientiously.

System Praised

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "A Good System"]

[Text] To improve the work style of organizational cadres requires not only good education but also a good system of rules and regulations. What is a good system of rules and regulations? Practice has shown that the functionary job objective responsibility system implemented by Yicheng is a good system which deserved to be studied and popularized.

The functionary job objective responsibility system has four advantages:

First, it has converted the general objectives of "quadrupling production" and "achieving comparatively well-off standards" put forth by the 12th National CPC Congress into specific limited objectives of each individual cadre within his term of office, thereby using the latter to assure the former's realization. Thus, we can not only hear the cadres talk about the tasks to be accomplished by the year 2000 but also see their actions in this regard. This has played the role of leading and setting an example for the masses.

Second, it has set a concrete standard for cadres in carrying out the central instructions of "to lead is to serve" and "to do more practical work." That is, what does to serve mean? It is to work according to the objectives for the term of office. What does to do practical work mean? It is to complete the tasks within the term of office.

Third, it has further abolished the idea of "eating out of the same big pot" in organizational cadres' work. In the past, it made no difference whether a cadre was doing his job well. Now, everyone has his own objective within his term of office and he has to work to fulfill those objectives to be rewarded; if he does not work, he cannot fulfill his objectives and he will be punished and dismissed. Thus, to work and to work well does make a difference.

Fourth, it helps to rectify the party style. In government organs, there is an unhealthy trend called "it is better to hang around the leader rather than work hard." When a cadre has his objectives, his rise and fall and honor or disgrace depend on the masses' confidence referendum and his actual work. "Hanging around" cannot produce a vote of confidence from the masses or actual results. Thus, this will "force" those who "hang around" all day to change their ways and work diligently.

We wish that the job objective responsibility system will take root, blossom, and bear fruit in this great land of Shanxi.

12380/13046
CSO: 4005/565

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN CPPCC COMMITTEE SUBMITS WORK REPORT

SK110711 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 86 p 2

["Excerpts" of report on the work of the Standing Commitee of the fifth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee submitted by Zhang Fengqi, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, at the fourth session of the fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee on 7 March]

[Excerpts] Committee members and comrades: Entrusted by the Standing Committee, I now submit a report on the work of the committee since the third session of the fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee for your discussion and examination.

I

Nine months have passed since the third session of the fifth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee was held. During this period, our country made a big stride forward in building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and met the demand of "winning a victory in fighting the first battle" of reform. We saw a sustained and steady growth in developing the national economy and basically fulfilled the task of striving for fundamental improvements in the financial and economic situations. The proposal for the formulation of the "Seventh 5-Year" Plan put forward by the National Conference of Party Delegates and by the fourth and fifth plenary sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee has further realized the replacement of old cadres with new cadres in the leading bodies of the central organs, and is of great and profound significance in maintaining a long period of order and stability in our party and country and in developing them smoothly.

Our province's situation was about the same as other places in the country. Despite serious disasters of floods and waterlogging in the agricultural sector, we succeeded in overcoming disasters and achieving social stability and economic prosperity under the leadership of the Provincial CPC Committee and Government, and through displaying the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains and the concerted efforts of the people of various nationalities throughout the province. The socialist spiritual civilization, democratic legal system, and the ideological and political work had been gradually strengthened. All undertakings, including science, technology, culture, education, sports, public health, press, radio broadcasting, television and publication, had been further developed. The general mood of

society and social security further improved. The people's livelihood and their spiritual outlook were changing profoundly. The patriotic united front was furthered, consolidated, and developed and was playing a more and more important role in reform, opening to the outside world, invigorating the economy, building the two civilizations, and serving the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

In the past year, under the leadership of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, this committee held various meetings to discuss major issues of the province's two civilizations and put forward many constructive ideas and suggestions which won great attention from the party committee, government, and the relevant departments.

II

This committee vigorously urged the committee members and the people from all walks of life to vigorously carry out activities and to do much work for consolidating and developing the patriotic united front, fulfilling the major tasks put forth by the third session of the fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, and building the two civilizations and carrying out reforms in the province.

1) We Actively Carried Out Democratic Consultations and Further Displayed the Democratic Supervisory Role. After the third session of the fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, this committee held four meetings of chairman and vice chairmen and two meetings of Standing Committee members to relay and study the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, the fourth and fifth plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and the 10th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th National CPPCC Committee. The Standing Committee members attended a meeting of people from all walks of life held by the Provincial CPC Committee to hear Comrades Gao Di and Wang Zhongyu relay the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the important speeches given by the central leading comrades, and the guidelines of the Provincial CPC Committee work conference.

In line with the province's central tasks, several vice chairmen of this committee personally organized some committee members to form teams and led them in visiting some localities and observing the province's situations in carrying out economic structure reform, in reforming the cultural, educations, and sports sectors and in carrying out maternity and child-care work, and put forward some constructive ideas and suggestions. Furthermore, we also encouraged the committee members to extensively come in contact with reality in an effort to broaden their field of vision and to establish closer ties with the masses.

2) We Conducted Investigations on Special Subjects, and Consulting Service Activities, and Offered Suggestions for the Province's Various Construction Undertakings. After the third session of the fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, this committee conducted seven investigations on special subjects and three well-organized consulting service activities, and held 19 seminars on special topics and 11 special report meetings. These activities were aimed at grasping the prominent problems concerning the province's economic and social development and the people's livelihood, and were personally led by the

CPPCC Committee leaders, and joined by experts from the relevant departments. Based on investigations, they worked out reports containing analyses, new ideas, and measures, and coordinated with the relevant departments to grasp the work through to the end under the leadership of the Provincial CPC Committee and Government in an effort to achieve good results. After the promulgation of the decision of the CPC Central Committee on the reform of the educational structure, this committee immediately organized committee members to study, discuss, and implement the decision. In line with some problems in the province' educational work, this committee also put forward ideas and suggestions and organized the committee members to conduct investigations on special topics.

In January 1986, entrusted by the Provincial CPC Committee, this committee and the United Front Work Department of the Provincial CPC Committee jointly held a meeting of persons from all walks of life throughout the province to exchange their experiences in serving the four modernizations. During the meeting, we received 239 plans, ideas, and suggestions for building the province's two civilizations from the people of various fields; and organized a photo exhibition to display the achievements in serving the four modernizations made by people from the various democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Fellowship Association of Taiwan Compatriots, and the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese. Leaders of the Provincial CPC Committee paid great attention to this exhibition, and the principal leading comrades of the Porvincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Commission, the Provincial People's Congress, and the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission attended the exhibition and met with the delegates. Leaders of the Provincial CPC Committee also spoke on the occasion.

3) We Organized the Committee Members To Study and Promote Self-Education Which Greatly Sparked the Enthusiasm of the Committee Members and the People From all Walks of Life in Serving the Four Modernizations. In close connection with the domestic and foreign situations and the party's central tasks, this committee held 10 report meetings and 3 forums with 19 recorded report transmission sites, printed and distributed more than 73,000 copies of study materials, organized the committee members to subscribe for more than 4,000 copies of RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO [PEOPLE'S CPPCC JOURNAL], and set up contact places for the study work.

In November 1985, we held a provincial study work conference to relay the guidelines of the National CPPCC Study Work Conference, and discussed ways and measures for promoting the province's study work.

4) We Made Fairly Big Progress in Developing Literature and History Work. This committee integrated the work of collecting, compiling, and publishing the historical accounts of past events, thus greatly shortening the time for publication. It also expanded the volume of publication and distribution and made an important stride in making the publications more specialized and systematized and in expanding publication and distribution.

5) We Strengthened Contacts With the Committee Members and With All Fields, and Mobilized All Positive Factors for Serving the Four Modernizations and the

Great Cause of Reunifying the Motherland. We continued to grasp and carry out the united front work, solved some leftover problems, held report meetings and forums on several occasions, established ties with the committee members while doing our work, held tea parties and film and drama receptions, and urged the committee members to form a wide friendship with the people from all walks of life in an effort to establish better friendship ties with them. In September 1985, this committee also invited to a forum some committee members of the educational circles, and some primary and middle school teachers in Changchun to warmly celebrate our country's first Teachers' Day.

With the development of the work of opening to the outside world and the continued expansion of the patriotic united front, we also paid attention to establishing contacts with foreign countries.

In 1985, this committee received 14 visiting and observation delegations and groups, a total of some 250 persons, from the National CPPCC Committee and the CPPCC Committees of 12 provinces and cities. Under the support of the Provincial CPC Committee and Government and the local CPC Committees, Governments and the CPPCC Committees, we fulfilled the tasks of reception in a better manner. Through receptions, we succeeded in strengthening ties with the CPPCC Committees of the fraternal provinces and cities, exchanging experiences with one another, vitalizing and promoting the province's CPPCC Committee work.

III

This is the first year for implementing the "Seventh 5-Year" Plan, and a year of a fairly great number of difficulties after the province's serious natural disasters, as well as a crucial year for laying a solid foundation for vitalizing Jilin Province. We should continue to study and implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the Provincial CPC Committee work conference, strengthen contacts for practical work and ties with the committee members as well as with the CPPCC Committees at all levels, mobilize the forces from all quarters to offer plans and suggestions for invigorating Jilin Province, and make a good start in fulfilling the "Seventh 5-Year" Plan.

This year, we should further display the political consulting and supervisory role of the committee and its superiority of being a "comprehensive bank of competent personnel," consolidate and develop the patriotic united front, unite with the people from all walks of life, mobilize all positive factors, and make greater contributions to the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland.

1) We Should Provide Consulting Services Centering on Building the Province's Two Civilizations. First, we should support the joint anti-Japanese army old revolutionary base and poverty-stricken areas to change their outlook. Some joint anti-Japanese army old revolutionary bases and outlying minority areas are economically underdeveloped, and some localities are still very poor. In order to help these areas become better off within a short period of time, the CPPCC Committees should provide consulting services and organize the committee members and personnel from the relevant departments to conduct investigations

and study, to clearly understand the actual situations, to analyze the reasons of poverty, and to put forward feasible suggestions and measures in terms of policies, plans, science and technology, operation and management, and training of competent personnel, and help the governments and the relevant departments at all levels to conscientiously implement the measures. Second, township enterprises have great potential for development but they also have many problems, therefore, we should organize manpower to conduct investigations and study on the development of township enterprises and to give suggestions. Third, we should further investigate and study the reform of the educational structure, investigate the quality of the ranks of primary and middle school teachers, and give ideas and suggestions for training teachers and improving their quality. Fourth, we should investigate and study the medical and public health work, study problems on family-care and medical business run by the individuals. Fifth, we should study ways to popularize legal knowledge and strengthen socialist spiritual civilization.

2) We Should Continue To Strength Study, Motion Handling, and Literature and History Work. We should organize and urge the committee members through various forms of activities to deeply study documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates, Marxist theories, current affairs, politics, and documents of the fourth session of the sixth NPC and the fourth session of the sixth National CPPCC Committee on a voluntary basis.

3) We Should Actively Establish Contacts With Foreign Countries. This year, we should create a new situation in carrying out the "work concerning compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan," conduct deep and meticulous investigations and study, clearly understand the situation concerning the "work on compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan," and the situation of the committee members in establishing ties with "compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan."

4) We Should Establish Close Ties With the Committee Members, and Make the CPPCC Committees "Homes for the Committee Members."

5) We Should Strengthen Ties With the CPPCC Committees at all Levels and Improve Guidance Work. This year, we should investigate the work of the grassroots CPPCC Committees and study how to enable some leading comrades, who used to work for the party and government organs for a long time, to apply their rich experiences and political enthusiasm to building the two civilizations after they have been transferred to the CPPCC work posts.

6) We Should Strengthen the Building of Organs, Readjust and Replenish the Forces of Office Cadres.

/12913
CSO: 4005/636

NORTHWEST REGION

PARTY COMMITTEE, COMMISSIONS REORGANIZED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Supplementary Members and Alternate Members of Provincial Party Committee

Supplementary Members (in order of the number of strokes in the surname):

Bu Keyi [0592 0344 5030], Wang Xibin [3769 1585 2430], Zhi Yimin [2388 4135 3046], Shi Zicheng [0670 1311 2052], Bai Enpei [4101 1869 1014], He Jinming [0149 6855 6900], Zhang Guang [1728 0342], Zhang Qizhi [1728 6259 0037], Zhang Xiurong [1728 4423 4823], Zhou Shuwu [6650 6615 2976], Fan Xiaomei [4636 5135 2734], Zhu Xinmin [4376 2450 3046], Yan Xixian [7051 6007 6343], Ge Tao [5514 3447], Huo Shiren [7202 0013 0088], Huo Shaoliang [7202 4801 0081], Wei Mingsheng [7614 2494 3932]

Supplementary Alternative Members (in order of the number of ballots):

Zhang Youmin [1728 0327 3932], Ai Pishan [5337 0012 0810], Liu Shuji [0491 2873 2894], Pu Changcheng [5543 7022 1004]

List of All Members of the Provincial Party Committee After Supplement and Reorganization (56, in order of the number of strokes in the surname):

Bu Keyi [0592 0344 5030], Wang Yun [3769 6765], Wang Butang [3769 2975 0781], Wang Xibin [3769 1585 2430], Mao Shengxian [3029 3932 6897], Zhi Yimin [2388 4135 3046], Kong Zhaowen [1313 2507 2429], Shi Zhicheng [0670 1311 2052], Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628], Bai Jinxun [4101 6651 8113], Bai Enpei [4101 1869 1014], Ren Guoyi [0117 0948 5030], Liu Ying [0491 4481], Liu Kuichu [0491 3247 2806], Xu Tingfang [6079 1694 2455], Mou Lingsheng [3664 3781 3932], Li Qingwei [2621 1987 0251], Li Ruobing [2621 5387 3056], Li Yixia [2621 1837 7209], Li Sengui [2621 2773 2710], Yang Xuelin [2799 7185 7207], He Jinming [0149 6855 6900], Zhang Guang [1728 0342], Zhang Bin [1728 2430], Zhang Qizhi [1728 6259 0037], Zhang Xiurong [1728 4423 4823], Zhang Yuxing [1728 7183 5887], Zhang Boxing [1728 0514 5281], Zhang Jilun [1728 3444 0243], Zhang Zhenxi [1728 2182 6007], Yan Huanwu [1693 3562 2745], Lin Jizhou [2651 1323 0719], Zhou Shuwu [0719 6615 2976], Zhou Yaguang [0719 7693 0342], Zheng Hong [6774 7703], Huo Pigao [3172 0012 6138], Fan Xiaomei [4636 5135 2734], Zhao Hanlin [6392 0698 3876], Zhu Xinmin [4376 2450 3046], Yuan

Zhengzhong [5913 2973 0022], Xu Shanlin [1776 1472 2651], Guo Lizhi [6753 4539 1807], Tao Zhong [7118 6988], Yan Xixian [7051 6007 6343], Zhang Ze [4545 3419], Liang Qi [2733 3823], Ge Tao [5514 3447], Dong Jichang [5516 4949 2490], Zeng Xingwu [2582 2502 0124], Zeng Shenda [2582 1957 6671], Zhai Fulan [5049 4395 5695], Pan Ji [3382 1323], Xue Zhaoyun [5641 2507 9462], Huo Shiren [7202 0013 0088], Huo Shaoliang [7202 4801 0081], Wei Mingsheng [7614 2494 3932]

List of All Alternative Members (13, in order of ballot number):

Xi Zhida [5045 1807 6671], Guo Yulu [6753 5940 4389], Yu Qinghua [0151 3237 5478], Li Shouzhi [2621 1343 2535], Liu Taosheng [0491 7118 3932], Fu Jide [0265 4949 1795], Kang Taicheng [1660 1132 2052], Cai Bingheng [5591 4426 5899], Zhao Yingbin [6392 2019 2430], Zhang Youmin [1728 0327 3932], Ai Pishan [5337 0012 0810], Liu Shuji [0491 2873 2623], Pu Changcheng [5543 7022 1004]

Supplementary Members of Advisory Commission (in order of the number of strokes in the surname):

Wang Wei [3769 0251], Wang Wenshi [3769 3080 4258], Bai Yujie [4101 3768 3381], Bai Ruisheng [4101 3843 3932], Feng Huailiang [7458 2037 0081], Feng Senling [7458 2773 7881], Liu Xueliang [0491 1331 5328], Liu Shuchang [0491 5289 2490], Yin Ruping [7113 3067 1627], Kong Chongqi [1858 6850 6386], Du Lugong [2629 7627 0361], Li Xibo [2621 3305 0590], Wu Gang [0702 6921], Zhang Ji [1728 1015], Zhang Luzhong [1728 6986 6850], Zhou Dun [6650 1908], Gao Bulin [7559 2975 2651]

List of All Members of the Provincial Advisory Commission After Supplement and Reorganization (37, in order of the number of strokes in the surname):

Wang Wen [3769 2429], Wang Wei [3769 0251], Wang Wenshi [3769 3080 4258], Cong Yiping [0654 0001 1627], Bai Wenhua [4101 2429 5478], Bai Yujie [4101 3768 3381], Bai Ruisheng [4101 3843 3932], Feng Huailiang [7458 2037 0081], Feng Senling [7458 2773 7881], Zhu Ping [2612 1627], Ren Jun [0117 6874], Liu Pingxi [0491 1627 6007], Liu Xueliang [0491 1331 5328], Liu Shuchang [0491 5289 2490], Yin Ruping [7113 3067 1627], Kong Chongqi [1858 6850 6386], Du Lugong [2629 7627 0361], Li Lin [2621 2651], Li Xibo [2621 3305 0590], Wu Gang [0702 6921], Wu Liangming [0702 0081 2494], Yang Jiuliang [2799 0036 5328], Yang Peichen [2799 3099 3819], He Xia [0149 0204], Zhang Ji [1728 1015], Zhang Fengying [1728 7685 5391], Zhang Fanghai [1728 2455 3189], Zhang Luzhong [1728 6986 6850], Tai Guangrui [6733 0342 3843], Zhou Dun [6650 1908], Gao Bulin [1559 2975 2651], Guo Qi [6753 3823], Zhang Ze [4545 3419], Dong Shifeng [5516 1395 6265], Dong Yizhai [5516 1355 7872], Han Mindong [7281 3046 2767], Xue Jichun [5641 7139 2504]

Supplementary Members of Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission (in order of the number of strokes in the surname):

Wang Guowen [3769 0948 2429], Liu Zhengzhao [0491 2973 3564], Liu Guoyuan [0491 0948 0337], Liu Taosheng [0491 7118 3932], Liu Qunxiao [0491 5028 2400],

Sun Ping [1327 1627], Zhao Yuming [6392 3022 2494], Hao Jingfan [6787 2529 1581], Cui Zhenwen [1508 2182 2429], Cheng Wanli [4453 5502 6849], Xue Minghui [5641 2494 6540]

List of All Members of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission After Supplement and Reorganization (37, in order of the number of strokes in the surname):

Ding Jinling [0002 6855 1545], Wang Guowen [3769 0948 2429], Feng Xianyun [7458 5029 0061], Ren Xingzhe [0117 5281 0772], Liu Zhengzhao [0491 2973 3564], Liu Guoyuan [0491 0948 0337], Liu Taosheng [0491 7118 3932], Liu Qunxiao [0491 5028 2400], Sun Ping [1327 1627], Sun Wanbao [1327 8001 0202], Li Linsen [2621 2651 2773], Li Enxiu [2621 1869 0208], Li Honglin [2621 7703 2651], Li Jiayou [2621 0857 1429], Yang Hongzhang [2799 7703 4545], Xiao Zhisheng [5135 1807 0581], Zhang Xu [1728 2485], Zhang Jun [1728 6874], Zhang Zhiyi [1728 1807 3015], Zhou Yaguang [6650 7161 0342], Zhou Dingming [6650 7844 6900], Zhao Baoyu [6392 0202 3768], Zhao Xinjian [6392 2450 1696], Zhao Yuming [6392 3022 2494], Hao Jingfan [6787 2529 1581], Jiang Lianghong [5637 5328 7703], Tang Chunsheng [0781 4783 5116], Yan Yaozhong [7051 5069 0022], Cui Zhenwen [1508 2182 2429], Liang Zhanshan [2733 3277 1472], Cheng Wanli [4453 5502 6849], Cheng Xinwen [4453 2450 2429], Jiao Langting [3542 2597 0080], Zhai Wenjie [5049 2429 2638], Fan Tuo [2868 2148], Xue Minghui [5641 2494 6540], Ji Yusuo [0370 3768 6956]

13147/6091
CSO: 4005/495

NORTHWEST REGION

CADRES' EDUCATIONAL STANDARD TO BE IMPROVED

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The party and political departments and the enterprise and business units in our province have opened up many educational channels to improve cadre quality and have obtained good results in the work to educate the cadres last year. According to statistics, more than 74,000 cadres received various kinds of training and training in rotation; among them, 21,000 received a college-level education; more than 10,000 received a middle or professional education; 37,000 received short-term rotational training of various kinds; and 5,900 received remedial training at the junior high level.

Last year, people all over the province used to the best advantage the party schools at various levels; schools for cadres and universities, high schools, and professional schools to train the cadres, and at the same time, through the form of open education, used the television university, college of journalism, and correspondence university and the qualification tests for college and senior and junior high graduation and the agricultural broadcast college to extend cadre education. According to statistics, 16,000 cadres have received a college education through the broadcast college, correspondence college, and qualification tests in the province last year, which constitutes 77 percent of the cadres who have a college education; 5,400 received a technical secondary education, which constitutes 54 percent of the cadres who have a technical secondary education.

Many measures were taken in all places to protect the quality of cadre education. The first was to strengthen the teachers. In the past 2 years, 400 teachers have been chosen for the party schools at various levels, and on the average, 2 teachers were added to each party school. Teachers in various cadre schools also increased to various extents. The second was to enhance reviews before examinations to ensure the quality of new students. In Lanzhou's and Tianshui's districts and municipalities, candidate students were organized to brush up for the tests, and people were hired to be in charge of the preparation and this obtained better results. The third was to implement strictly the examination system and enforce examination discipline. Those who attended normal training must take the provincial unified examination to be chosen according to their grades on the tests. The fourth was to

improve the conditions for running schools. More than 10 million RBS have been raised in the province for the party schooling system, and in Langzhou, Tianshui, and Dingxi, the construction of administration and education buildings was begun in the municipal party schools to improve conditions.

12909/12951
CSO: 4005/540

NORTHWEST REGION

EDITORIAL EXAMINES MENTALITY OF CADRES

Xian SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator]

[Text] At present, we must pay great attention to the state of the mentality of the cadres and solve their problems.

We should confirm that basically the mentality of the cadres in our province is fine. Without this, we would not be able to have the successes of today. However, the leadership of the provincial party commission has sharply pointed out that there are many problems in this respect, and it deserves our attention.

Some cadres are in their fifties and feel that they are old and do not want to bring forth new ideas, dare not be in charge of anything, and do not want to make an all-out effort. They say: "Walk smoothly and steadily and step down from the stage in honor and dignity"; "eat from a secure bowl and be a peaceful official." And they do not want to go forward. This is the mentality of muddling along, which has developed from individualism. This kind of mentality is incompatable with that of the battle spirit of a party member: "As long as I live, I will always be in the forefront." Besides, in the tide of reform, if you do not bring forth new ideas, and do not exert all your strength to work, you can never hope to be able to step down from the stage in honor and dignity; your secure bowl will not be secure and the peaceful official will not be peaceful; and eventually you will be washed out by the tide of reform.

In addition, there are some recently promoted cadres who care only for their position and do not care about their work; they seek personal gain not for the public; and some even became insatiably avaricious or befuddled by a craving for high position and openly ask for a position or money. If they do not get the position, they become dispirited. This is a manifestation that one's revolutionary outlook on life has not been established. As party members, we believe that to "be an official," one can only be a servant of the people but can never be a boss of the masses; he can only plan for the four modernizations if he has power; and he can never plan for his personal gain. Being a leader, he has been paid by the state in wages, benefits, and

treatment; he should think of whether he has "gotten a reward without deserving it" and should work harder to do better work. If one cannot be alert in this respect, he does not meet the first requirement for an official. And certainly he will be eradicated by the people and even end up in the net of the law.

Some cadres do not work themselves but focus on finding fault in the work of others; nothing seems to be right for them, and they create lots of obstacles and resistance in routine work and in the progress of the reform. Some even stir things up and report on others anywhere they can and interrupt the correct decisions of the authorities and their routine work. This evil wind is very destructive and can easily suppress the healthy atmosphere, encourage the evil trends, and be a blow to those who are fast in the reform and those who do real work and as an encouragement to those who know only to take their wages without doing real work and to those who are too lazy to go to their office and complain privately and spread dissatisfaction all day. Undoubtedly, we are sure to maintain the democratic power and interest of the cadres and the people to perfect the normal democratic life in the party. However, we will never tolerate the spread of this evil wind nor tolerate those who frame a case against others without being seriously dealt with.

Those who are dispirited are not acting responsibly for the tasks of the revolution. Unhealthy tendencies such as shunning responsibility or interfering, being detached from the masses for a long time, working with little efficiency, having little urgency or having no sense of time, and having no intention to work even when pushed are inappropriate to the development of the objective situation and should be faced squarely and be solved conscientiously. Otherwise, the operation of the machine, that is, our party and political organizations and the administrative and enterprise organs, will not be able to keep pace with the tempo of modernization and civilization construction.

The situations mentioned above all indicate that if the mentality of the cadres is not dealt with, it will be idle talk to ask them to do real work and bring forth new ideas. To solve this problem, the leading cadres at the various levels must do good work in the rectification of the working style in the leading authorities and immediately put a stop to all unhealthy tendencies. Leaders of various levels must take the lead to overcome the unhealthy tendencies, enhance the revolutionary spirit, be courageous to innovate, do a solid job, and be an example for subordinates. They must pay close attention to the investigation and handling of the big and important criminal cases, especially those in which leading cadres or celebrities are involved. And we must insist on equality before the law and have the courage first to deal with them according to the law. Only thus can the people realize that it will not pay to hold unhealthy tendencies and violate the law and discipline. Then they can differentiate good and evil in their thoughts and bestir themselves to enlighten the benighted.

The majority of cadres must, according to the deployment of the provincial party committee, be organized to have their on-the-job training in ideology, and be disengaged from production to be trained and sent, in turn,

to the rural areas to strengthen the work in the basic units. We must pay attention to the systematic training and practice of the newly promoted young cadres to help them in ideology to establish a correct outlook on life and on the world and, through practice, to know China and its people and their historical mission, truly understand the basic purpose of serving the people, and arouse them fundamentally to persist in the reforms, work hard for the four modernizations, and be enthusiastic in the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

To complete the task of the Seventh 15-year Plan, execute the reform principle of "consolidate, digest, replenish, and perfect," and gradually realize the grand goal of the modernization of socialism require that everyone in the troop of our cadres, especially the leaders of the various levels, to be aroused to call forth all their vigor and the spirit of the time to clean up the lethargy and the unhealthy wind, to be united in struggle, to be practical and innovative, to insist on the reforms and keep forging ahead, to continue to greet new missions, and to make new contributions.

12909/12951
CSO: 4005/540

NORTHWEST REGION

STRONG MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 86 p 1

[Report by Li Guangtao [2621 0342 3447]: "Strong Measures Taken Against Economic Crimes; Protect Reform of Economic System"]

[Text] In 1985, inspection organizations at all levels in the district conscientiously carried out the spirit of the directives from the central authority, rectified professional work guiding ideology, put economic check-up work into full swing, resolutely and swiftly investigated and dealt with big and important criminal cases, and took strong measures to crack down on criminal activities. Last year, more than 300 economic crimes were handled and investigated, more than 120 cases have been wound up, and more than 2 million RMB have been recovered for the state and the collective bodies.

While not slackening to crack down on criminal offenses, the inspection organizations at all levels put the crackdown on economic crimes as their primary target. Under the guidance of the autonomous region party committee secretary, they took concerted action with the commissions for inspecting discipline in various levels, went out of their offices, and went deep into the banks and departments of resources, business, and marketing to conduct an extensive investigation. They mobilized the masses and established an economic crime intelligence network, including more than 40 stations, to discover and control the clues of economic crime in a timely fashion and they concentrated their energy to deal with about 30 serious offences.

To exploit the results of crackdown, and based on the problems discovered in the investigation, they issued to the related departments 130 inspection recommendations and stopped up all the loopholes in the management of those departments.

12909/12951
CSO: 4005/540

DUAL TALENTS IN ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE UNIT

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Fu Yue-lin [0265 2588 3829]: "Education and Training Courses Reformed in Accordance with Needs of Military and Civilian Constructions--PAP First Detachment Actively Cultivates Dual Talents"]

[Text] To meet the long-term demands of the four modernizations, the party committee of the First Detachment of the provincial people's armed police regiment has devoted much attention and effort to cultivate dual military-civilian talents. At present, more than 50 percent of the officers and enlisted personnel are taking a wide range of courses in science, literature, and other specialized trades offered by various correspondence schools and periodic correspondence self-study programs as well as television and radio correspondence schools.

The First Detachment party committee has made great efforts to reform its detachment education and training programs and schedules and carefully arranged daily after-hour activities of enlisted personnel so that they can devote as much time as possible to learn and study and become dual military-civilian talents. In the first half of this year, the detachment party committee sponsored a total of 12 training classes in electrical service, sewing, photography, machine maintenance, and communications and reporting as well as many other classes and trained more than 140 skilled technical cadres. Approximately 70 percent of the ranks in each troop are enrolled in the learning program. Some 30 enlisted men from the fourth zhongdui who completed the electrical service trade courses have demonstrated their ability to operate independently through examinations administered by the agency in charge and have been awarded electricians certificates.

12817/12955
CSO: 4005/324

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LARGE NUMBER OF YOUTHS REGISTER FOR MILITARY IN HAINAN

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Han Changyuan [7281 2490 0955] and Zhou Jieyong [6650 2638 3938]: "Rising to the Call of the Fatherland, Supporting the Reform of the Military--Some 70,000 Youths in the District Enthusiastically Registered for the Military"]

[Text] The great mass of the youth in Hainan, in responding to the call of the fatherland, has leaped to register for military service; they are demonstrating their devotions to the national defense and construction with solid actions. As of 11 October, some 75,000 in this region have registered.

This is the first year that the new conscription law has been implemented nationwide. All echelons of local party committees, governments, and People's Army commands have pooled their efforts and energy through different channels and various forms, widely propagating this new conscription law, expounding the importance of conscription to the on-going reorganization of the military by streamlining and modernization and of the inspearable ties between the national interest and individual well-being, and instilling in the young generation patriotism and revolutionary heroism as well as the understanding that by law, it is our duty to register for the military. Day after day, everywhere from urban areas to countryside, people witnessed moving scenes of youths swamping the register lines and of parents accompanying their sons to sign up for military service. The 600 young men from Qiongshan County, who had been away undertaking contracted construction projects, returned immediately to register after they learned that the draft was on. In Chengmei County, 178 cadres and common citizens registered for their sons. Among those registered, there are descendants of revolutionary martyrs, fulltime farmers with an annual income of over 10,000 yuan, school teachers, high school seniors, and young factory workers. Also, in Qiongshan County, 152 signees came from families with an annual household income of close to 10,000 yuan; well-to-do as they might be, these young men did not neglect their duty to the nation and they registered enthusiastically. Xu Zhong [1776 1813] who is employed at the Hainan Port Authority, is of draft age. Despite the fact that no less than five of his kin had given their lives for the revolution, Xu Zhong made many an appeal to the governing authority to grant him his wish to serve in the PLA. He delivered his petition to the military as well; he is determined to follow the footsteps of his forefathers and devote himself to the defense of our fatherland.

The enthusiastic response from the great mass of the youth to the draft has smoothed the way for conducting the recruiting task. Counties and cities have, one after another, started the physical examination process for the recruits.

12817/12955
CSO: 4005/324

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES DEPARTMENT CADRES READJUSTED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Jin Lu [6930 4389], Xiong Xiong [7160 3574], and Shi Xin [0099 9515]: "Reorganizations in Preparation for Transferring People's Armed Forces Departments to Local Authorities: The Provincial Military District Reshuffles and Readjusts Armed Forces Cadres"]

[Text] In a reorganizational move to prepare to transfer People's Armed Force Departments to local governments, the provincial military district is reshuffling PAFD cadres of the county level. As of today, 289 cadres have been reassigned.

After the Central Military Commission reached the decision to allot the county People's Armed Force Departments to the local civil authorities, the provincial MD, in following the fundamental principles of relevant directives from the Central Military Commission, have adopted the approach of eliminating the boundaries and unifying operating procedures to conduct the interchange and reassignment of the PAFD cadres. The interchange is designed to improve the quality of the cadres while not affecting key personnel in the county PAFD's. Of the 160 reassigned, 58 percent had received a high school or higher education and more than 28 percent are below the age of 35; in addition, some of the longstanding vacancies in the PAFD's of remote areas in the mountains have also been filled. Thus, a concrete foundation has been laid for transferring the PAFD to the county governments.

12817/12859
CSO: 4005/323

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SICHUAN MILITIA, PAFD ECONOMIC BODIES ESTABLISHED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Ju Bao [1565 1405], Qing Xiang [8095 4382], and Hung Lin [3163 2651]: "Provincial Militia Establishes More Than 7,000 Economic Bodies"]

[Text] The provincial People's Armed Force Department and its subordinate outfits are earnestly carrying out the directive "Self-supporting Militia Conductive to a Wealthy and Powerful State." With the support from local governments and party committees, they have embarked on establishing militia economic bodies and have made much progress. As of September, more than 7,100 militia economic bodies have been founded, and some 110,000 militiamen are participating. Their annual output totaled 130 million yuan.

The establishment of militia economic bodies has helped augment the militiamen's income. According to the results of a partial survey, organized militia labor exports provided work for some 170,000 militia personnel. This surplus in the labor force of our provincial militia is now fully employed for various construction projects in Shenzhen and Tibet as well as many other local locations and brings in much revenue, thus alleviating the peasants' financial burdens. In the past, the militia activity expenses were absorbed collectively. After the contract responsibility system came into effect, this expenditure has been shared by the local peasant. Today, the militia activity expenses, in some 183 villages in Sichuan totaling 2.64 million yuan, are furnished by militia economic bodies; peasants are now exempted from contributions.

This economic venture of the militia also lends substantial assistance to our national economic development. At one time or another, some 1.04 million militiamen from Sichuan were undertaking contracted construction projects including 2,700 km of highway, 502 bridges, 240 power stations, and buildings covering 1.11 million square meters. Some villages, in addition, have organized militia personnel to open up producing enterprises and develop multi-orientated ventures such as brick factories, forests, and mines to make additional contributions to the national economic constructions. For example, the militia has planted more than 3.3 million acres of forests in this province; in Wansheng Village, Gongxian County, alone, the militia's movement to convert wasteland into an exuberant wonderland and develop forests by planting is expected, 4 years from now, to provide lumber worth 200,000-300,000 yuan a year.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI GARRISON STREAMLINING—Streamlining and reorganization in the Shanghai Garrison District has already achieved initial results, with the former divisions and regiments to be replaced with combat brigades, battalions to be under the direct command of the brigades. Of the brigade-level leading cadres in the garrison district after reorganization, more than 60% have had higher education and their average age is in the 30's. [Text] [Shanghai BAOZH WENZHAI in Chinese 25 Feb 86 p 1]

JIANGXI LEADERS—A group has been formed to carry out the transfer of prefectural and municipal People's Armed Forces units to the locales in keeping with the spirit of Central Document No 5. Members of this group include provincial military district commander Wang Baotian and political commissar Wang Guande who will both act as deputy group chiefs. [Summary] [Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 2]

JINAN DIVISION REVIEWS RECRUITS—Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi, Jinan Military Region Commander Li Jiulong, Chief of Staff Guo Puzhou [6753 6534 0719], and General Staff Military Training Department Director Hu Changfa attended a large-scale review of new recruits in a Jinan MR division on the morning of 19 March. More than 4,000 new soldiers were observed. [Summary] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 86 p 1]

GUANGZHOU MILITIA, RESERVE REFORM—On 1-4 March, the Guangzhou provincial CPC committee, provincial government, and the provincial military district jointly held a conference on armed forces work in the province. Discussed were measures and guidelines for transferring armed forces units to the locales. In attendance were provincial CPC standing committee member and military district commander Zhang Juhui, Vice Governor Ling Botang, and military district political commissar Xiu Xianghui [0208 0686 6540]. The eighth full session of the provincial CPC armed forces committee was held on the eve of the conference and was chairmanned by governor and provincial CPC armed forces committee director Ye Xuanping. [Summary] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 86 p 1]

GUANGXI MILITIA, RESERVE WORK—On 15 January, the eighth full session of the regional CPC People's Armed Forces Committee [CPCPAFC] was held at Nanning. In attendance were chairman of the autonomous region people's government and regional CPCPAFC Director Wei Chunshu, and CPCPAFC Deputy Directors Li Xianliang and Xiao Xu. [Summary] [Nanning GUANGJSHI YIIBAO (GUANGXI RIBAO) in Chinese 16 Jan 86 p 1]

GUANGZHOU LEADER IN HAINAN--The Hainan Military District held a conference to analyze the work of units in the military district last year and to examine work goals for the present year. It was attended by Guangzhou Military Region Political Commissar Zhang Zhongxian. [Summary] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 86 p 1]

HUBEI MD LEADER DIES--Dai Keming, former deputy commander of the Hubei Military District, died on 21 January at age 71. [Excerpt] [Wuhan CHANGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 1986 p 2]

NANJING AIR FORCE LEADERS--An expanded meeting of the Nanjing Military Region Air Force CPC Committee was attended by Nanjing Air Force CPC Committee Secretary and Political Commissar Zheng Zhubo and Commander Jiang Yutian. [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 86 p 3]

SHANGHAI LEADERS--Shanghai governing organs extended New Year's greeting to reponsible persons of units stationed in Shanghai, including Ba Zhongtan, Ping Changxi, Liu Xingwen [0491 5281 2429], Liu Qingyong [0491 1987 0516], Wu Guangyu [0702 0342 1342], Qin Yichang [4440 5030 2490], Wu Xia [0702 3838], Wang Yan [3769 1750], Wang Guanliang [3769 0385 5328], Lu Shouyan [0712 1108 1693], Pan Qihuai [3382 0366 2849], and Sui Xinhui [7131 1800 1920]. [Summary] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 86 p 1]

PILOT GRADE SYSTEM--Air Force Commander Wang Hai and Political Commissar Zhu Guangban recently announced an order accepting a group of Air Force pilots stationed in Shanghai as Special Class and First Class pilots. This group of pilots was accepted based on the Central Military Commission's directive to establish a standardized pilot grade system. [Text] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 24 Dec 85 p 1]

DUTCH TASK FORCE VISIT--A Dutch Royal Navy task force began an unofficial five-day visit to Shanghai yesterday evening. The force was welcomed by Liu Xingwen, commander of the naval units stationed in Shanghai; Ren Yonggui, Shanghai Garrison District deputy commander; and Yan Meixiang, deputy commander of the naval units stationed in Shanghai. [Summary] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 13 Mar 86 p 1] East Sea Fleet Commander Nie Kuiju made a special trip to Shanghai to visit with the Dutch naval officers. [Summary] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 14 Mar 86 p 1]

ITALIAN WARSHIPS VISIT SHANGHAI--Yesterday afternoon two Italian missile escorts began an unofficial eight-day visit to Shanghai. Meeting with the primary officers of the Italian force were Deputy Mayor Liu Zhenyuan; Naval Commander of units stationed in Shanghai, Liu Xingwen; and Shanghai Garrison Commander Ba Zhongtan. [Summary] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 2 Apr 86 p 4] Commanders of the Italian naval force yesterday met with Xu Zhiming, deputy commander of East Sea Fleet units stationed in Shanghai, and Chief of Staff An Wenting [1344 2429 1656]. [Summary] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 3 Apr 86 p 4]

ARMY SCHOOL CORRESPONDENCE COURSE--Some 500 cadres from the provincial military district have enrolled in the college correspondence courses offered by the staff and command department of the PLA Higher Army School at Nanjing. In addition to carrying out their official duties, these cadres had, in the last 18 months, devoted their spare time to study to complete nine introductory courses. Of those who participated, over 430 obtained certificates for passing the 9 courses and 190 of them achieved good grades were also awarded scholarships. [Article by Li Lin-da [2621 2651 6671]] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Oct 85 p 1] 12817/12955

CSO: 4005/324

MINISTERS VIEW EXTRADITION TREATY WITH PARAGUAY

OW260551 Taipei CNA in English 0253 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Taipei, 25 April (CNA)--The Republic of China [ROC] and the Republic of Paraguay signed an extradition treaty Thursday in Taipei. This has not only "demonstrated the close relations and cooperation between the two countries" but also is helpful in preventing ROC criminals from seeking refuge in Paraguay and safeguarding the tranquility in overseas Chinese community there, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung said after the signing.

The ROC-Paraguayan extradition treaty is the second one this nation has signed with another country. The ROC signed its first extradition treaty with Costa Rica on 12 December 1984.

"It is expected that more countries will sign similar treaties with us in the future," Chu said, adding that this has been the fruitful result of the ROC's intensive diplomatic efforts in this regard.

Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar arrived here Tuesday specially to sign the treaty during his week-long visit. He told local reporters after the signing ceremony that "the extradition treaty is beneficial to both the signatories because its main spirit lies in according each other the right to bring back the escaped criminals for prosecution according to their respective domestic laws."

In fact, the ROC-Paraguayan treaty bears particular significance for the Republic of China, a diplomatic observer here who preferred anonymity said.

It is a well known fact that more and more Chinese nationals have escaped to foreign countries after committing various kinds of crimes here, attempting to escape prosecution under domestic laws, the observer noted. Many Central and South American nationals adopt an open-door policy toward foreign emigrants and have attracted tens of thousands of Chinese nationals, among them many criminals, to visit and settle there. Therefore, the arrival of criminals has posed a new peace and order problem to that part of the world, he said.

Gen Wang Shere, ambassador of the Republic of China to Paraguay, after returning home to attend an ROC ambassadors meeting in late March, pointed out that the number of overseas Chinese in Paraguay has increased from about 3,000 to more than 7,000 since he assumed his post there two years ago.

Many of the new arrivals are economic and social criminals who esacaped the ROC after the government launched an intensive crime-sweeping campaign in late 1985, he said, adding that this has complicated the situation in the Paraguayan overseas Chinese community and thus lowered the social status of Chinese there.

The general-turned-ambassador suggested that the governemnt, following the example of South Korea, bring back some of the escaped criminals for prosecution according to domestic laws. The image of overseas Chinese will be maintained when those who have damaged the good image and the traditional friendship between overseas Chinese communities and their countries of residence are given due punishment, Wang said.

The anonymous diplomatic observer said he expects that the peace and orderly situation in the Paraguayan overseas Chinese community will be further safeguarded after the signing of the extradition treaty. The treaty will be helpful in deterring those who plan to escape abroad after committing crimes here. Thus, he said, the extradition treaty will certainly help prevent crime.

Paraguay has always been one of the ROC's more important allies in Latin America over the past years. The signing of the treaty is not only aimed at keeping criminals from seeking refuge in Paraguay, but also "demonstrated by country's friendship with the Republic of China," Minister Saldivar said.

Ambassador Wang noted that after receiving the draft treaty, the Paraguayan Government solicited opinions from its judicial, police and prison authorities and presented suggestions to its ROC counterpart based on the latter's requests and mutual requirements. Thus, the extradition treaty was completed as it is.

According to the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, except for the general spirit of the international laws, the ROC-Paraguayan extradition treaty has the following unique characteristics:

--Chinese criminals, even if they are holders of Paraguayan passports, will be extradited back to Taipei if they have committed crimes in the ROC, and vice versa;

--The two governments will define political crime in the strictest sense and not deem terrorists as political criminals; and

--Full protection is given to all basic human rights.

The treaty is expected to be promulgated by the chiefs of state of the two nations after receiving approval from their respective parliaments this year, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Just as a veteran ROC career diplomat said, the true meaning of the extradition treaty lies in encouraging the peoples of both the signatories to be completely law-abiding so that it will not be necessary to resort to the treaty at all in the future.

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CSO: 4000/248

TAIPEI RADIO URGES CRUSHING CPC CONSPIRACY

OW281315 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Station Commentary: "Crushing the Conspiracy of the Chinese Communist Party and the Taiwan Independence Elements That Bring Calamity to the People and the Country"]

[Summary from Poor Reception] Legislator Ku Ching-shin and others recently suggested that the government publicly condemn some Taiwan independence elements, saying they had plotted to commit treason, and were used by the Chinese Communist Party to subvert the government. "Facts have proved that traitors engaging in Taiwan independence movement abroad are actually instruments bought, used, manipulated, and directed by the CPC." Many of them have offered to serve the communists on the mainland. "The CPC has used them as a means of united front work, and widely publicized them."

Undisputedly, the CPC has urged Taiwan independence elements that it has used to establish ties with traitors abroad in order to jointly carry out all kinds of subversive activities. The main ways in which they carry out their activities are:

1. To use magazines and weeklies as propaganda means to tarnish the image of the government and the country, and to assail government leaders and other patriotic and honest public figures who they do not perceive as their kind. [as received] Quite a large number of such publications can now be found, and one can easily tell that they are poisonous products detrimental to the country and society.

2. To carry out terrorist activities to disturb social order. A number of acts of this nature has been exposed recently in Taiwan. All of this shows that the CPC and the Taiwan independence elements have collaborated in plotting to sabotage Taiwan and the Penghu Islands.

3. To sow discord and undermine the unity between the people and government. In recent years the enemy has used elections and other ocassions to launch mass movements and to sow discord between the government and the people, between the Taiwan natives and the people of other provinces, and among various sectors of the society in an attempt to create social conflicts and unrest.

"From what we just mentioned above, we firmly believe that the CPC and the Taiwan independence elements do have close relations, and they collide with each other for a common vicious goal, which is to subvert the government and (?put Taiwan under the communist rule.) We should see through the united front conspiracy of these traitors from various facts, and demonstrate our patriotism. We should not only strictly make a clean break with them, but also should support the government's policies and consolidate the unity among the people, so that these moths can find no opportunity to take advantage of."

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CSO: 4000/248

TAIPEI CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS TO DEFY 'BRANCH OFFICE' BAN

HK291454 Hong Kong AFP in English 1431 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Taipei, 29 April (AFP)--Eleven opposition members of the Taipei City Council have said they are determined to set up branch offices affiliated to a major opposition group, despite an official ban.

A statement from the 11 members of the 51-seat council said that they had "no choice" but to form two branches of the opposition grouping, the Public Affairs Committee, a council source said.

The ruling Kuomintant (KMT) Party had warned that the council members would be taken to court if they opened offices affiliated to the Public Affairs Committee (PAC).

An interior ministry official said Tuesday that the PAC, set up by opposition members in the National Assembly and the Control Yuan, the country's highest watchdog body, had never registered with the ministry as all civilian groups are required to.

The 11 opposition council members said they did rule out [as received] the possibility of reaching a compromise with the KMT and urged the mayor to ask party authorities to map out a solution which was "reasonable and justifiable by the constitution."

Informed sources said that the PAC, one of two major opposition groupings here, was planning to set up nine branches in major Taiwan cities and more were being discussed.

KMT leaders have contended that the plan has to be stopped to prevent the group from developing into a political power and jeopardizing political harmony. They have made it clear that if the committee members did open branches in defiance of the order, the government would force them to disband and would take offenders to court on the charge of "talking others into violating rules and laws," which carries a maximum penalty of two years in jail.

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CSO: 4000/251

BRIEFS

SUBSTANTIVE RELATIONS--In a CHINA POST interview, Philippines Vice President Salvador Laurel said that he believes in the substantive relations between the Republic of China [ROC] and the Philippines. That is why the Philippines has put forth two of its best men, Joaquin R. Roces as representative and Domingo Lee as special adviser to the ROC. Moreover, he said that he forsees more effective and improved relations between the two nations, through constant communication. Laurel said the nation's domestic policy is to restore freedom of justice, decency and morality. He further said, the Philippines, as a developing nation, guided by that premise, needs friends, not enemies, and believes in coexistence with its Asian brothers. On that basis, he said relations between the ROC and the Philippines will see unlimited friendship. [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 28 Apr 86 p 12 OW] /12913

CLOSER TIES WITH PHILIPPINES--President Corazon Aquino's recent remarks to a group of ROC press representatives are most heartening. They presage even closer ROC-Philippine relations in the future. President Aquino told a group of 13 journalists from the Republic of China that she believed substantive relations between the ROC and the Philippines, especially in the field of agricultural cooperation, will be greatly strengthened in the future. We are sure that President Aquino's wish can be accomplished as the ROC Government has been ready and willing to offer the Philippines whatever assistance and cooperation that may be feasible under the circumstances. The people of the ROC have always been good friends of the Philippine people. We have watched with great elation the successful bloodless revolution staged by President Aquino and her people to bring down the dictatorial regime of former President Ferdinand Marcos. We wish her continued success. As the Philippines is ably represented by Joaquin R. Roces in Taipei, a man well-known in the mass media, we are sure that future channels of communication will be open. We look forward to closer cooperation and relations in the future. [Editorial: "Toward Closer ROC-Philippine Relations"] [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 26 Apr 86 p 4 OW] /12913

PERMISSION TO VISIT MAINLAND--Legislator Hsieh Hsueh-hsien Friday urged the government to allow mainlanders in Taiwan to visit relatives on mainland China, according to a Kaohsiung-based Chinese-language newspaper. The TAIWAN TIMES said Hsieh, a young China party member, in a written interpellation to the Executive Yuan, called on the government to allow mainlanders in Taiwan to return to their homes to sweep ancestors' tombs. He was quoted by the paper as saying the government should have confidence its citizens can resist the

United Front tactics of the Communists and that allowing such visits would show respect for humane principles. The paper said Hsieh cited a wide gap in standards of living as one example of why the Communists will never succeed with their overtures. [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 26 Apr 86 p 12 OW] /12913

GOVERNMENTAL COMMERCE OFFICE ESTABLISHED--Taipei, 23 April (CNA)--The governments of the State of Kuwait and the Republic of China, wishing to promote economic, trade, tourism, and technological cooperation, have each agreed to establish a governmental commerce office in each other's capital. An agreement to that effect was signed by 'Abd al-Musan Hanif, undersecretary of finance and economy of the state of Kuwait, and Tsai Wei-ping, ambassador of the Republic of China to Saudi Arabia, on 23 April in Kuwait. The ROC and Kuwait suspended their diplomatic relations in 1971. The ROC has established commerce offices under its official name, the Republic of China, in six countries with which the ROC maintains no diplomatic ties. The other five countries are Singapore, Bahrain, Libya, Ecuador, and Mauritius. Singapore has no diplomatic relations with the Peiping regime either. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are the two main oil suppliers to the ROC. The two-way trade between the ROC and Kuwait amounted to about U.S. $790 million last year. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 24 Apr 86 OW] /12913

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH--Taipei, 24 April (CNA)--The Republic of China already possesses the capability of producing conventional weaponry and now is moving into research on high-performance armament, the Executive Yuan said Thursday. To effectively get private industry to join the government in promoting development of national defense high technologies, the Cabinet said, government agencies involved have sought cooperation with renowned foreign manufacturers to introduce high technologies into the ROC and recruited Chinese scientists and experts abroad to return home for participation in research on arms production. Meanwhile, a committee for the promotion of national defense hi-tech will be formed soon, said the Cabinet. Currently, the Cabinet has rendered support to more than ten domestic universities engaging in basic research on 66 science and technology projects. Under the plan, a total of 111 developed technologies have been transferred to private industries for production. This has also upgraded the level of domestic hi-tech industries, the Caibnet added. At the same time, the government has made public and private research institutes and plants to actively join the production of various kinds of weapons, the Cabinet said. The Executive Yuan made the statement in reply to an interpellation by legislator Wu Shih-Peng. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0300 GMT 25 Apr 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4000/248

HONG KONG GROUP TO CONTEST FUTURE LOCAL ELECTIONS

HK300505 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Apr 86 p 17

[By Frank Choi]

[Text] A new coalition of political and pressure groups yesterday announced that it intends to contest all future Hong Kong elections.

The Hong Kong Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood supports the principles of "one country, two systems" and "Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong."

A spokesman, Mr Lee Wing-tat, said the association's application for registration is still being considered by the government.

Mr Lee, who is also a newly-elected Regional Councillor, expected the process to take about three months.

He said the association will send its constitution to political organisations, government departments, the New China News Agency and other interested parties and individuals.

As the SCM POST reported on 7 April, the aim of the association is to "promote society's welfare in a progressive and more reasonable way."

The first chapter of the association's platform and in constitution states its primary objectives are:

--To promote a high degree of autonomy in Hong Kong under the sovereignty of China and to implement the principles of "one country two systems" and "Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong."

--To advocate democracy, promote the introduction of direct elections to the Legislative Council, and protect the independence of the judiciary and the basic rights and freedom of Hong Kong people.

--To maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity and promote its economic development and advancement;

--To advocate a rational distribution of social resources and to improve the quality of life of the lower and middle social strata.

Mr Lee said that his group is not a political party but a political association aiming to participate in politics and to study public policies.

He said the 100 founding members came from eight to 10 political and pressure groups.

The other four chapters of the constitution outline the association's views on major issues: the relationship between China and Hong Kong; political structure, law and human rights; the economy and social policies.

Mr Lee said a major characteristic of the association was its open attitude toward other political groups.

He said that although executive members and office bearers of other political associations would have to resign if they wanted to joint the association as full members, they would be welcome as associate members.

This rule will not apply to pressure groups or political groups which do not contest elections.

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END

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China Report

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PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 19, 20 JULY 1985

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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 19, 20 JULY 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 19, 20 Jul 85

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously published] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF NAME REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES, APPROVED BY STATE COUNCIL

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 19, 20 Jul 85 pp 709-710

[Guohanzi [0948 0428 1316] (1985) No 74)

[Text] Article 1. These regulations are formulated for strengthening the control of the names of enterprises, safeguarding the legal rights of enterprises, and maintaining the social and economic order.

Article 2. When an enterprise applies for registration, the name of the enterprise shall be examined by the administrative organ for industry and commerce; after approval of registration, it enjoys exclusive rights for use within the prescribed limit, and it is protected by the law of the state.

Article 3. An enterprise is permitted to use one name only. When an enterprise is approved by the administrative organ for industry and commerce to use two names because of special reasons, the registration of its capital and funds shall not be duplicated.

Article 4. Enterprises are not allowed to use the following names:

(1) Names which are harmful to the state, the society, or public interests;

(2) Names of foreign countries (regions);

(3) Names of international organizations;

(4) Names made up of letters of foreign languages or of hanyu pinyin letters;

(5) Names composed of numerals.

Article 5. When an enterprise applies for registration, its name should be preceded by the name of the city or the name of the county where the enterprise is situated. The sign of a commercial enterprise can be without the name of a place.

Article 6. The names of enterprises are controlled at different levels by the administrative organs for industry and commerce:

When the name of an enterprise is preceded by the name of a city or of a county, it shall be examined and approved by the bureau for industry and commerce of the city or county concerned, and this name shall not be duplicated by any other enterprise of the same trade in that city or county;

When the name of an enterprise is preceded by the name of a province or of an autonomous region and not by the name of a city or a county, the bureau for industry and commerce of the city or of the county where the enterprise is situated shall report the name of the enterprise to the bureau for industry and commerce of the province or the autonomous region concerned for examination and approval, and this name shall not be duplicated by any other enterprise of the same trade in that province or autonomous region;

When an enterprise uses "zhong guo" [0022 0948] or "zhong hua" [0022 5478] as its name, it shall be examined and approved by the state administration for industry and commerce, and this name shall not be duplicated by any other enterprise of the same trade throughout the country.

Aside from enterprises of a national scale, enterprises are not allowed to use such names as "zhong guo" or "zhong hua."

Article 7. Names of enterprises are assignable. When an assignment takes place, the assignor and the assignee shall sign a written agreement of assignment, which shall be submitted to the administrative organ for industry and commerce for examination and approval in accordance with the procedures for the application for registration by industrial and commercial enterprises.

Article 8. When an enterprise of a foreign country (region) applies for registration of its name in China, it shall be examined and approved by the state administration for industry and commerce.

Article 9. When names of different enterprises are the same and a dispute takes place, the matter shall be handled in proper sequence according to the order of application for registration.

Article 10. Enterprises which use names without being approved for registration or which arbitrarily change names which have been approved for registration shall be dealt with by the administrative organ for industry and commerce in accordance with the regulations on the administrative control of industry and commerce.

Article 11. If the name of an enterprise does not conform with the above regulations, the enterprise should apply for the change of registration of name in accordance with the "Regulations for the Administration of Registration of Industrial and Commercial Enterprises" and other relevant regulations.

Article 12. The control of names for those individual industrial and commercial households with names shall be executed with reference to these regulations.

Article 13. The state administration for industry and commerce is responsible for interpreting these regulations.

Article 14. These regulations shall be put into effect on the date of promulgation.

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LI XIANNIAN CABLE OF GREETINGS TO REELECTED CHAIRMAN OF PRESIDIUM OF HUNGARY

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 19, 20 Jul 85 p 712

[Text] Comrade Losonczi Pal,
President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic,
Budapest:

On the occasion of you being reelected as president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, I would like to extend to you cordial congratulations.

I believe that the cooperation between China and Hungary in all spheres and the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two nations will continue to see new development in future, and that this will be of benefit to the socialist construction of our two nations and to world peace.

President of the PRC
Li Xiannian
29 June 1985, Beijing

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CABLE OF GREETINGS FROM LI XIANNIAN AND PENG ZHEN TO GROMYKO ON ELECTION AS CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 19, 20 Jul 85 pp 712-713

[Text] President A.A. Gromyko,
Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet,
Moscow:

On your being elected as chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, please accept our cordial congratulations. It is hoped that in this high post, you will realize new achievements.

We sincerely hope that through our joint efforts, the two great neighboring nations of China and the Soviet Union will be able to establish good-neighborly friendly relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

President of the PRC
Li Xiannian
Chairman of the NPC of the PRC
Peng Zhen
3 July 1985, Beijing

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ZHAO ZIYANG CABLE TO REELECTED CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF HUNGARY

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 19, 20 Jul 85 p 713

[Text] Comrade Lazar Gyorgy,
Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic,
Budapest:

On the occasion of you being reelected as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, I would like to extend to you cordial congratulations.

May the Hungarian People's Republic continue to realize new achievements in socialist construction and may the friendly cooperation between the two nations of China and Hungary continue to develop.

Premier of the State Council of the PRC
Zhao Ziyang
29 June 1985, Beijing

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ZHAO ZIYANG CABLE TO THAI PREMIER ON 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC TIES

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 19, 20 Jul 85 p 714

[Text] His Excellency Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanond,
Government of the Kingdom of Thailand,
Bangkok:

On the occasion of joint celebrations by China and Thailand to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in a personal capacity, would like to express very warm congratulations to Your Excellency and, through Your Excellency, to the Thai Government and people.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Thailand opened a new period in the development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two nations. Over the last 10 years, the governments of both China and Thailand have scrupulously abided by the spirit of the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the five principles of peaceful coexistence. There has been mutual sincerity and good-neighborly relations, and in bilateral relations and international affairs, we have experienced cooperation rich in achievements. In addition, the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two nations has grown with each passing day. The development of relations of friendship between China and Thailand will not only accord with the interests of the peoples of the two nations but will assist in safeguarding peace and stability in Asia and in the South-East Asian region.

I deeply believe that through the mutual efforts of the two sides, in the second 10 years the cooperation between China and Thailand in all fields and the friendship between the peoples of the two countries will certainly see further development and further strengthening.

Premier of the State Council of the PRC
Zhao Ziyang
30 June 1985, Beijing

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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIRCULAR ON CORRECTING PRACTICE OF SMALL STATE-OWNED COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES IN ARBITRARILY SWITCHING OPERATIONS AND NEGLECTING THE HANDLING OF SMALL COMMODITIES

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 19, 20 Jul 85 pp 716-717

(Shangguazi [0794 4619 1316] 1985, No 8)

[Text] Since the opening up and enlivening of the economy, small-scale state-owned commercial enterprises (including food and drink, service and repair enterprises) and relevant management collective enterprises have increased the enthusiasm of staff and workers, expanded the scale of operations and increased types and varieties. This has brought obvious improvements in economic results. However, it is understood that small-scale state-owned enterprises are only concerning themselves with increasing business in large commodities and are reducing business in daily-use products and small commodities. Some are even arbitrarily changing their specialties. This is bringing great inconvenience to the lives of the masses. Commercial administrative departments at all levels must pay close attention to situations of this type. To this end, the following circular is specially issued:

1) Small-scale commercial enterprises are mostly spread around residential areas and, all along, have mainly dealt in daily needs for the masses and small commodities. They thus have a very close relationship with the lives of the masses. After the enterprises are opened up and enlivened, they should continue to maintain the original operating characteristic of being of convenience in the lives of the masses. They must make great efforts in enlivening operations, providing quality service, increasing varieties and types and being of convenience to the masses. Without the approval of their responsible department, they cannot arbitrarily change their operations or reduce business in daily-use necessities.

2) Small-scale commercial enterprises can appropriately expand their range of operations. However, while taking the good operation of the enterprise as their main aim, they are only allowed to increase the number of varieties of the original daily necessities and small commodities, not decrease them.

3) Small-scale commercial operations are not allowed to arbitrarily change their trade or specialty. When an enterprise truly cannot continue in its

required specialty, it must make a report to the city or county commercial department and request approval. Only after the commercial administration department changes the registration will the enterprise be allowed to change its specialty. When losses result due to the irrationality of the commercial network, the initiative must be taken to readjust things. When enterprises take it upon themselves to change their specialty or operations, and it affects a network really needed by the people, the commercial administrative departments must adopt practical measures so that the enterprises return to their original specialties with a set period. Important problems which have policy implications should also be gradually resolved.

4) The enterprise management department will compile a business list of commodities which small-scale commercial shops must stock. This will be based upon the daily necessities and small commodities originally handled by small-scale commerce. These lists will be distributed to all enterprises and they will be required to conduct their operations on the basis of the list of commodities they must stock. This list will also serve as the basis for inspection work. It will be a condition in assessing and appraising advanced enterprises. No enterprise which reduces the varieties of products in which it deals will be cited as an advanced enterprise, and such enterprises will be appropriately punished.

It is requested that commercial and grain offices (departments) and supply and marketing cooperatives in all regions research the above matters, organize strengths, carry out an inspection of small-scale commercial enterprises and report the results to the ministry before the end of August.

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END

JPRS-CPS-86-047

22 MAY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 20, 30 JULY 1985

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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 20, 30 JULY 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 20, 30 Jul 85

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously published] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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TABLE OF GOODS SUBJECT TO IMPORT TAX

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 20, 30 Jul 85 pp 727-729

[State Council Circular on Levying Regulatory Import Tax on a Number of Commodities (26 June 1985)]

(Guofa [0948 4099] 1985, No 80)

[Excerpt] [Text omitted]

TAX RATE TABLE FOR ITEMS SUBJECT TO REGULATORY IMPORT TAX

Tariff Schedule Number	Description of Goods	Import Tariff (Percent) Lowest	Import Tariff (Percent) Ordinary	Regulatory Import Tax Rate (Percent)
51.01	1. (i) Processed Dacron Filament	70	90	40
51.04	2. Other Synthetic Fiber Textiles	100	130	40
	4. Other Artificial Fiber Textiles	100	130	40
56.07	Chemical Fiber (Short Fiber or Waste Filament) Textiles	100	130	40
84.52	1. Electronic Computers	60	80	80
84.53	2. Automatic Digital Data-Processing Equipment: (ii) Automatic Digital Data-Processing Equipment with Digital Displays of Under 32 Digits	50	70	40

[Table continued on following page]

Tariff Schedule Number	Description of Goods	Import Tariff (Percent) Lowest	Ordinary	Regulatory Import Tax Rate (Percent)
	3. Peripheral Equipment: (i) Peripheral Equipment for Automatic Digital Data-Processing Equipment with Digital Displays of Under 32 Digits	30	40	30
85.15	Television Receivers and Accessory Receivers: Color Projection Televisions	80	100	70
85.21	1. Cathode Ray Tubes: (ii) Television Picture Tubes	30	40	50
87.02	1. Sedans, Jeeps, Work Vehicles and Other Small Motor Vehicles	120	150	80
87.02	6. Trucks with a Deadweight Capacity of Under 8 Tons (Not Including 8 Tons)	50	70	50
87.09	Motorcycles, Motorized/ Manual Dual-Use Bicycles and Bicycles With Auxiliary Motors; with or without sidecar; any sort of sidecar	120	150	20
90.10	2. Duplicators	50	70	80
92.11	3. Television Picture and Sound Recording and Playback Equipment	80	100	70

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CIRCULAR BANNING HIGHWAY CHECKPOINTS AND FINES

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 20, 30 Jul 85 pp 729-731

[State Council Circular on Banning Random Establishment of Checkpoints and Imposing Fines and Charges on Highways (5 July 1985)]

[Text] Over recent years and in the wake of the lively development of urban and rural economy and readjustment of the transportation structure, there has been relatively rapid development in highway transportation, and an encouraging situation has appeared in which the state, the collective and the individuals run transportation business together. According to statistics, there are altogether over 6 million motor vehicles (including tractors) throughout the country, the majority of which are engaged in highway transportation. This plays an important role in enlivening the transportation market and speeding up circulation of commodities in urban and rural areas.

Transportation departments, security departments, industrial and commercial administration and management departments, agricultural machinery departments and so on must on the one hand enthusiastically support participation of various motor vehicles and tractors in highway transportation, and on the other, must strengthen management. Much work has been done in the past in these areas. Nevertheless, there are still problems which merit our attention. For instance, certain localities and certain areas use "strengthen management" as an excuse to arbitrarily set up checkpoints to examine vehicles, invent all sorts of violations and impose fines and charges on motor vehicles. Without obtaining approval from the authorities, some primary level units in certain rural small towns also set up checkpoints on highways and even impersonate administrative personnel to carry out examinations and solicit fines. Fines exist for more than 20 violations. If we do not put an end to the practice of arbitrary establishment of checkpoints and indiscriminate fines and charges, this will not only seriously infringe upon the economic interests of state-run and collective transportation enterprises and individual transportation households, but also seriously affect free passage of transportation vehicles and improvement of transportation efficiency. For this purpose, the following circular is formulated:

1. There should be rational distribution and establishment of centralized joint highway checkpoints. All provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government should consolidate and regulate existing

checkpoints. Provincial transportation or public security departments should consult other departments concerned, then make a proposal on establishment of joint checkpoints to be implemented after obtaining approval from the provincial, regional people's government and people's government of municipalities directly under the central government. Without prior approval, all localities and departments are forbidden to set up checkpoints arbitrarily (with the exception of routine anti-crime checks carried out by public security departments). The main duties of joint checkpoints are: to correct driving which violates traffice regulations and maintain traffic safety; to check relevant documents and receive tolls and taxes; to check against transportation of prohibited materials.

There are already specific regulations stating that work in checkpoints of municipalities and localities managed by public security departments is to be undertaken mainly by those departments. Work in all other highway checkpoints is to be undertaken mainly by transportation departments and involve participation of other departments, or work is to be entrusted to joint checkpoints by departments concerned.

After establishment of joint checkpoints, all departments concerned must carry out examinations at specified spots and are forbidden to arbitrarily set up roadblocks to examine vehicles which will disrupt vehicle flow except in special circumstances such as commanding and diverting traffic, maintaining public order, handling accidents and so on.

2. Vehicle examination at the joint checkpoints is to be carried out by personnel who wear police uniform or traffic management team uniforms and who must also produce identification papers issued by the primary level unit of provincial bureaus. In the course of examination, it is necessary to be polite and in accordance with rules and regulations, and allow drivers to explain. Drivers and their escorts may refuse examination by persons who do not possess or show their identification papers.

3. Regulations on fines and penalties are to be strictly implemented. Joint checkpoints should strictly follow state regulations or relevant regulations of the province, autonomous region and municipalities under central administration. Raising the amount of fines arbitrarily is forbidden. In handling fines, it is necessary to issue receipts which are uniformly made by the departments in charge at provincial level. Except for income from omission of road tolls and additional charges of vehicles which is to be included in fixed accounts, all other fines are to be submitted to the state treasury as forecast local revenue. No unit may draw or retain the money or retain a certain portion of it for bonuses. It is necessary to amend certain irrational penalty regulations which were practiced in the past.

4. It is necessary to strengthen education on ideology and on the policies for inspection personnel and constantly improve their quality. It is necessary to resolutely deal with those who seriously violate state policies, take bribes, and are corrupt.

5. Road and bridge tolls must not be imposed beyond the limited scope. Road and bridge tolls are confined to advanced highways (freeways, first class

highways and second class highways of high standards) and bridgeways and tunnels built with collective funds and loans, and rates are to be handled in accordance with the regulations of the people's government of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under central government. Tolls must not be imposed on highways and bridges other than specified. All tolls which do not comply with this regulation must be suspended immediately.

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CIRCULAR ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL CREDIT CONTROLS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 20, 30 Jul 85 p 735

[State Council General Office Circular on Strengthening Banking and Financial Credit Controls (27 June 1985)]

[Text] To strengthen control of banking and financial credit and ensure smooth progress of the restructuring of the national economy, you are now requested to take note of the following which has been approved by the Standing Committee meeting of the State Council:

1. People's Banks at all levels must strengthen functional leadership over professional banks and other financial organizations, and exercise effective management over funds and investments in fixed assets. The credit scale of professional banks must be included in the state credit plan of the People's Bank; loans for investment in fixed assets extended by professional banks must be strictly controlled item by item, and should not exceed state assigned plans.

2. In handling credit, it is necessary to resolutely implement state policies and decrees and the regulations on financial credit. Units which apply for loans from the bank must possess a certain amount of their own capital; units which apply for loans for investment in fixed assets and high-interest rate loans must produce guarantees from profitable enterprises.

3. Bank personnel at all levels and those who are engaged in financial credit work must shoulder responsibility, be devoted to duty, carry out relevant laws and regulations in an exemplary way, consciously resist all unhealthy tendencies, and vigorously do a good job of financial credit work.

4. Governments at all levels must strengthen leadership, and must supervise, examine and support work of banks. They must commend those units adhering to principles, rules and regulations and which display diligence; it is necessary to promptly investigate and punish those units which are derelict in duty, violate law and discipline and engage in malpractice for selfish ends.

5. The banks have the right to refuse entertainment of any erroneous practice which breaches the regulations of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on financial credit; if local leaders create difficulties or make things hard or even erroneously deal with these departments as a result of the latter's adherence to the state financial credit system, it is necessary to investigate and affix the responsibility of the leaders concerned.

REPORT ON DEVELOPING COMMERCE IN MINORITY NATIONALITY AREAS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 20, 30 Jul 85 pp 736-738

[Report of Ministry of Commerce on a Number of Questions in Further Developing Commerce in Minority Nationality Areas (24 May 1985)]

[Text] In accordance with instructions of leading comrades of the Central Committee and the State Council, we have thoroughly researched the problem of how to further enliven commerce in the minority nationality areas, and have also sought opinions from relevant departments. Our report follows:

Since the founding of the PRC, the party and the government have placed great stress on promoting the development of the economy in minority nationality areas. They successively formulated a series of policies and measures which conform to the actual situation in minority nationality areas. But due to historical reasons and "leftist" ideological influence over a long period, commerce in minority areas has remained quite backward, so there is a need to continue providing these areas with necessary support and implementing special preferential policies. Therefore, it is suggested that the following measures be adopted:

1. Continue implementing the policy of reducing or exempting taxation for "three-consideration" county (banner) commercial enterprises (including supply and marketing cooperatives. Same below).

In consideration of the difficulties in minority nationality areas, from January 1985, construction tax is to be remitted for another 3 years on the construction of commercial facilities, but tax is to be levied as usual on the construction of "buildings, halls, offices and institutions." Income tax will continue to be levied on grassroots-level supply and marketing cooperatives in accordance with Article 2 of the Caishuizi [6299 4451 1316] 1981, No 279 circular of the Ministry of Finance. State-owned commerce will continue to receive consideration through fixed term tax reductions, in accordance with the spirit of the "Provisional Regulations on the Second Step of the Reform to Substitute Taxes for Profit in State Owned Enterprises." Energy and transportation construction funds can be reduced or exempted by provincial and autonomous region people's governments, providing it doesn't reduce allocation responsibilities submitted to central. [Note: Chinese text does not have the term "tax" in it.] Product taxes, increment value taxes and business taxes

can be reduced in accordance with the tax management system as stipulated by the state. As to taxes on bonuses, provincial or autonomous region people's governments can set down stipulations, but must take all sides into consideration.

2. Continue to provide price subsidies for a small number of important industrial products and for agricultural and animal husbandry products.

As to the sales prices of a small number of industrial products used daily (such as table salt and kerosene) which minority nationality people need in their lives, and the purchase prices paid to these people for agricultural and animal husbandry products, it is permitted to institute, depending on the situation, ceiling prices and floor prices respectively. Losses resulting from price differences will be treated as losses of a policy nature and will be subsidized by provincial or autonomous region financial departments, or it can be deducted from the income tax which enterprises should submit. Specific methods will be studied and fixed by relevant provincial and autonomous region governments and reported to the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce and the State Administration of Commodity Prices for the record.

3. Give as much attention as possible to those enterprises which have insufficient funds.

As to those minority nationality trading enterprises which have insufficient floating funds and have difficulties in operating, all areas should, with regard to their own financial situation, provide them with as much assistance as possible.

4. Continue to provide low interest credit to minority nationality trading enterprises.

To implement the State Council's Guofa [0948 4099] (1981) No 113 document, the People's Bank of China sent a circular to all areas in July 1981 advising them to provide credit at low interest rates to "three-consideration" county (banner) commercial enterprises, Chinese medicine materials (or other medicine) companies and supply and marketing cooperatives. We should continue this policy.

5. Continue to make special arrangements for some commodities which are in tight supply.

After the commodity planning and management system is reformed, continue to implement the measures whereby the Ministry of Commerce specially arranges allocation and supply of brand-name bicycles, sewing machines, watches and such commodities to guarantee the needs of minority nationality areas.

6. Further assist minority nationality areas to do a good job in the building of commercial networks and facilities.

Areas have adopted a number of measures over the last few years to resolve the problem of few commercial networks and simple, crude facilities. But the

problems have not yet been basically solved. In some minority nationality areas, these problems are still very pronounced. It is requested that, in accordance with needs and capabilities, all areas render assistance and consider things in an overall way when arranging commercial construction.

7. Greatly strengthen the training of commercial employees in minority nationality areas.

All areas should fully utilize schools at various levels and adopt various formats to train commercial staff and workers, so as to raise their cultural level and operations management level. In addition, graduates of some specialized commercial schools should be allocated to work in minority nationality area commercial departments on a planned basis.

8. Greatly develop collective and individual commerce.

In minority nationality areas, the land is vast and the population scattered. If we only rely on a small number of state-owned commercial networks, it will be difficult to satisfy the masses' needs. We must actively develop collective and individual commerce and specialized transport and sales households. Encourage commercial personnel from areas which are fairly advanced economically to go to minority nationality areas to engage in commercial activities and to expand economic and technological interflow.

9. Greatly develop the production of commodities used by minority nationality people.

Each of our nation's 50-plus nationalities has its own special needs. Respecting the customs of minority nationalities and doing all possible to satisfy their special needs in their production and in their lives is a consistent policy of the party and the government and must continue to be implemented. First, the raw materials required in producing the special commodities needed by minority nationalities including gold, silver, copper, aluminum, zinc, tin, pig iron, steel products, wood products, glass, leather, sheep skins, filature silk, artificial silk and so on, must be included in the raw materials supply plans at all levels and special arrangements for supply should be made. Second, in the realm of production adhere to the policy of "walking on two legs." That is, we must continue to bring into play the roles of traditional production areas and organize production, both in terms of place and quantities, of the products specially needed by the minority nationality people. At the same time, we must actively bring into play the role of production bases in the provinces and autonomous areas where minority nationalities are in the greatest concentrations. All commodities which can be produced in these production areas should, as far as capabilities allow, be produced, and the traditional production areas should give these bases support and guidance. Third, continue to provide low interest credit to enterprises in areas with a high concentration of minority nationalities and which manufacture products needed by minority nationalities. Fourth, in regard to those enterprises in minority nationality areas which produce the special commodities required by minority nationalities but which have difficulty paying stipulated taxes, it is permitted, with the approval of the tax organs, to give them preferential treatment by reducing or exempting taxes for a certain period.

10. Unify our understanding and strengthen leadership.

Commercial work in minority nationality areas is very important in terms of policy. The development of commerce in minority nationality areas has very great significance in the development of the commodity economy in these areas, in improving the people's lives, in strengthening nationality unity and in speeding the "four modernizations." Thus, we must conscientiously strengthen leadership and get a good hold on the problems. It is suggested that all levels of leadership in minority nationality areas put this work on the agenda, carry out regular supervision and inspection and resolve problems in a timely way. It is hoped that relevant ministries of the State Council will continue to concern themselves with and support commercial work in nationality areas.

If this report is appropriate, it is requested that it be circulated to all regions and relevant departments for implementation.

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CSO: 4005/358

REPORT ON WATER AND SOIL CONSERVANCY WORK

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 20, 30 Jul 85 pp 739-742

[Report of National Water and Soil Conservancy Coordinating Group on the Situation in Carrying Out Water and Soil Conservancy Work (1 April 1985)]

[Text] The State Council approved the establishment of the National Water and Soil Conservancy Coordinating Group in May 1982, and the "Regulations on Water and Soil Conservancy Work" were also promulgated in June the same year (published in issue No 12, 1982). We held the Fourth National Water and Soil Conservancy Work Conference in August 1982 and have made arrangements for implementing the "Regulations on Water and Soil Conservancy Work" and work for preventing loss of water and erosion of soil. Below is a report on the situation of work of the Coordinating Group for the past 2 years or more since its establishment and opinions on future work:

I

For the past 2 years or more, because party committees and governments at all levels had realistically emphasized leadership work over water and soil conservancy, the broad masses of cadres and people have extensively launched prevention work in accordance with the demand of "widespread publicity, resolute protection and priority treatment." The implementation of various economic policies of the party in the rural areas has, in particular, brought about numerous favorable conditions in water and soil conservancy work. When comparing the situation of water and soil conservancy work over the past 2 years and more with the situation in the past, changes in the following four aspects are seen:

First, in the form of treatment, the method of centralized treatment and collective management is gradually changing into one which focuses on treatment on the basis of individual households and contracted responsibility households. In early 1983, leading Central comrades affirmed the experience of contracted treatment of small river basins undertaken by households in Shanxi Province, and there has been rapid development in households contracting treatment tasks since then. For instance, already 3.15 million households undertake contracted treatment tasks in the seven provinces and autonomous regions along the upper and middle Huanghe River, accounting for over a third of total peasant households. They are undertaking treatment tasks in over 250,000 river basins with an area of over 59 million mu, and 22 percent have been treated initially.

Second, in the measures for treatment, past unitary and scattered treatment has changed into comprehensive and concentrated treatment, taking small basins as single units. The Fourth National Water and Soil Conservancy Work Conference pointed out eight areas which needed priority treatment and which should be comprehensively and centrally treated as small river basins. These areas are: Wuding River and Sanchuan River in the Huanghe River valley, Huangpu River, Dingxi County in Jinsu Province, the upper Yongding River in the Hai River valley, Liu River in the Liu River valley, the Gezhouba area in the Changjiang River valley, Xingguo County in Jiangxi Province. An area of 56.85 square kilometers has been treated over the past 2 years. Various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under Central Government have also carried out key treatment in certain small river basins, and have initially treated over 17,000 square kilometers.

Third, in the method of treatment, many areas have changed from simple treatment in the past to treatment on an exploitative basis, linking treatment with exploitation. For instance, Fujian Province has developed the planting of red bayberry in the water and soil erosion areas and the processing of red bayberry powder; Nanxiong County in Guangdong Province has developed the planting of black chaste trees and the processing of baked glue, Meixian County developed shellac; Qingshui County of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has developed processed Hai Hong Guo [3189 4767 2654] which are marketable in many other provinces and municipalities; Yishui County in Shandong Province has developed honey suckle. They have proceeded from actual conditions to integrate treatment of loss of water and soil erosion with development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and sideline production, and have obtained considerable results.

Fourth, change from the past practice of treatment on the one hand and destruction on the other to attaching equal importance to prevention and treatment and integration of treatment and management. Due to the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system, the question of food and warmth of the masses in poor hilly areas has been basically solved the perfected legal system has also reduced the destruction of forests and many areas have even started to revert cultivated land into forest and restore animal husbandry. According to statistics of departments concerned, an area of over 300 million mu of hillsides throughout the country has been closed to facilitate afforestation.

II

The situation of loss of water and soil erosion is serious in our country. According to statistics in the early post liberation period, the area suffering from loss of water and soil erosion amounted to over 1.5 million square kilometers throughout nearly 1,000 counties, accounting for approximately one-sixth of the country's surface area. An area of more than 420,000 square kilometers has now been treated, which is equivalent to one-quarter of the total area suffering from loss of water and soil erosion, and hereafter treatment tasks will still be burdensome. Currently, we are faced with the following questions:

First, certain localities only pay attention to immediate interests and neglect long-term construction. They lack an understanding of the danger of loss of water and soil erosion and the concept of long-term treatment, thus, affecting the continuity of water and soil conservancy development work.

Second, some localities are still stuck on general slogans on prevention work of water and soil conservancy and do not take practical measures. They lack the spirit of concentrating on the work to the end, and do not provide timely solutions to the practical questions of organizing leadership, financial and material resources.

Third, certain grassroot level units and departments fail to comply with the "Regulations on Water and Soil Conservancy" to work closely with other units, and there is shifting of responsibilities.

Fourth, management is not strict. In certain poor hilly regions where food and fuel supplies are short, indiscriminate felling of trees has not been stopped. Certain areas have aggravated the situation of loss of water and soil erosion by paying no attention to forest protection in the course of opening up mines, repairing roads and dams, excavating medicinal herbs, burning bricks, breaking up rocks and so on.

III

In light of the above situation, we propose the following measures:

1. Further strengthen publicity education and improve understanding. The broad masses of cadres and people should be educated by means of typical examples and by various means of publicity to understand that the establishment of a solid ecological situation is a long-term strategy for enriching the hilly regions and is a matter of great significance to the building of the four modernizations. All areas must strengthen organization and leadership, promote coordination, attach importance to training of technological personnel and promote publicity of the scientific knowledge of prevention of loss of water and soil erosion. It is necessary, in light of local conditions, to formulate details on the implementation of the "Regulations of Water and Soil Conservancy Work," draw up rules and regulations in different villages, and motivate the broad masses of cadres and people to do a good job of prevention.

2. Vigorously implement the spirit of this year's No 1 Central document, and readjust the agricultural structure. In areas where conditions are unfavorable for grain cultivation, it is necessary to gradually carry out readjustment in accordance with plans, making the best use of land. As regards cultivated slope land at an angle of 25 degrees or steeper with the land surface, it is necessary to revert cultivated land into forests and pastures in a planned way. Local governments will be responsible for solving practical problems arising from this such as exemption of agricultural tax, supply of grain and so on. As far as the returned cultivated land is concerned, the policy of "whoever takes care of the land benefits from it" will be implemented.

3. Be practical in solving the problem of shortage of fuel. The question of food and warmth has been settled in many hilly regions, however the question

"worries under the pot" (shortage of firewood) still prevails, and this is an important factor which leads to loss of water and soil erosion. It is recommended that in the course of vigorously developing fuel forests, these areas should actively publicize economy in consumption of firewood, regions with favorable conditions should develop production of methane and small hydropower stations, and make better use of solar energy. As regards those "heavy firewood consuming units" such as brick yards, porcelain plants, sugar refineries and other units, coal should be used for fuel after specified dates. Regions with coal resources should actively develop small coal mines. As far as coal supply in the areas which suffer seriously from loss of water and soil erosion is concerned, it is necessary to give preferential treatment in supply channels and prices to help these areas achieve a healthy ecological cycle.

4. Further promote and perfect the responsibility system which focuses on households contracting tasks. Under the premises of unified planning, it is necessary to contract treatment of deserted hills, deserted rivers and deserted slopes to individual households or joint households, to specify responsibilities, rights and interests, to sign contracts, and to issue land-utilization certificates. It is necessary to help households which undertake responsibilities in carrying out planning, and give them technical guidance so that they can improve economic results by means of contracting treatment tasks and gradually become rich.

5. Each level must grasp priority treatment well. The whole country should continue to emphasize treatment of the eight priority regions and strive to reap good results in 10 years. It is recommended that regions suffering from loss of water and from soil erosion pool a certain amount of funds from various agricultural aid funds and local finances together with an adequate supply of human and material resources to launch priority treatment in a planned way.

Please approve the above report if there is no objection to it, and circulate it to each area for implementation.

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CSO: 4005/358

REPORT ON STATE COUNCIL REGULATIONS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 20, 30 Jul 85 pp 742-747

[Report of the State Council Group for Taking Stock of Regulations on the State of This Work in the State Council Departments and Opinions on Future Work (10 June 1985)]

[Text] Here is the report of the situation of taking stock of regulations in the State Council Departments and opinions on future work:

I

Since the founding of the country, the State Council, the State Council Departments and the People's Governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government have promulgated an enormous amount of administrative rules and regulations (hereinafter regulations), and among these, the State Council (including the former Government Administration Council) has promulgated or approved about 2,000 regulations. These laws have played significant roles in safeguarding and speeding up the socialist revolution and construction. Nevertheless, as the situation develops, particularly reform of the system and the adoption of the open policy, many of the existing regulations do not suit the new situation. In light of this, and in accordance with the decision of the State Council, the State Council General Office issued a notice in September 1983 which requested that departments of the State Council, and provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government take 1 year to launch a comprehensive sorting out of regulations promulgated in the past.

Under the unified arrangements of the State Council, work on taking stock of regulations has obtained considerable results. According to our understanding of the 55 subordinate departments of the State Council, as at the end of May this year, 18 ministries and commissions such as the Ministry of Finance, the State Scientific Commission and so on have basically completed inventory work, and have proposed to the State Council for approval a table of contents and documents of regulations which need amendment or abolition. Progress in the remaining 37 departments varies widely; 5 departments such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the State Nationality Commission and so on have just started, and other departments still haven't finished.

In addition, taking stock of regulations has been actively launched in provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. Those progressing relatively quickly are Hebei, Beijing, Tianjin and others, having basically completed the task, and having also submitted a report on stock taking work to the State Council.

From the aspect of initial results of taking stock of regulations in various departments of the State Council, the following are the main problems which exist in the formulation and implementation of the regulations:

1. Many of the existing regulations can no longer meet the demand of the development of the national economy and society.

As part of the superstructure, the regulations are a reflection of the economic basis and must also serve the economic basis. When development of the economic basis changes, the regulations should also change accordingly; those which need to be abolished and amended should be abolished and amended, and new regulations formulated to better meet the demands of the development of the national economy and the society. Nevertheless, more than half of the regulations promulgated since the founding of the country are unable to adapt to economic and social development and in particular with the current reform and the open policy; some of these regulations have already become obstacles to work but have not been abolished or amended. According to statistics of 10 departments including the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Labor and Personnel, among 557 regulations which they drafted that were then promulgated or approved by the State Council, 335 need to be abolished and 13 need amendment, together accounting for 62 percent of the total, and regulations which are still effective at present account for only 38 percent. In the wake of the development of the reforms and the open policy, it is estimated that there are still a certain number of regulations which need to be abolished or amended. On the other hand, a new series of regulations which suit the current new situation, pave the way for reforms and the open policy and provide guarantees, have not yet been formulated. The situation in which out-dated regulations are not abolished or amended and new regulations have not been formulated is detrimental to consolidating the results of reforms and the open policy by means of regulations and making it difficult to guide or push forward a wholesome development of the reforms and the open policy.

The main reason for the above situation is that our work in formulating regulations in the past did not focus on specific tasks and demands of the economic and social development in our country to carry out overall planning and arrangement or to organize forces from various aspects to work in a planned way.

2. Poor internal coordination of regulations affects the effectiveness of implementation.

"Regulations should not only suit the general situation and not only represent it but also should represent internal harmony which will not be ruined because of internal contradictions." (Engels) Among regulations promulgated or approved by the State Council, however we still can find the phenomenon of inadequate harmony. For instance, some regulations specify immediate effect,

but the details of implementation concerned cannot be produced immediately, and this affects specific implementation. When certain regulations are promulgated, their relationship with other regulations concerned are specifically stated but only vaguely point out that when old regulations run contrary, the new supercede the old; however, as regards clauses which are contradictory, law enforcing agents cannot tell easily and it is even harder for the general public to understand. The content of certain regulations is contradictory, such as in Article 8 of the "Regulations on Requisition of Land for State Construction," stipulating that: Land requisition is to be approved by the people's government at or above county and municipal level according to the area required, but Article 30 of the "City Planning Regulations" stipulates that: Organizations or individuals who apply for construction land use should submit an application to the departments in charge of city planning which will approve the applications after examining the location, area and extent of the land required and allocate the area of land. Such a lack of harmony and consistency among regulations is unavoidable for a certain length of time, but if allowed to continue with no coordination, the regulations are bound to "overthrow themselves" and the grassroot levels and the masses will be at loss as to what to do and ignore them, or follow whichever regulation that suits them or argue over them. Thus, the weapon of regulations cannot fully play their role and will be detrimental to reforms and the open policy.

Objective reasons why regulations clash are broad scope of readjustment, the variety of means of readjustment and constant changes in the targets of readjustment; subjective reasons are inadequate information on the implementation of regulations, the lack of regular and timely stock taking to eliminate contradictions and make regulations standardized, systematic and perfect.

3. There are too many names of regulations and the names are too confusing, lacking standardization.

The names of regulations represent the effectiveness and scope of influence of the regulations and the rank and right of the promulgating units. From the long term point of view of the establishment of the legal system, only by standardizing the names of regulations can we gradually achieve a legal system in which all regulations are arranged in a good order and which possess Chiness characteristics, to benefit the masses and the regulation enforcing units in studying, carrying out research and implementing regulations, and in more effectively serving the reforms and the open policy. Nevertheless, there are too many names and too much confusion now, a specific example being many names used for a regulation of a State organ while the regulation of the State organs at different levels are given a common name. According to rough calculations, there are more than 20 names of regulations promulgated by the State Council in the past, including ordinances, regulations, methods, simplified notices, notices, and many others. Some names, such as ordinances, are not only used for administrative regulations promulgated by the State Council, but are also used for regulations promulgated by departments of the State Council, provinces, autonomous regions and the municipalities directly under the Central Government; others, such as notices, are originally the names of official documents but are then used for regulations. This raises two questions: First, as far as the name is concerned, it is hard to distinguish between what are official

documents and what are regulation, second, it is hard to ascertain effectiveness, the rank of the promulgating organs and the extent of influence.

The main reason for the confusion in names of regulations is that there are no clear regulations, and no attention is paid to standardization of names in drafting and examining the regulations.

4. There is no feedback system on the implementation of regulations.

The situation of reform and the open policy require that there be regulations to adhere to and that regulations must be adhered to. Deviation from regulations means no regulations at all. Nevertheless, the situation of deviating from the regulations is quite serious in our country at present. For instance, the State Council long ago made stipulations forbidding forest destruction, and the "Forest Law" had also been promulgated, but indiscriminate lumbering is still serious. This certainly has something to do with the weak sense of the legal system of certain units and personnel and certain regulations which deviate from the reality, however, the lack of a feedback system is also a main reason for this situation. This is because in the course of initiating reforms and the open policy, social and economic development is fast and new problems will appear one after another, if the leading organs fail to establish a feedback system on the implementation of regulations, they will be unable to promptly, accurately and comprehensively understand the situation of strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions and the questions of the regulations themselves, or promptly work out policies which are conducive to the reforms and the open policy to do a good job of management, giving full vitality to legal work and better serve economic and social development.

III

The following recommendations for future work are proposed in accordance with the situation of stock taking of regulations and the main problems existing in formulation of regulations:

1. Continue to grasp well stock taking of regulations.

Stock taking of regulations is a major task which guarantees the smooth progress of the reforms and the open policy, we must continue to emphasize this task and strive to complete it by the end of this year and then once every following year. Regulations which have been rearranged in the past should be dealt with in accordance with specific situations: Those which should be abolished are to be abolished according to legal procedures; those which need amendment should be included in legal planning and amended; those which are still effective should be edited and published openly.

2. Establish planning for formulation of regulations and accelerate formulation of regulations.

So that the regulations suit the demands of reforms and the open policy, departments of the State Council must earnestly implement the recent series of instructions of leading comrades of the State Council on formulation of regulations,

and proceeding from the actual situation, draw up practical plans for regulation formulation. As regards regulations needing amendment, it is necessary to amend them when conditions are ripe, and not wait for a "complete set of equipment." In formulating new regulations, we can start with some rough contents and gradually perfect them. In short, it is better to start with something first, and a quick pace is better than a slow one; some regulations can first be tried by localities and departments before they are turned into national regulations. When we first draft the regulations, we must take the past and the future into consideration and work closely with relevant regulations so that there is continuity between the old and the new, that various regulations are closely related, and that regulations of different levels can keep in line with each other. It is necessary, by means of implementing planning for formulation of regulations, to have a legal system which is clearly arranged and harmonious and possesses Chinese characteristics to better serve the reforms and the open policy.

3. Draft regulations for the "Procedure of Formulating Administrative Regulations," and strengthen management work over formulation of regulations.

To solve the question of clashing regulations and confusion in the names of regulations, it is proposed that the regulations for "Procedure of Formulating Administrative Regulations" and "Certain Regulations on the Compilation of Regulations" (all provisional names) be drafted on the basis of summing up experiences; it is also recommended that departments of the State Council formulate their own regulations on "Procedures for Formulation of Regulations" and "Regulations on the Compilation of Regulations" to achieve a situation of "enforcing regulations with regulations" so that formulation of regulation can be done in accordance with rules and regulations.

4. Establish a feedback system of the implementation of the regulation.

So that the laws will be strictly observed and that the regulations can give full play to their roles in reforms and the open policy, departments of the State Council must always have a clear picture of strict enforcement of the regulations and orders promulgated by the State Council and understand if the regulations themselves suit actual situations, they must regularly channel feedback to the State Council, present recommendations to improve formulation work and promptly amend and revise existing regulations.

5. Establish an organ to perfect the legal system in State Council departments.

At present, departments of the State Council must on the one hand take stock of an enormous amount of old regulations which do not suit reforms and the open policy, and on the other hand, in accordance with new problems of the new situation, speed up the formulation of a set of new regulations which suit reforms and the open policy and conduct surveys and channel feedback on the implementation of the regulations. Thus, they are shouldering a heavy burden. But the current legal system in the majority of the departments is still imperfect, and some departments do not even have such similar organizations which, even being established, are unable to cope with the tasks. It is therefore recommended that departments of the State Council work in accordance with actual

demands and rapidly establish an organization which will perfect the departments' own legal system.

6. It is recommended that seminars be held in the latter half of this year for responsible comrades in charge of legal system work for departments of the State Council, provinces, autonomous regions and the municipalities directly under the Central Government respectively to exchange experiences, and push forward the work of taking stock of regulations in departments and regions, so that legal system work will better serve the reforms and the open policy.

Please give your views on the above report.

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CSO: 4005/358

FOREST AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 20, 30 Jul 85 pp 764-767

[Regulations on the Management of Forest and Wild Life Nature Reserves (Approved by the State Council on 21 June 1985 and Promulgated by the Ministry of Forestry on 6 July 1985)]

[Text] Article 1. Nature reserves are important areas for protecting natural environment and natural resources, for rescuing species on the verge of extinction and for carrying out scientific research. They are of great significance in promoting the development of science and technology, production and construction, cultural education, health protection, and other undertakings. These regulations are set down in accordance with the "PRC Forestry Law" and relevant stipulations.

Article 2. Forest and wild life nature reserves (hereinafter "nature reserves") will be managed in accordance with these regulations.

Article 3. The main functions of nature reserve management organs are: to implement state principles, policies and stipulations in regard to nature reserves, to strengthen management, to carry out publicity and education, to protect and develop rare wild animal and plant resources, to carry out scientific research and to explore the patterns of natural evolution and avenues for rationally using timber, animal and plant resources, so as to serve socialist construction.

Article 4. Nature reserves will be divided into state nature reserves and local nature reserves. The state nature reserves will be managed by the Ministry of Forestry or forestry management departments in provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government. Local nature reserves will be managed by forestry management departments at the county level or above.

Article 5. If an area fits any of the following categories, a nature reserve can be established:

1) Areas in different natural zones which have typical forestry ecosystems.

2) Areas which are the major habitats for existence and reproduction of animal and plant species which are rare or which have special preservation value, including:

(i) Major habitats and reproduction areas for animals which the state places stress on protecting.

(ii) Major reproduction sites, wintering sites and resting places for migratory birds.

(iii) The native areas of rare trees and other plants of special value.

3) Other forest areas with special protection value.

Article 6. When areas, noted in Article 5 of these regulations as being places where nature reserves can be established, have important value for scientific research or have great significance on the international level, with the approval of the State Council they can be made state nature reserves. Other areas can, with the approval of People's Governments in provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly administered by the central government, be made local nature reserves.

Article 7. When establishing a nature reserve it is important to pay attention to the completeness of the protection provided and the most appropriate scale of protection. It is necessary to consider local economic construction and the need of the masses livelihood. As far as possible, the land and forests of the masses should be avoided. When it is clear that these cannot be avoided, we should, on a strictly controlled scale and in accordance with the relevant state regulations, rationally resolve the problems of the masses in terms of production and livelihood.

Article 8. Abolition of nature reserves and readjustment of their scale must be approved by the body which gave the original approval. Without obtaining approval, it is not permitted to change the nature or scale of nature reserves.

Article 9. Nature reserve management organs will be considered as institutions. It must be ensured that quality equipment and staff are provided to these organs. The staff establishment, capital investment, operating funds and so on for the management organs of state or local nature reserves will, after approval by the responsible department, be included in the state plans and provincial, autonomous region or directly-administered municipality plans. They will then be handled in a unified manner by the Ministry of Forestry.

Article 10. Nature reserve management organs can, in accordance with their natural resources, divide the nature reserve into core areas and experimental areas. In core areas only observational research will be allowed. The experimental areas will be available for scientific experiments, practice teaching, visiting observation as well as domesticating and breeding rare animals and plants.

Article 11. The natural environment and natural resources of nature reserves will be under the unified management of the nature reserve management organ.

Without the approval of the Ministry of Forestry or the provincial, autonomous region or directly-administered municipality's responsible forestry department, no unit or individual is allowed to establish organs or construct facilities within the nature reserves.

Article 12. Those nature reserves with the conditions can, with the approval of the Ministry of Forestry or responsible forestry department in provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly administered by the central government, conduct tourist activities within stipulated limits.

When conducting tourist activities in nature reserves, the following stipulations must be observed:

1) Tourist work must be handled in a unified way by the nature reserve's management organ, and income from this work shall be used in the construction and maintenance of the nature reserve.

2) The property rights for tourist buildings and facilities which are funded with investment by relevant departments or built by these departments in collaboration with the nature reserve, will be retained by the nature reserve. Income will be divided in accordance with shares, within a set period, but it will not be permitted to change the jurisdiction relationship of the nature reserve.

3) Tourist areas must be properly planned and suitable tourist sites and tourist trails must be established.

4) Construction and facilities at tourist sites must reflect national styles which blend in with the natural landscape.

5) Tourist reception plans formulated on the basis of tourist needs and receiving conditions must be reported, in accordance with jurisdiction relationships, to the responsible forestry departments for approval, so that tourism can be arranged in an organized way.

6) Fire fighting and health facilities must be established and strict patrols and inspections should be maintained to prevent environmental pollution and damage to natural resources.

Article 13. Any unit or individual entering a nature reserve to engage in scientific research, practical teaching, observation, photography, mountain climbing and such activities must obtain permission from forest departments in provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly administered by the central government or above.

Any department, organization or department which signs an agreement with foreigners relating to state nature reserves, and receives foreigners to engage in related activities in state nature reserves must request and obtain approval from the Ministry of Forestry. If the activities relate to local nature reserves, they must seek and obtain the approval from forest departments in provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under central government administration.

After approval is obtained to enter nature reserves to engage in the above-mentioned activities, these regulations and relevant stipulations must be adhered to and relevant reserve management fees must be paid.

Article 14. Residents of nature reserves should respect the relevant nature reserve stipulations. Within the scope of regular production and livelihood activities, and on the condition that they do not damage natural resources, residents can engage in planting and animal-raising activities. They can also undertake contracts to carry out labor or protective management tasks for the nature reserve, to increase their income.

Article 15. The nature reserve management organ can, together with local or neighboring county or township people's governments and relevant units, organize a nature reserve joint protection committee and formulate a protection pact, so that together they can perform protection management work well.

Article 16. On the basis of relevant state stipulations and requirements, public security organs can be established or public security officials appointed within the nature reserve. In administration, they will be subject to the guidance of the nature reserve management organ, while in their work they will be under the leadership of the higher-level public security organ.

The main tasks of nature reserve public security organs are: to protect natural resources and state assets within nature reserves; to maintain local social order; and to handle in accordance with the law any cases of damage to the nature reserve.

Article 17. These regulations will go into effect on the date of their promulgation.

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END

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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 21, 10 AUGUST 1985

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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 21, 10 AUGUST 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 21, 10 Aug 85

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously published] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON STRENGTHENING THE WORK OF FIBER INSPECTION

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 21, 10 Aug 85 pp 774-775

(Guo-fa [0948 4099] (1985) No 91)

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there has been vigorous development in our country's production of textile fibers such as cotton, wool, hemp, flex, silkworm silk, and synthetic fiber. At the beginning of this year, central authorities decided to reform the system of state monopoly over and the compulsory purchases of agricultural products, abolish the monopoly on cotton purchases, switch to the practice of purchasing cotton by contracts, allow peasants to sell on their own cotton produced in excess of amounts fixed by contracts, and further loosen the regulation of market mechanisms related to cotton and other textile fibers. To address this situation so as to prevent the fluctuations in the quality and grades of cotton and other textile fiber in circulation from causing wider differences economically, and to rationally protect the interests of peasants and of commercial and industrial sectors, we must strengthen the work of professional fiber inspection. For this purpose, we specially issue this circular:

1. The establishment and nature of professional fiber inspection organs.

1) The Fiber Inspection Bureau of the State Standards Bureau is renamed as Chinese Fiber Inspection Bureau (which remains at department or bureau level). It operates as the highest fiber inspection administrative organ in the country, remains under the leadership of the State Standards Bureau, is an institution, and is to be staffed with no more than 120 people (including janitors).

2) All provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities involved are to establish and perfect corresponding professional fiber inspection organs in light of actual conditions. These organs are under the leadership of local standards bureaus concerned (or local economic committees if there are no local standards bureaus), and professionally, they accept the leadership of the Chinese Fiber Inspection Bureau. Strengthen fiber inspection work in commercial and textile departments, which while conducting this work are to be guided by professional fiber inspection organs.

2. Major tasks of professional fiber inspection organs are:

1) For the Chinese Fiber Inspection Bureau, to work out the development plans and relevant rules and regulations of fiber inspections, to shape and revise the state's technical standards for textile fibers such as cotton, wool, hemp, and silkworm silk; and to manufacture, renovate, copy and to preserve standard samples of various fibers.

2) For professional fiber inspection organs at all levels, to be responsible for fiber quality inspection, supervisory inspection, reinspection, and arbitration. The results of reinspection and arbitration are considered criterion for the delivery and settling of accounts.

3) When professional fiber inspection organs at all levels design and implement state standards for textile fiber such as cotton, wool, hemp, and silkworm silk, they must assume technical responsibility for deviations that occur. Within inspection organs, it is imperative to establish and perfect the system of personal responsibility and to draw up methods to assess technical proficiency and to reward or punish to ensure continuous improvement in the quality of inspection.

To strengthen professional fiber inspection work, and carry out quality inspection, supervisory inspection, reinspection and arbitration successfully, all provincial, autonomous regional and municipal people's governments must strengthen leadership and conscientiously solve major existing problems. All relevant departments must closely coordinate and jointly do a good job of professional fiber inspection.

/12766
CSO: 4005/377

STATE COUNCIL GENERAL OFFICE CIRCULAR ON THE APPROVAL AND CIRCULATION OF THE REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ON SPEEDING UP THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOWN GAS SUPPLY

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 21, 10 Aug 85 p 775

(Guo-fa (1985) No 50)

[Text] In principle, the State Council approves the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection's "Report on Speeding Up the Development of Town Gas Supply," which is now transmitted to you. Please conscientiously implement it in the light of local conditions.

The urban gas industry is one of the major facilities of urban construction. Development of this industry will not only make life easier for the masses and promote production, but will also reduce urban pollution and conserve energy. Therefore, it is a major solution to the problem of energy supply in urban areas. We should place urban gas production on the agenda for urban construction and consider it a major technological policy issue.

In developing urban gas industry, implement the policy of seeking diverse sources of gas, adapting measures to local conditions and rationally utilizing energy. All localities and all departments concerned should join in the effort to speed up development of urban gas industry in our country.

/12766
CSO: 4005/377

REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ON SPEEDING UP THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOWN GAS SUPPLY

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 21, 10 Aug 85 pp 776-779

[Text] Town gas is a major kind of energy for the livelihood of modern cities. Over the past few years, with the support of leading groups at all levels and all relevant departments, our country has scored heartening achievements in developing its urban gas industry. By the end of 1983, the number of cities provided with gas facilities reached 98, the total annual volume of supply reached over 7 billion cubic meters, and there were 21 million people using gas, accounting for 20.2 percent of the urban population. Over 4,900 industrial units and nearly 40,000 social welfare units used gas, consuming about 50 percent of total gas output. Every year, the civil gas industry can conserve 3.2 million metric tons of standard coal for the state. The rapid development of the gas industry has not only made life easier for the people, promoted production, and reduced pollution in our urban environment, but also conserved energy.

But the development of our country's urban gas industry still fails to meet the demand of the development of the national economy and people's livelihood. At present, about 80 percent of the urban population still use small coal ovens to cook meals. These ovens have a poor energy utilization rate and seriously pollute the environment. At the same time, the shortage of gas supply has already directly hindered giving play to industrial production capacity and improvement of product quality. The shortage of town gas will become more acute, urgently requiring that we promptly develop the urban gas industry while developing the economy, to really turn gas into a major energy source in cities. Therefore, during the Seventh 5-Year Plan and even to the end of this century, we should regard stepping up development of the urban gas industry a major issue in urban economic development to conscientiously consider and resolve.

To promote accelerated development of the country's urban gas industry, our ministry has, on the basis of investigation and study, discussed and formulated a development plan and technological policy for the urban gas industry in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. Initially, the idea is that during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we will carry out more than 30 projects to utilize residual gas and conserve energy. We will thus collect or utilize by substitution 5.4 million cubic meters of coking furnace gas every day. We will build 27 new gas projects, which will supply 13 million cubic meters of gas every day, including

a large scale mine gas plant. We will increase our people's consumption of natural gas by 2 billion cubic meters and liquidized petroleum gas by 180,000 metric tons. By 1990, the population using gas will reach 50 million people; over 40 percent of urban people will be able to use gas and over 60 percent for major cities. Gas will in the main be used throughout Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai municipalities.

To attain the above-mentioned goal, it is necessary to solve the following problems:

1. Further clarify our development policy. Ours is a country with vast territory and scattered energy resources and the composition and amount of energy resources vary from area to area. Therefore, in developing our country's urban gas industry, we should implement a developmental policy of seeking diverse sources of gas, suiting measures to local conditions, and rationally utilizing energy. All areas should formulate gas development plans in light of local financial, material, and natural resources, include these plans in their Seventh 5-Year Plan for economic and social development and implement them year to year. The key areas of development in the near future should be municipalities, provincial capitals, coastal open cities, scenic cities for tourism, cities regarded as key areas for environmental protection, and cities that have good conditions for the production of gas.

The principle for development of gas industry in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period is to attach equal importance to the utilization of residual gas in factories and mines and to the construction of new gasworks; to tap the potential of and carry out technological transformation in the gas source factories in the gas industry and the gas source factories which provide factory and mine residual gas thus expanding gas supply capability; to make adjustments in the irrational use of natural gas and liquidized petroleum gas and to tap gas from furnace and kiln fires for people's consumption; and to exploit new resources of natural gas and increase liquidized petroleum gas output for priority supply to civilian use.

2. Reform the administrative and managerial system in gas enterprises, and strengthen their vitality. Urban gas is an important basic urban facility and a gas enterprise is a production enterprise of a service nature and is a part of our tertiary industry. But for a long time, people have regarded the urban gas industry as a welfare institution which does not do business in accordance with economic laws, with prices that are too low and taxes that are too heavy, and as a result, they lack the vitality for development. For this reason, there is an urgent need to reform the administrative and managerial system in urban gas enterprises, and to pay attention to improving economic results of these enterprises provided they raise social results and offer fine quality service. First, our gas enterprises should be independent accounting units that shoulder sole responsibility for their profits and losses, implement various kinds of contract responsibility systems internally, and abolish the practice of "eating out of the same big pot" to become economic entities brimming with vitality. The people's governments at all levels and their responsible departments should conduct a thorough evaluation of their gas enterprises to judge social, environmental and economic results. Second, apply

economic levers to give play to people's initiative in developing the gas industry and fix profitable prices for quality gas service. Gas prices are to be fixed in the spirit of recouping production costs and earning a small profit to make gas for civil use slightly higher in cost than burning coal; gas for public welfare higher than gas for civil use, and gas provided to industry higher than that for public welfare. The gas purchased at expensive sources can be sold at high prices, but in principle, prices should be acceptable to consumers. Cities newly developing gas industries should fix rational prices in accordance with the above-mentioned principles when they begin supplying gas. As a gas enterprise earns only a small profit margin, the state should grant preferential tax treatment. Retained funds should mainly be spent for technological transformation and the improvement of equipment to enable more rapid development.

3. Open up diverse sources of gas and adapt measures to local conditions in developing our gas industry. A city should select its gas supply sources in light of local conditions. It can utilize anything it has including natural gas, liquidized petroleum gas and factory and mine residual gas. It can make gas out of coal if it has coal resources. It can also simultaneously exploit diverse sources of gas and use diverse technologies to produce gas. At present, a fairly large portion of natural gas and liquidized gas in our country is burnt in industrial furnaces and kilns so we should substitute coal for gas as soon as possible to provide gas for the people. Our country is rich in coal resources so we should adopt diverse technologies to produce gas and build coal gasworks. In especially large cities and in key cities that lack energy resources, we should appropriately develop the industry that converts petroleum into gas to provide sources of gas for peak readjustment and additional heat. Supplies of natural gas, liquidized petroleum gas, and raw material coal (oil) should be considered in state and local plans for material distribution to ensure supply.

4. Successfully tap the potential and carry out technological transformation in our existing gas source factories, improve their technology and expand their output capabilities. Equipment in most of our existing gas source factories is outdated, consumes excessive energy, fails technology is not complete, and production capacity cannot be brought into full play. More than 120 coking factories throughout the country produce a total of over 40 million cubic meters of coking furnace gas daily, but only 60 of these enterprises are now collecting and utilizing gas to supply 5.4 million cubic meters of gas per day.

There is still great potential to tap. The utilization rate of gas in mines is also very low. Based on the principle of small investments, quick returns and good economic results we should, during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, vigorously transform enterprises and tap their potential, adopt new technologies, utilize new materials and equipment and thus raise gas recovery rates. At the same time, substitute other energy sources for the gas consumed by coking furnaces, replace the equipment that consume excessive energy, collect residual gas and heat, and increase the supply of gas. Gradually improve the equipment of small coking furnaces. In the cities provided with the necessary conditions, merge coking factories with homemade equipment into large factories and thus increase gas supply there.

5. Discover diverse ways to obtain funds for the construction of urban gas facilities. Give play to the initiative of various sectors, raise funds from all sectors of people, and let people take part in developing the gas industry. On the basis of the development of production and an increase in revenue and income, localities and enterprises should allocate some money for the development of gas production. Under the principle of refraining from reducing our revenue and income and the principle of voluntary participation and rational assigning of financial burdens, directly benefited units can raise funds to set up gas enterprises and can also mobilize the masses who will be benefited to do voluntary labor. In short, we should implement the principle of people building their cities themselves and every one taking part in the work to speed up the development of urban gas industry.

6. Vigorously develop new technologies in making, transporting, and using gas. The gas technology in our country at present is of the level of the 50's in foreign countries, so we must promote technological progress. Develop suitable technology to make gas out of different raw materials, technology for purification and technology to prevent environmental pollution. Research into and produce new types of plastic pipe for transporting gas, improve the erosion- and pressure-resistance of steel and cast iron pipe, improve welding methods, and adopt new tools and technology in installing pipes. Develop the technology of storing gas in dry tanks and of storing gas underground, and promote a variety of new gas ovens that are highly efficient, conserve energy, and durable. Popularize the application of computer and microcomputer technology in the production, transportation, control, administration, and management of our gas industry. Take key technologies into account in state scientific research plans. Organize the technical forces of the departments concerned throughout the country to jointly tackle major hurdles related to technology and import some advanced technology and equipment. The cities provided with necessary conditions should start earlier than others in satisfactorily grasping the development and imports of new technology and apply as soon as possible the new foreign gas technology of the 1980's in the country's gas industry.

7. Quicken the training of professional personnel for the gas industry. At present, there is a serious lack of professional gas technical personnel. Engineers and technicians account for only 3 percent of the entire workforce in this industry. Adopt a variety of methods to offer different levels and forms of education and thus vigorously train professional gas personnel. Universities and colleges offering courses in the gas profession should tap their potential to recruit more students. Universities and colleges provided with necessary conditions should establish courses in the gas profession or organize work forces to train personnel for the gas industry or give short-term training courses, to train technical and management cadres for the gas industry. Gas enterprises should also provide necessary conditions for these universities and colleges in light of their abilities to heighten the initiative in schools in developing education in this area.

8. Relevant departments should vigorously support development of the gas industry and conscientiously provide gas sources and raw materials for the production of gas, to contribute to the development of the gas industry. All provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's governments should intensify

leadership over the construction of urban gas industry, satisfactorily coordinate work in various sectors, and conduct unified planning, construction and management related to the construction of gas industry and the supply of gas based on general construction programs in the cities.

If nothing wrong is found in the above report, we propose that it be approved and transmitted to all provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and relevant departments for reference and implementation.

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CSO: 4005/377 END

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27 MAY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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27 MAY 1986

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SOVIET UNION

USSR'S KAPITSA ON U.S. BASES IN PHILIPPINES

OW291902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union will hold the Philippines on its pledge not to allow any nuclear weapon to be stored in the U.S. military bases on its soil, the Philippine News Agency quoted visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa as saying today.

Kapitsa told a press conference that his country's stand has "always been against foreign bases." Asked about the Soviet naval bases in Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, Kapitsa claimed that "these are not bases."

The United States maintains two military bases in the Philippines, the Clark Air Base and the Subic Naval Base, which are considered the biggest U.S. bases overseas.

Referring to the Soviet Union's relationship with the Asian-Pacific region, Kapitsa said the Soviet Union proposes an extensive exchange of views among all interested countries in the region on the establishment of equitable, mutually beneficial and steady cooperation in the economic, technological, scientific and cultural fields.

Kapitsa said his visit to the Philippines is "to convey the greetings and best wishes of the Soviet leaders" to President Corazon Aquino and to the Philippine Government.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister, who arrived in the island country on 24 April, met the Philippine president yesterday and invited her to visit Moscow.

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CSO: 4000/258

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET, AFGHAN PREMIERS HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

OW221033 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--Several days before the seventh round of Pakistani-Afghan "proximity" talks in Geneva, the Soviet Union Monday repeated its pledge to give more military and economic aid to the Kabul Government, supported by about 118,000 Soviet troops.

Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov made the pledge during his talks with visiting Afghan Premier Soltan Ali Keshtmand, who arrived in Moscow Monday for discussions expected to center on a new draft proposal on withdrawing Soviet troops from Afghanistan, according to the Soviet News Agency TASS.

"The Soviet Union would like that substantial progress be achieved already this year for reaching a political settlement" to the Afghan issue, he said, but he did not mention concrete steps and conditioned any progress to an end of alleged foreign interference in the Afghan internal affairs.

The Soviet Union has had an estimated 118,000 soldiers in Afghanistan since 1979, a major topic at the indirect talks between neighboring Pakistan and Afghanistan, scheduled to begin on 4 May in Geneva.

The two sides have been holding the talks under UN auspices because Pakistan refuses to recognize the Kabul Government.

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CSO: 4000/258

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR AFGHANISTAN--Moscow, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--The leading Soviet party and government bodies today expressed the intention to continue their support for the Afghan regime led by Babrak Karmal in a telegram greeting the eighth anniversary of the "April Revolution" of Afghanistan. The message said that the Soviet Union supports the Karmal regime's policy of a "political settlement" of the Afghanistan issue. But it did not mention when to withdraw the Soviet troops from the country. Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, told Soltan Ali Keshtmand, prime minister of Afghanistan, who visited the Soviet Union several days ago, that the Soviet Union will continue to aid Afghanistan politically, economically and militarily. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0849 GMT 27 Apr 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/258

NORTHEAST ASIA

KOREAN WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION VISITS JILIN

OWC40453 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1853 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Changchun, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Jilin provincial CPC Committee, the WRK's North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee delegation arrived by train this morning in Changchun City on a 1-day friendly visit to Jilin Province. Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the Jilin provincial CPC Committee, and Fan Yeben, deputy secretary of the Changchun City Party committee, welcomed the Korean guests at the railway station.

Wang Xianjin, deputy secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, met the delegation head Kim Sun-chol and delegation members and had a cordial and friendly talk with them this afternoon. The Jilin Provincial CPC Committee held a welcoming banquet for the visiting Korean delegation in the evening.

Following their arrival in Changchun City, the Korean guests visited the Changchun film studio and the No 1 motor vehicle plant. They will also visit Siping City, Jilin City and Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture.

/9738
CSO: 4005/655

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE RALLIES MARK CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY

OW031907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 3 May (XINHUA)--Japanese political parties and mass organizations today held rallies on meetings to either support of demand a revision of the present state constitution, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the document coming into effect.

The present constitution went into effect 3 May, 1947, to replace the 1887 "Meiji" constitution which gave absolute power to the emperor.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) called for the revision of the constitution, saying it was imposed upon Japan by the allied troops after World War II.

Former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi also made a statement today in support of revising the constitution.

However, opposition parties such as the Socialist Party of Japan, the Komei Party and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan defended the constitution, saying it is a constitution of peace and democracy.

They also criticized the Nakasone cabinet and the LDP for expanding the Japanese military and for planning to call elections for upper and lower houses of the Diet (Parliament) on the same day before the "irrational distribution" of Diet seats is changed. They said this "irrational distribution" of Diet seats violates the constitution.

/9738
CSO: 4000/257

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

NORTHERN TERRITORIAL ISSUE--Tokyo, 7 May (XINHUA)--Japan will not upgrade its trade with the Soviet Union until there is breakthrough on the issue of the northern islands, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said today. According to the KYODO News Service, Nakasone made this remark during a meeting with Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Kohl stayed in Tokyo after attending the economic summit of seven major industrialized countries. Japan has repeatedly demanded the return of its four northern islands taken by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. Kohl and Nakasone also discussed east-west relations and bilateral issues. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 7 May 86 OW] /9738

JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF FIGHTER--Tokyo, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Ranking U.S. and Japanese military officials have for the first time discussed matters on developing jointly a new type of supporting fighter (FSX), a local newspaper today quoted government sources as disclosing. The FSX would be a new generation of fighter with which Japan would equip its air self-defense force. The talks were held between ranking officials from Japan's air self-defense force and those of the U.S. defense department who accompanied Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit to Japan early this month. It was reported that during their discussion, the Japanese asked the United States to cooperate by providing necessary information and other data materials and the Americans agreed. The two sides would meet in the future for further consultation on the matter, the report said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 27 Apr 86 OW] /9738

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TIANJIN--A five-member DPRK delegation headed by Han Sang-kyu, Procurator General of the DPRK Procurator's Office, arrived in Tianjin Municipality on 1 April while on a tour. That evening Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and secretary of the municipal Political Science and Law Commission, received Han Sang-kyu and his entourage at the guest house. Attending the reception were Wang Yongchen, deputy secretary of the municipal Political Science and Law Commission and president of the municipal Higher People's Court; Liang Guoqing, chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate; Chang Wei, chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorial Branch; and Gen Jianhua, director of the municipal Foreign Affairs Office. Wang Xiaoguang, deputy procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, also arrived in Tianjin accompanying the delegation. [Excerpts] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 86 p 1 SK] /9738

CSO: 4005/655

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

JAPAN ADOPTS PROGRAM STRESSING DOMESTIC DEMAND

OW011120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, 1 May (XINHUA)--The cabinet has adopted an outline of programs that stresses the need to switch Japan's export-oriented economy to one propelled by domestic demand, the local press reported today.

The package for domestic demand stimulation measures calls for steps to promote housing construction and to adopt a shorter work week.

Statistics show that many Japanese work five-and-a-half to six days a week, and take an average of only five days of vacation time each year. The average Japanese office worker gets about two weeks' vacation time.

The cabinet outline, coinciding with international labor day, also promises more paid vacation time. The package was presented last month to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone by former Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa in hopes of paring Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States and its trading partners in western Europe.

Japan's trade imbalance with the United States last year reached a record U.S.$49.7 billion and that with west European nations was U.S.$12.6 billion.

The Maekawa outline reportedly has drawn criticism from within Nakasone's own ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Critics oppose some provisions, such as the recommendation to abolish tax exemptions on savings of up to three million yen (about $17,647). However, government sources said the cabinet has called for a "review" of the tax exemption system.

According to press reports, at next week's Tokyo Summit Prime Minister Nakasone would elaborate--in the light of the cabinet outline--the measures his government will take to boost domestic demand.

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CSO: 4000/257

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CANADA AIDS MANAGEMENT TRAINING OF CHINESE

OW252012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Shanghai, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Canadian colleges have enrolled 119 Chinese teachers and students on management-study courses over the past 3 years, a Sino-Canadian meeting here was told today.

Meanwhile, 50 Canadian management experts have opened 24 courses in China during the period.

Under a Sino-Canadian cooperative development program, Canada has been providing professional management training since 1983 for teachers and students from eight Chinese universities, including Qinghua and Nankai.

The Canadian Government has provided 12 million Canadian dollars (about 27,600,000 yuan) for the management training program.

Universities in both countries have also launched joint management graduate courses, the participants at the meeting were told.

Canada has provided Chinese universities and colleges with books and teaching facilities, and the cooperative program is to be continued.

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CSO. 4000/257

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

RIBAO HAILS LATIN AMERICAN STATEMENT

HK120511 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 86 p 7

[Short commentary: "The Wish of the Latin American People"]

[Text] On 5 April, a special meeting of the Latin America parliament has unanimously adopted the "Guatemala Statement" which denounces the intervention of a certain big power and the violation of the sovereignty of Latin American countries. The statement solemnly declared that "if a certain country in Central America remains a target of armed intervention in spite of all peace efforts, the Latin American parliament will act to defend the independence and freedom of that invaded country." This once again demonstrates the will of the Latin American countries to resolutely oppose external intervention, especially armed intervention in the affairs of Central America. It reflects the wishes of the people in Latin American countries to solve the problems of Central America in a peaceful way.

As we all know, in order to achieve a peaceful solution of the Central American disputes, the Latin American countries of the Contadora Group and the Lima Group have done much work. Many principles put forward by the Contadora Group have been accepted by Central American countries. In January this year, the foreign ministers of the five Central American countries issued the "Guatemala Statement," expressing their support for the "(Carawaleda) statement" issued by the Contadora Group and the Lima Group. They reiterated their desire to achieve peace and stability in this region through the signing of a "program for peace and cooperation in Central America" so as to bring about new prospects for the peace process in Central America. The Contadora Group is making new progress and surmounting numerous difficulties. Its efforts have won extensive praise from Latin American countries and the world community. The peace efforts of the Contadoar Group have also won support from more and more countries in Latin America. If this tendency continues, Central America's problems will be solved in a reasonable manner.

However, the U.S. Government is opposing the peace efforts of the Latin America countries and is trying hard to obstruct the peace mediation efforts of the Contadora Group. It has refused to resume talks with the Nicaraguan Government, and at the same time has urged the U.S. Congress to approve $100 million in aid to the contras in Nicaragua. Moreover, the U.S. Army is continuing to carry out extensive military exercises in the Central

American region. The statement of the Latin America parliament points out that the direct and indirect intervention actions of countries outside this region and the hegemonist ambition of some big powers have aggravated the crisis in Central America.

The intervention of some big powers has worsened the Central America situation and has cast an ominous pall over peace efforts in Central America. The actions of the big powers are very unpopular. Coinciding with the Latin American parliament, the foreign ministers of 13 Latin American countries met in Panama to discuss ways to achieve a peaceful solution to the Central American disputes. These actions represent the wishes of the people of Latin America. At the same time, they also show that it will be more and more difficult for the big powers, who try to impose their will on other nations, to manipulate Central American countries and meddle in their affairs. Under these circumstances, it is very stupid to continue going against the trend and doing what is unpopular.

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CSO: 4005/655

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG LIQUN ADDRESSES TRANSLATORS MEETING

OW271041 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1508 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Article by reporter Qu Zhihong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--"Translators are endowed by the times with the sacred mission of absorbing the splendid cultures and advanced technologies of the world's countries and making them serve China's socialist modernization." Deng Liqun expressed his expectations of China's translators in his speech at the closing ceremony of the first national congress of the Chinese Association of Translators today.

He said: "Influenced by translated works in the field of natural sciences and literature, many people of our age were able to take the revolutionary road. China's translators have really played an unfathomable role in spreading revolutionary ideas. Therefore, their standing in the history of the Chinese revolution should be duly recognized."

He encouraged translators working at various work posts to introduce the world's noted academic works by translating them. He said that, through efforts, we should strive to publish all the world's noted works in Chinese.

Nearly 400 representatives from 29 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions throughout the country, as well as from Hong Kong and Macao, exchanged their work experiences at the congress.

Zhu Houze, director of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, also addressed the congress. He said: In our contemporary world no single country can monopolize or claim for itself all outstanding ideological and cultural achievements. Therefore, we should adopt the outstanding historical anc cultural legacies of all countries and nations of the world, as well as the most advanced sciences and technologies of the contempoary world, and, in light of our national characteristics and the need of the times, create a new socialist culture reflecting distinctive Chinese characteristics and style and the features of the times.

Jiang Chunfang, president of the Chinese Association of Translators, delivered a report in which he reviewed the work done by Chinese translators in the past 30 years and more.
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CSO: 4005/674

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RADIO LECTURE ON DEPORTATION OF FOREIGNERS

OW291421 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0045 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Listeners, we now broadcast the 37th lecture on general knowledge of the criminal law: A Talk on Deportation.

Deportation is a step taken in accordance with the criminal law to make [a foreigner] leave the territory of China. It applies only to a foreigner who has committed a crime while in China. The foreigner referred to here means a person possessing the nationality of a certain foreign country or a person having no nationality.

Article 30 of the Criminal Law of China states: Deportation may be applied in an independent or supplementary manner to a foreigner who commits a crime. China is a sovereign state acting independently and on its own. China's Criminal Law is applicable to the criminal responsibility of any foreigner committing a crime in China, except in the case of one accorded diplomatic privileges or diplomatic immunity, where the problem is solved through diplomatic channels. Therefore, all steps taken in accordance with China's Criminal Law are also applicable to such foreigners. In addition, when it is determined to the basis of the nature and circumstances of a crime that such foreigners' continued residence in China would harm the interests of our country and people, the Criminal Law step of deportation may also be applicable to expelling them from Chinese territory in order to prevent them from continuing their criminal activities in China.

It is stipulated in Article 30 of the criminal law that deportation may be applied in an independent or supplementary manner. Deportation is applied in an independent manner in the case of foreigners whose criminal acts are not very serious. It is applied in a supplementary manner in the case of foreigners whose criminal acts are serious and call for the imposition of a sentence in accordance with the law. The actual deportation, when applied in an independent manner, should be carried out immediately after the decision on deportation has legally taken effect. When applied in a supplementary manner, it should be carried out after the principle sentence has been completed.

There is another point meriting attention. As stipulated in Article 30 of the criminal law, deportation may be, not should be, applied to a foreigner who commits a crime. In other words, deportation is not necessarily applied to every foreigner who has committed a crime. This is because the application of deportation to a foreigner having committed a crime is not merely a question of applicability of the criminal law. It is also a question involving China's relations with a foreign country. Therefore, it is necessary to take into consideration not only of the nature and circumstances of a crime and the condition of the criminal but also relations between China and the foreign countries concerned, and the situation of international struggle when deciding whether the criminal law step of deportation is applicable to a foreigner who has committed a crime.

In the case of foreigners with diplomatic prerogative and immunity, who have committed a crime in China, the question of their criminal responsibilities should be settled through diplomatic channels. Settlement may be in the form of a suggestion to the foreign country concerned that it handle the case in accordance with the law. It may also be in the form of declaring the foreigner persona non grata and ordering him to leave China within a prescribed time. In the case of a serious crime, it may be in the form of a government announcement of the foreigner's deportation, and so on.

Let us use a concrete case as an example. On the evening of 15 January 1974, several diplomats of a foreign country secretly met with their special agents and exchanged information with the latter under the Xida He Bridge at Beihuan Dong Road in a spying activity. They were arrested on the spot by China's public security personnel and militiamen. Caught red-handed with undeniable evidence, these five foreigners engaged in the activities of spies in the disguise of diplomats were declared by the Chinese Government as persona non grata on 19 January the same year and were immediately deported the same day. To use the status of a diplomat to carry out spying activities in China is a serious criminal act. The action taken by the Chinese Government to announce their immediate deportation not only represented a telling blow at the sabotage activities perpetrated by these criminals, but also safeguarded China's sovereignty and the dignity of the law.

The above has been the 37th lecture on general knowledge of the criminal law, to talk on deportation which was written by (Bao Shengxing) of the Supreme People's Court.

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CSO: 4000/258

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JUSTICE MINISTRY NOTES LOW REPEAT RATE FOR CRIMINALS

HK300443 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by CHINA DAILY staff reporter]

[Text] Only 6 percent of China's ex-prisoners commit new crimes, a Justice Ministry official said, quoting the results of a recent survey.

The percentage, among the lowest in the world according to police, shows a continuing drop from previous years.

More than 23,300 ex-convicts were interviewed. They were selected at random in 20 provinces, cities and autonomous regions across the country. Of those who responded to the survey, 1,425 had committed new offenses. The official said the figures show that corrective measures used by China's prisons are highly successful.

Prisoners are usually required to take part in productive labor in prison-run factories or farms in addition to receiving cultural, technical and legal education. So far, more than 70 percent of China's prisoners have undertaken such training, which makes them more attractive to employers after their release.

The official said another factor for the low percentage of former inmates committing new crimes is that special groups composed of teachers, police and retired workers have been set up in recent years to help ex-prisoners.

Many ex-prisoners have won promotion to senior jobs or have been named advanced workers in both urban and rural enterprises. Chinese experts on the reform of prisoners said that prison itself is the starting point for persuading convicts to turn over a new leaf and for preventing them from committing new crimes.

Last August, the relatives of prisoners and local police in Shanhai began for the first time to aid prison officials to reform the jailed criminals. The method, utilizing parole was first adopted by a branch reform camp in Shanghai. It has been drawing increasing attention.

The number one Reform-Through-Labor Department in Shanghai signed an agreement with a police station in Hongkou District to join forces in reforming criminals. The agreement said the two sides should recognize their own responsibilities in helping the inmates.

While prisoners inside are educated to ponder ways to turn over a new leaf and break their former habits, they also get a chance to reunite with their family members during festivals on condition that they show remorse and are willing to start a new life.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG LIQUN ATTENDS LITERARY MEETING, FORUMS

Presents Literature Prizes

OW170349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Article by reporters Li Guangru and Zhuo Peirong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--A meeting was held here this afternoon to present the first "People's Literature Prizes."

Amid the strains of lively music, Deng Liqun, Wang Shoudao, Wang Renzhong, Huang Hua, and Lei Jieqiong presented bronze plates to the authors of 13 prizewinning novels.

The "People's Literature Prizes" were set up this year by the People's Literature Publishing House, the biggest of its kind in our country, as it is celebrating its 35th founding anniversary.

Cuts Ribbon for National Book Show

OW212121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1156 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Article by reporter Li Guangru]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--An unprecedented grand event of China's publishing circles--the national book exhibition--opened this morning in the Museum of the Chinese Revolution.

Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, cut the ribbon for the opening ceremony. In the front exhibition hall was an inscription written by Comrade Chen Yun for this book exhibition, which reads: "Turn out More Good Books To Serve the People Wholeheartedly." Vice Chairman Yan Jici also wrote an inscription for the book show. It reads: "Carry on the Unfinished Task Left From the Past, and Blaze the Way to the Future; Make the Work Better and Still Better." Addressing the opening ceremony, Bian Chunguang, director of the State Publication Administration, said: This book exhibition serves as an overall review and examination of New China's publication work.

This book exhibition, which is the largest of its kind since the founding of the People's Republic, epitomizes the vigorous development of China's publication work. According to statistics, more than 600,000 books have been published since the founding of New China. Now our country has 416 publishing houses, turning out more than 40,000 books, totaling some 6 billion copies, annually. This puts China in the front rank of the world's countries in terms of the number of books published.

Responsible persons from the departments concerned, including Wang Shoudao, Yang Jingren, Zhu Houze, and Zhu Muzhi, together with some 4,000 people, attended today's opening ceremony.

Sponsored by the State Publication Administration, this book exhibition will conclude on 4 May.

Addresses Book Review Forum

OW230312 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Article by reporter Li Guangru]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--At a book review forum sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, Deng Liqun, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, said today: Good books can play a bigger role through book reviews; and thus, bad books will be analyzed and criticized, and their negative influence limited. This is all the more important for young readers.

Book reviews have been greatly strengthened in our country in recent years. Articles on this subject have increased, and their quality is improving. It is reported that book-review work is being done more vigorously in Liaoning, Shanghai, Guangdong, Sichuan, Hunan, and Hubei than in other places.

Deng Liqun, Zhou Gucheng, and other comrades spoke at the forum. Deng Liqun said: The publishing industry is developing and flourishing in our country, and people have "an intense interest in reading." Encouraged by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, nearly 20 million workers and staff members in the country are now participating in reading activities. In the capital alone, some 1 million workers and staff members are taking an active part in such activities. This is very gratifying.

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CSO: 4005/674

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORT ON NATIONAL CONFUCIUS SYMPOSIA

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] Overseas Edition in Chinese 24 Feb 86 pp 32, 33

[Article by Sun Kaitai [1327 7030 3142]: "Confucius Studies in China"]

[Text] A recently published "People's Almanac" in the United States ranked Confucius first among the world's 10 greatest philosophers. This reflects that even abroad, Confucius is highly esteemed as a world-historical figure. Naturally, here in this historic personality's homeland, China, Confucius studies are taken very seriously. Research on Confucianism had been very active in the 1950's, and there had been numerous publications. In the 1960's the "leftist" disruptions, especially the "criticize-Confucius" campaign during the "cultural Revolution" which vehemently denounced Confucius, temporarily brought with them the ill consequences of chaotic ideologies. In August 1978, GUANGMING RIBAO published Pang Pu's [1690 2883] "A Reevaluation of Confucianism," which was the first reassessment of Confucius since the downfall of the "gang of four." Since then, there has been a revival of Confucius studies. During the past 7 or 8 years, there have been frequent academic discussions on Confucius; there have even been five nationwide symposia.

The first Confucius discussion was held in October 1978 at a symposium on literary styles sponsored by Shandong University. A special group was organized to evaluate Confucius and the Confucian school of thought. The discussion focused on criticizing the "gang of four" for using the "criticism of Confucius" as a camouflage for attacking their contemporary enemies. The conferees proposed a total repudiation of all false accusations the "gang of four" had brought on Confucius. At the conference it was decided that the only way to evaluate Confucius was through the method of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend." Mr Cai Shangsi [5591 1424 1835] of Fudan University expressed the view that while the "gang of Four's" criticism of Confucius was deceptive, we should truly criticize Confucius. However, other members at the conference, including Pang Pu, Yang Shangkin [2799 1424 1145]. Wang Xianjin [3769 0341 6651], Zhang Hengshou [1728 1854 1108], Zhong Shaopeng [6045 5128 7720], Lou Yulie [2869 1342 3525], Ge Maochun [5514 2021 2504], Sun Sibai [1327 1835 4101] and others, did not share Mr Cai's view. They felt we should not entirely reject Confucius but rather, we should try to find out the truth about him.

The following points were discussed at that conference:

1. Confucius' stand on class distinctions. There are three views: first, Confucius represented the privileges of the declining slaveowner class; he advocated the revival of the Zhou Rituals and was politically reactionary. Another view holds that Confusius had a reformist ideology: as a member of the slaveowner class he attempted reforms to suit historic developments; possibly he was beginning to turn into a member of the rising feudal landlord class. The third view holds that Confucius represented the privileges of the burgeoning landlord class: his ideas were progressive and in keeping with the historical trend.

2. Understanding of Confucian "ren" [humanity]. One interpretation is that "ren" means to love others; "ren" is "loyalty and magnanimity," "not to do to others what you do not want others to do to you." Love of others includes love of the working people, even the slaves. But others interpret "ren" to mean loving only those in the ruling class; it is a measure to protect the inner circle.

3. Discussion of the Confucian "doctrine of the mean." There are two interpretations. Mr Pang Pu interpreted the "doctrine of the mean" as a philosophy; it embodies everything revolutionary; it embodies the idea of the identity of opposites. But another view holds that the "doctrine of the mean" in itself has no element of dialectics; it is a mixture of eclectics and metaphysics; it is antidialectic, an attempt to reconcile contradictions and resist reforms.

4. How to treat Confucianism. One suggestion was that Confucianism was the dominant ideology of feudalistic societies, and therefore it must be criticized; since Confucius represents the Confucian school of thought, he must be criticized. That is to say, Confucianism is the equivalent of autocratic feudalism. Others suggested that Confucianism is not the same as autocratic feudalism, and it is too simplistic to equate one with the other because, although Confucius was the founder of the Confucian school, that school of thought had undergone many changes throughout the long tenure of feudalism.

Numerous articles were submitted to the conference. A collected work entitled "A Reevaluation of Confucius and Confucianism" was published subsequently, (Jilin People's Publishing House, 1980).

The second Confucius symposium was held in October 1980 at the Qufu Teachers College. Over 100 scholars from more than 60 units of 13 provinces and cities attended the symposium. It received over 60 papers; more than 40 scholars participated in the discussions.

Mr Yan Beiming [0917 0554 3298] lectured on "Rehabilitate Confucious: Dismantle 'The Old Curiosity Shop of Confucianism.'" He suggested that the historical Confucius should be distinguished from the modified images of Confucius created to suit the needs of the feudalistic dynasties. Mr Jin Kingfang

[6855 2529 5364] lectured on "A Brief Narration on Confucianism" and suggested that Confucius studies should begin with the six arts, that is, the arts of ceremonies, music, archery, charioteering, history, and numbers. Mr Li Lingxian [2621 0407 0341] of CHINESE SOCIAL SCIENCE lectured on a "Brief Discussion on 'Shijing' ('The Book of Songs') and the Element of 'Democracy' in Confucianism." At the conference, there were two contrasting views on Confucian philosophy: the majority felt that it was idealist, but some thought it was materialist. As far as Confucian ideas on education are concerned, most scholars rated them highly; they felt that many of those ideas could be critically adopted. For once the scholars were in general agreement, in contrast to the situation at the previous conference.

The conferees also conducted in-depth discussions on the relationship between criticism of Confucius and criticism of autocratic feudalism. Sun Kaitai delivered a talk entitled "Do Not Put an Equal Sign Between Criticism of Autocratic Feudalism and Criticism of Confucius." He suggested that the work "Three Cardinal Guides" was not the teaching of Confucius and Mencius. It was started by Han Fei in his "Zhongxiao Pien" ("Writing on Loyalty and Filial Piety") and brought to fruition by Dong Zhongshu. We should not place the blame on Confucius for events that took place after his death, and therefore we should not put an equal sign between criticism of autocratic feudalism and criticism of Confucius.

As far as the debate over whether the nucleus of Confucianism lies in "li" ("rites") or "ren" is concerned, there are still disagreements and there will be more debates on the issue. Papers submitted by the conferees were compiled by the Qufu Teachers College into the "Collected Works on Confucius Studies" containing 34 articles. This collection consists of a broader representation of works than the previous collection.

The third symposium was jointly sponsored by the Education History Research Society of the Chinese Education Association and the Confucius Research Institute of the Qufu Teachers College. It was held in April 1983 at the Qufu Teachers College and attended by 196 scholars and specialists from 23 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions; 119 papers were received.

In a letter addressed to the conference, Kuang Yaming [0562 0068 2494], advisor to Nanjing University, suggested a "one divided into three" method in Confucius studies, that is, divide Confucius teachers into three categories: the quintessence, the dross, and the substance in between, and treat each category discriminatingly. Mr Zhang Dainian [1728 1486 1628] said at the conference: "The era of venerating Confucius is over, or it should be over, the era of denouncing Confucius is also over, or it should be over." That is to say, we should seek truth in facts and study Confucius with a Marxist approach. Song Zhenting [1345 2182 1656], principal of the Higher Party School of the CPC Central Committee at that time, said: "Confucius studies should be given the 'cold treatment.' There have been over 2,000 years of arguments, and there can be another 2,000 years of disputes. It is not necessary to draw conclusions prematurely."

This conference studied confucius as one of the world's greatest thinkers. Several participants spoke on Confucian influences in Asia and the West; for example, in Mr Yang Huanying's [2799 3562 5391] article entitled "The Propagation and Influence of Confucian Thoughts in Korea," he detailed the propagation of Confucian thoughts into Korea and their influence in Korea, Japan, and other Asian countries.

This conference was broader in scope than the previous two conferences. Papers from this and the previous conference on Confucius' ideas on education have recently been published by the Hunan Education Publishing House. This collection, entitled "Collected Works on Confucius, Educational Ideas," consists of 21 articles. The Fujian People's Publishing House will soon publish another collection of papers.

The fourth Confucius symposium was held on 26 September 1984 on the 2,535 anniversary of Confucius' birthday and was sponsored by the Qufu Teachers College. The conference also held an unveiling ceremony for a statue of Confucius together with 4 sets of the Statues of the 12 Sages. A Chinese Confucius Foundation was also established at the conference. Kuang Yaming was named president, and Gu Mu [4474 3668] was named honorary president of the foundation. "The Chinese Confucius Foundation Charter" was ratified and the Preparatory Committee of the Chinese Confucius Research Society was also formed at the conference.

The fifth Confucius symposium was held in June 1985 in Beijing at the first session of Confucianism academic discussions sponsored by the Confucius Institute of the Chinese Ancient History Research Society.

The Confucius Institute of the Ancient History Research Society is a folk academic society. One of its advisors is Zhou Gucheng [0719 4474 1004]; honorary presidents include Kong Demao [1313 1795 2021], Hou Weilu [0816 1120 1687], Feng Youlan [7458 0645 5695], Wang Guangjin [3769 0342 6651], and Dong Yibo [5516 0001 0590]. Zhang Dianian is the president.

At the opening ceremony, Zhang Dainian pointed out that out task was to "conduct a scientific investigation of Confucius and the Confucian school, conduct historical-dialectic analyses, and give full play to the essence of democracy in Confucianism and discard its feudalistic dross."

At this conference over 140 papers were received and 156 participants spoke before the audience. Du Weiming [2629 4859 2494], a scholar from the United States, talked about the progress in Confucius and Confucian school studies in Japan, South Korea, Singapore, and the United States. He said "because Confucius belongs to the nation of Lu, he also belongs to China; because he belongs to China, he also belongs to East Asia; because he belongs to East Asia, he also belongs to the world."

The central theme of this conference was the reasons for and the methods in Confucian studies. According to the participants, there are significant

practical purposes in Confucius studies. Some speakers believed that Confucius studies promote national integrity education, especially education in patriotism; it also enhances international cultural exchanges. Confucius research is not a retrogression to the old, it is exploration of the new; it elevates the people's spiritual realm and hence serves the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization and material civilization. Confucius studies have significance in continuing the anti-feudalism movement.

In reference to the methods of conducting Confucius studies, the particpants suggested the maintenance of a practical scientific attitude and the principle of integration of analysis and synthesis, using a combination of systematic analyses and comparative differentiation and implementing the guideline of "let 100 schools of thought contend" to handle correctly the relationship between academics and politics.

In addition, there were enthusiastic debates over various controversial issues pertaining to Confucius and the Confucian school, for example, should Confucius studies be based primarily on the "Chun Qui Zuo Zhuan" (The Spring and Autumn Annals" and the "Zuo Commentary"), the "Lun Yu" ("Analects"), and other classics? Did Confucianism evolve from being conservative to being progressive or did it become more conservative and reactionary? Is the Confucian "doctrine of the mean" an antidialectic metaphysics or does it embody an important dialectical proposition? Have Confucius and the Confucian school obstructed Chinese scientific and technological developments?

Papers from this conference will be published by the Educational Science Research Institution Publishing House.

In summation, since the downfall of the "gang of four" there have been five national sumposia on Confucius studies, and the scope of these discussions has broadened with each successive conference; the discussions have become more profound. Evidently, the outlook in Confucius studies is becoming brighter.

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CSO: 4005/531

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL CONFUCIUS SYMPOSIUM PLANNED

OW261902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 26 Apr 86

/Text/ Qufu, Shandong Province, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--China will hold the first international symposium on Confucius in this home town of the great philosopher in Shandong Province next year, it was announced here today.

A larger international seminar will be organized in 1989 to mark the 2,540th anniversary of Confucius' birth.

Kuang Yaming, the president of the China Confucius Foundation, said at the opening session of the foundation's first symposium in Qufu that overseas scholars were being invited to share their views with Chinese colleagues through the foundatin's journal, CONFUCIUS STUDY.

Kuang, 80, told participants from all over China that Confucius' thinking and theories exercised a great influence on culture and ideology for 2,000 years of Chinese feudal society.

"Therefore, he said, "we should link our study to the thinking of the Confucian school and traditional Chinese culture and ideology, rather than concentrate on Confucius alone."

Kuang, who is also honorary president of Nanjing University, added: "Our studies should help us acquire from ancient Chinese civilization ideas which are useful to the development of socialist culture and morality."

The foundation, which has its headquarters in the Confucius family mansion here, was launched in September 1984. Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu serves as its honorary president.

Xin Guanjie, eidtor in chief of CONFUCIUS STUDY, told XINHUA that the foundation would run study courses every year from this summer.

Each course would last 30 to 45 days, and would cover the theory of the Confucian school, the Taoist school and Taoism, and the study of Confucian classics.

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CSO: 4000/255

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LITERARY EDITORS DISCUSS DROP IN SUBSCRIPTIONS

HK010416 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1451 GMT 28 Apr 86

/Report: "The Chinese Writers' Association Tries To Find Out Why Subscriptions to Literary Periodicals Decrease, Discusses Remedies"/

/Text/ Beijing, 28 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Subscriptions to nearly 700 types of literary periodicals have dropped. The Chinese Writers' Association called responsible persons of some 80 magazines to a meeting to find out the reasons for the decrease in subscribers and to discuss ways to settle this problem.

According to statistics compiled by the Writers' Association, literary periodicals throughout the country had a circulation of about 330 million in 1984, but it dropped to 240 million in 1985. There is now a continuous downward trend in the number of subscribers to literary periodicals. Subcriptions to some magazines remain at only 1 to 2,000.

Bao Chang, secretary of the secretariat of the Writers' Association, said that the emergence of popular literature, the development of movies and television series, the variations in people's aesthetic judgment, and the overflow of other publications constitute the reasons for the decrease in the number of subscribers to literary periodicals. He pointed out that because some literary periodicals are too highbrow to be understood by ordinary people, they lose many subscribers. Many participants agree with his view.

What are the methods to win subscribers for literary periodicals? Zhu Shengchang associate editor in chief of the literary journal DANGDAI /3981 0108/ /THE PRESENT ERA/, said that literary periodicals must keep pace with the times, describe life, and depict what concerns the people most. The "New Star" and its sister series the "Day and Night," both published in DANGDAI, are very much welcomed by readers in China. The reason is that they expose problems in the realities of life in China and express people's thoughts. The circulation of DANGDAI has risen to 90,000 because of these two works. Zhu Shengchang's view represents the opinions of many participants. They are of the opinion that the way for literary periodicals to get out of their predicament is to improve their quality and to publish works with distinctive literary features. Some participants suggested that the government provide more financial subsidies for literary periodicals.

This meeting of literary editors was convened on 26 April and scheduled for 5 days.

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CSO: 4005/657

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XI ZHONGXUN PRAISES QUANGDONG'S PUBLISHING WORK

OW241151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1519 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Article by reporter Li Guangru]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--The Yunnan Room of the Great Hall of the People was filled with laughter this morning as nearly 100 Guangdong book writers, editors and readers' representatives were having a get-together. In a speech at the meeting, Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, said Guangdong has done a good job and achieved very considerable results in publishing work. He hoped that those who work in the publishing circles will consciously adhere to the orientation of serving the drive for socialist spiritual and material civilization and provide still more nutritious nourishment for the mind to the people.

The ongoing national book fair is offering a treasure of knowledge to the people. Standing out from the superb collection of beautiful books are the 1,170 titles published in Guangdong.

In his speech, Comrade Xi Zhongxun expressed his hope that the publishing circles in Guangdong will make active efforts to introduce to the compatriots in Xianggan and Aoemn, Taiwan compatriots, and overseas compatriots the new achievements made by the motherland in its drive for the four modernizations as well as the motherland's long history and lasting culture. At the same time, they should disseminate advanced Chinese and world knowledge in science and culture among the domestic readers and make new contributions in expanding the economic and cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries.

Other speakers at the meeting were Comrades Wang Shoudao, Xu Dixin, Bian Chunguang, Wang Kuang, Tang Dacheng, Yang Mo, and Zhong Huilan.

/6662
CSO: 4005/674

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL BOOK SHOW ATTRACTS EAGER CROWD

OW201300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 20 Apr 86

/Text/ Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--The biggest national book exhibition opened today in the Museum of Chinese Revolution at the east side of Tiananmen Square in the center of the capital.

More than 37,000 books under 35,000 titles from 340 publishing houses are on display, creating a "world of books."

The exhibition hall was a hive of activity as 10,000 people swarmed in to search for what they needed.

Outside the gate, about 1,000 people surrounded a bus, a makeshift office selling tickets for the next day. Countless outstretching hands attracted a host of cameramen.

"People seem to prefer books to clothes or food," a man said to himself.

Bian Chunguang, director of the State Publication Administration, told XINHUA that publishing houses from all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions except Taiwan are participating in the book show, which also displays over 300 kinds of periodicals.

The books on display were selected from 600,000 titles published since the founding of new China in 1949. About 80 percent have been published since 1978.

The exhibition is divided into four parts for works of philosophy and social science, literature and arts, natural science and special subjects--the last category consisting of children's books, textbooks, dictionaries, books in languages of China's minority ethnic groups, foreign languages and braille, as well as thread-bound ancient books and audio-visual materials.

There are also books jointly published by Chinese, Hong Kong or foreign publishers.

During the 15-day exhibition, seminars on books will be held.

/12228
CSO: 4000/255

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL LEGAL KNOWLEDGE DRIVE

New 5-Year Program Underway

OW270820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--The publicizing of legal knowledge is now going ahead in a planned way in the country's 196 cities with a population of more than 300,000 each.

In the rural areas the publicizing work is carried out in selected towns and townships on a trial basis in China's more than 2,000 counties, an official from the Ministry of Justice told XINHUA.

Communist party and youth league schools, and cadre schools at various levels have been used to run legal training courses for party and government officials, and officials from mass organizations and enterprises, the official said.

Stress is laid on leading officials, senior officials in particular, in the five-year program for publicizing legal knowledge among all the citizens of the country beginning late last year.

The propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Ministry of Justice have recently issued a circular requiring that all party and government officials at and above the county level and army officers at and above regimental level basically grasp the essence of the country's constitution, the criminal and criminal procedure codes, contract law, army service law and other important laws, within two years beginning this year.

Arrangements have been made for the publicity campaign by all the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional authorities. Officials at the provincial level have attended many legal classes and training courses.

More than 1,200 people from the institutions directly under the central authorities attended training courses for publicity workers in this field at the end of last year.

In Shanxi Province, north China, some 250,000 officisls are scheduled to take the legal classes or training courses. The Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee has decided that all the officials working in the Provincial Party Committee and Government, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and other institutions at the provincial level spend at least one full day studying law in addition to attending legal lectures.

The drive is also in full swing in the Chinese People's Liberation Army in line with the arrangements of the general political department of the Army, the official said.

Justice Minister Comments

OW290043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0808 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--This year is the first year for popularizing legal knowledge. In a recent interview with XINHUA, Justice Minister Zou Yu answered the following questions concerning the progress in popularizing legal knowledge and the specific requirements for this year.

[Question] Would you please review the progress in popularizing legal knowledge in the country?

[Answer] The work has progressed rapidly since the national work conference on publicizing legal knowledge last June. Party committees, people's governments, and people's congress standing committees at various levels have strengthened leadership over the work and regarded it as an important item on their agenda. Currently, all preparations have been basically completed, and the work has been carried out in line with the guidelines of the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and the resolution adopted by the NPC Standing Committee. The current work is characterized by two points. First, leading cadres are playing an exemplary role. Led by party committee secretaries, over half of the leading cadres at the provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal level are attending lectures on the legal system in a systematic and planned manner. Most of the party committee secretaries at the prefectural (city) and county levels throughout the country have taken the lead in studying laws and have been personally involved in the work. Second, laws are being studied and applied at the same time. Integrating study with practice, a number of localities have accumulated useful experience in studying and applying laws for practical work. For example, the Benxi City Planning Commission has carried out planning work according to law, thereby effectively controlling the growth rate of fixed assets and reducing the scale of capital construction. Chongwen Ward and Fangshan County of Beijing Municipality and a PLA regiment have also set good examples in popularizing legal knowledge in accordance with the actual situation.

In 1985, the Party Central Committee and the State Council issued a circular on popularizing legal knowledge, and the NPC Standing Committee adopted a resolution on popularizing legal knowledge. Recently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping

called for promoting construction while building up the legal system. In his report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Premier Zhao Ziyang also stressed the necessity of using economic and legal means as well as administrative means when necessary to control and regulate economic activities. All these will have far-reaching influence on building up China's socialist legal system both in theory and practice. As basic work for strengthening democracy and improving the leagl system, the current work for popularizing legal knowledge has become an important matter in the Chinese people's political life, and we are very optimistic about its further progress.

[Question] What should be done in 1986 as far as the work for popularizing legal knowledge is concerned?

[Answer] This year is the first year, and a crucial year, for the 5-year work on legal knowledge, and we must do a solid job.

The work for this year should be focused, first of all, on organizing cadres at various levels in the country, leading cadres at and above the county and regiment levels in particular, to study laws. Cadres at and above the county and regiment levels should complete by the end of next year the study of nine laws, including the Constitution, the Criminal Law, and the General Principles of the Civil Code adopted at the recent Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC, as well as the regulations regarding punishment in public security administration and other work-related laws. These cadres' exemplary role in studying and observing law and doing things according to law will be of vital significance in popularizing legal knowledge and improving the legal system.

Second, we should also launch the work of popularizing legal knowledge in 1986 large and medium-sized cities and continue to try out the work at selected rural points and use them as models for the countryside. It is also necessary to train grassroots cadres and legal system propagandists in preparation for popularizing legal knowledge in the whole countryside next year. We should review the progress in holding lectures on the legal system in middle schools; improve the quality of lectures; and strive to conduct education on the legal system in all primary schools, selected colleges and universities, party and CYL schools at all levels, and various cadre schools. The PLA and the People's Armed Police Force should also carry out the work according to their own plans.

[Question] Would you please discuss the relationship between popularizing legal knowledge and work in other fields?

[Answer] Popularizing legal knowledge is of great importance in strengthening democracy and building up the legal system, and it should be carried out in coordination with other undertakings of the party and government. Besides studying laws as they are written in the books, we should closely combine the study with reality and apply the laws to practical work to ensure that what we have studied is useful for our practical work. The current work of popularizing legal knowledge should be closely coordinated with economic

structural reform and economic construction, efforts to improve party workstyle and bring about a fundamental change for the better in general social conduct, and comprehensive plans to improve public order, thereby promoting the work in all fields.

Through the study of laws and their applications, we shall enable cadres at all levels to perform their jobs and do things strictly according to law, and enable the masses of people to correctly exercise their rights as citizens, conscientiously fulfill their duties as citizens, use laws to safeguard their lawful rights and interests, and struggle against illegal criminal activities. Through the people's activities in studying and applying laws, we shall enable our country to gradually transform from a stage of relying mainly on policies in doing things to one dependent on both policies and the legal system, thereby step by step building China into a modern socialist power with a high degree of civilization and democracy and sound legal system.

[Question] What are the points of attention in the current work of popularizing legal knowledge?

[Answer] Two points merit our attention: First, a few localities and departments have not yet taken concrete action to carry out the work. They should step up leadership and catch up with the pace of the nationwide activity. Second, it is necessary to link reality with the study and application of laws and stress actual results as the work progresses.

/9738
CSO: 4000/258

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON EDUCATION FOR MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Enters New Development Stage

OW291551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--China's minority education has entered a stage of new development, according to an education official of the state nationalities affairs commission at a press conference here today.

According to the latest statistics up to the end of 1985, China has 94,000 minority college students, 2,448,000 high school students and 9,548,000 primary school students, registering an increase of 11, 18 and 27 percent, respectively, over the figures for 1980. There are also more than 600 minority graduate students.

China has 55 ethnic groups. The government has adopted preferential measures to promote minority education. Special committees responsible for minority education have been set up at the central level and minority regions. State funds for such purposes increase annually and college entrance marks are lowered for minority candidates.

Minority primary and high schools have become quite popular in places where minorities live in compact communities. In the Yili Kazak autonomous prefecture, some 162 boarding schools have been set up for nomadic kazaks. Henan Province in central China has a small minority population, but it boasts 278 minority primary schools, 38 high schools and one technical school.

Chian now has 13 minority nationalities institutes devoted exclusively to the training of minority cadres and specialists.

Minority Education To Improve

HK300449 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Zhu Ling]

[Text] Education for China's minorities, a weak link that hinders the economic development of the country's ethnic groups, is to receive a further boost under a continued nationwide aid program and flexible state policies.

The program includes more university training courses for minority teachers and more minority students to be sent to developed areas for advanced education.

The state will continue to allocate extra funds for primary education in minority areas and to send lecturers from developed areas for high-school teaching there.

An official of the State Education Commission told CHINA DAILY yesterday the program aimed to overcome the serious shortage of skilled manpower in minority areas and to cut high illiterary rates.

China has a minority population of 67 million, some 60 percent of them either illiterate or semiliterate, according to sources.

This year, the state will allocate up to 100 million yuan for primary education and the training of teachers in ethnic areas on top of normal state education funds, the official said. This will continue until 1990.

At a press conference yesterday, Wang Meifeng, an official of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, said minority education had registered steady progress since 1980, paving the way for bigger improvements in the educational level of minority groups.

China has now established 13 minority institutions of higher learning, and 86 vocational high schools, increases of 30 percent and 23 percent respectively over 1980, he said.

Ten national universities have started sponsoring special classes for minority students. Last year, they enrolled some 560 minority students. This compares with only 150 enrolled by five universities in 1980.

Middle school education for minority youngsters mushroomed in developed areas like Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin in 1985 when 16 interior provinces and major cities chosen by the state started special classes for 1,300 Tibetan pupils.

Wang reported that more than 94,000 minority people are now studying in universities, an increase of 119 percent over 1980; nearly 2.45 million are receiving middle school education, up 18 percent and 9.5 million minority pupils are studying in primary schools, a rise of 27 percent. In addition, more than 600 minority people are currently working for post-graduate degrees.

At the moment, the shortage of qualified teachers is a serious problem hindering minority education, the official said. Education in China's minority areas is being backed by flexible state policies, Wang said. The state, he said, had clearly stated that minority areas need not model themselves on the majority Han areas in forms of education.

They can adapt and supplement the country's teaching program according to their own conditions, Wang said. He said the government also attached importance to educating minority people in their native tongue, and that classes should be conducted in their own dialect. "They can also use textbooks in their own languages if conditions permit," he said.

The state subsidizes minority students for food, clothing and accomodation in some of the most underdeveloped areas, Wang said.

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CSO: 4000/258

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

YANG SHANGKUN, OTHERS MOURN PLA VETERAN--Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--Comrade Huang Guxian, former adviser to the Armored Forces, died of illness in Beijing on 18 April at the age of 72. A ceremony for paying last respects to Comrade Huang Guxian's remains was held on 3 May in the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries. There were wreaths from Comrades Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Huang Houqing, Cheng Zihua, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Kang Keqing, Yang Chengwu, and Huang Kecheng; and from the Central Military Commission, the General Staff Department, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, Fujian Province, Hunan Province, and Tianjin Municipality. Some 600 persons paid last respects to Comrade Huang Guxian's remains. They included Yu Giuli, Kang Keqing, and Yang Chengwu. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0659 GMT 4 May 86 OW] /6662

QIN JIWEI, WANG PING MOURN VETERAN--Taiyuan, 3 May (XINHUA)--Liu Shihong, former political commissar of the Hunan Military District, died of illness on 23 April at the age of 73. A ceremony for paying last respects to Comrade Liu Shihong's remains was held in Taiyuan on 29 April. There were wreaths from Comrades Qin Jiwei, Wang Ping, Kang Keqing, and Yang Chengwu, and from the Guangzhou Military Region and Beijing Military Region. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 3 May 86 OW] /6662

YANG SHANGKUN, OTHERS AT SICHUAN OPERA--Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the China Society of Drama and Literature and the XIJU DIANYING BAO [DRAMA AND FILM JOURNAL], the Sichuan Drama Troupe from Daxian Prefecture in Sichuan Province gave a premiere at the Changan Theater in Beijing tonight of the new historical drama "Heroes in History," winning wide acclaim from lovers of Sichuan Opera. Yang Shangkun, Zhang Aiping, and other leading comrades attended the performance. The new historic drama: "Heroes in History" depicts how Qin Ju, great grandson of a treacherous court official Qin Gui near the end of the Southern Song Dynasty, and his sons and daughters resisted the Jin tribesmen for national salvation. [By reporters Wang Xiaoyu and Yu Changhong] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1541 GMT 21 Apr 86 OW] /6662

WAN LI, XI ZHONGXUN ATTEND EXHIBIT--Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--Nearly 1,000 people from the capital's cultural and art circles today warmly congratulated Wu Zuoren, an outstanding Chinese traditional and oil painter and art educator,

on the opening of an exhibition of his painting at the Chinese Art Gallery and on the outstanding contributions he has made to the development of Chinese art during his 60 years of art pursuits. Attending the opening ceremony of the exhibition were Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Fang Yi, Deng Liqun, Wang Zhen, Wu Xiuquan, Huang Zhen, Gu Mu, Qian Changzhao, Qu Wu, and other leading comrades, as well as Rong Gaotang, Zhu Muzhi, Wang Meng, Zhang Wenjin, Zhao Xun, Hua Junwu, Li Keran, and Liu Kaiqu, responsible persons of relevant departments. French, Italian, British, Australian, Swiss, Indian, Japanese, and Canadian ambassadors to China or cultural attaches of their embassies in Beijing also attended the opening ceremony. [By reporter Yin Hongzhu] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1259 GMT 30 Apr 86 OW] /6652

BUDDHIST TEMPLE RESTORATION--Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)--Beijing has restored part of a 1,381-year-old temple destroyed by Japanese troops during the Second World War, and work to completely restore it will be finished in three years. Yunju Temple, 75 kilometers southwest of the city center, is noted for a collection of more than 14,000 stone tablets engraved with Buddhist scriptures. It is now open again to the public, following the rebuilding of two major halls. Zhag Puchu, president of the Chinese Buddhist Association, and Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing, attended a ceremony today to mark the completion of the halls. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 30 Apr 86 OW]/6662

VETERAN NURSES TO BE HONORED--Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA)--More than 60,000 nurses who have worked for at least 30 years will be confered with certificates and badges of honor on May 12, the international nurses' day, according to a recent decision by the Ministry of Public Health. According to the ministry, China has more than 630,000 nurses taking care of the 2.1 million hospital beds in more than 67,000 hospitals and clinics throughout the country. Education in advanced nursing, which had been suspended for many years, has resumed. Since 1984, nine medical colleges have enrolled students for advanced nursing. Some provinces and units have carried out further education or run evening schools in nursing. Nurses in hospitals are receiving higher pay than before as well as special professional subsidies, an official from the ministry said. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0543 GMT 4 May 86 OW] /6662

INSCRIPTION HONORS MENG TAI--Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA)--Meng Tai, who came into national limelight in the 1950s for trying to save every penny for the state, is now again held up as the symbol of hard work and thriftness in modernizing China. Party leader Hu Yaobang wrote an inscription in his honor, reading "The Meng Tai spirit will shine forever". The inscription is engraved on the pedestal of a 1.3 meter-tall statue of the dead hero unveiled yesterday at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, where Meny had worked before he died in 1967, at the age of 69. Meng Tai was famous for a warehouse he set up to store discarded parts and tools he and other workers had pickedup and repaired for re-use. Now the number of such "warehouses" has multiplied to more than 10,000 in the Anshan complex, said the ECONOMIC DAILY. [Excerpts] Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 1 May 86 OW] /6662

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT--Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese schools of higher learning will enroll 600,000 students this year, about as many as last, according to the State Educational Commission today. Of these, 585,000 will be those who are to graduate from senior middle schools this summer, the commission said. The national entrance examination for colleges will be held on 7, 8 and 9 July. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 28 Mar 86 OW] /9738

LOWER COST COLLEGE TEXTBOOKS--Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Students at Chinese universities and secondary technical schools will spend 20 percent less money on their textbooks beginning from the fall semester this year. At a recent discussion on the price system of textbooks, the state education commission and other departments concerned agreed that textbooks are a kind of intellectual investment. Their prices should be lower than those of other books. They also agreed that the state should subsidize publishers. At present the parent of a college student usually has to spend the equivalent of a month's salary on textbooks each term, although tuition is free. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 26 Apr 86 OW] /9738

VOLUNTEERS FOR REMOTE AREAS--Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Students who have gained their first degrees are being encouraged to work in remote regions and elsewhere for 2 to 5 years before they start their postgraduate studies. More than 60 of this year's postgraduates from Beijing's Qinghua University will volunteer to work in remote areas and other places, a university official said. Some 13 of the university's postgraduates went to northwest China's Qinghai and Gansu Provinces, and southern China's Jiangxi Province and the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region last year. The university had 2,000 students working on higher degrees last year, the official said. However most of them lack practical experience and upon graduation are unable to meet the demands of their new jobs. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 26 Apr 86 OW] /9738

DOCTORATE STUDIES--Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--China will enroll 3,000 postgraduate students to study for philosophy doctorates this year, a State Education Commission official said here today. They will choose from more than 1,000 specialities at 236 universities and institutes. China enrolled its first 420 PhD candidates in 1982. The official said that to educate more high-grade specialists, institutes were encouraging postgraduates to study for doctorates, and were giving outstanding postgraduates scholarships to help them finish 3 years of master's degree studies and start doctorates earlier. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 30 Apr 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/258

EAST REGION

REPORTAGE ON SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL CPPCC SESSION

New Leaders Named

OW040429 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 86 p 1

/Text/ Name lists for the additional vice chairman, standing committee members, and the re-elected secretary general of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee have been approved by the participants in the closing meeting of the committee's fifth session. The name lists are as follows:

Vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee: Yang You.

Standing committee members of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee: Yang You, Wang Naili, Wang Zhenyi, Niu Enmei (female); Jiang Hua, Xu Dexin (female), Yang Sizheng, Fan Jiazeng, Zong Fuxian, Jiang Yihua, Zhu Deyao, Cao Kuangren, Huang Furong, Jiang Mingdao, and Pei Jingzhi.

Secretary general of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee: Chen Fugen.

Work Report Approved

OW042349 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 86 p 2

/Text/ The Fifth Session of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee approved a report by Ye Shuhua, vice chairman of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPPCC Committee and expressed satisfaction over the work of the Standing Committee since the Third Session of the Sixth Shanghai CPPCC Municipal Committee.

The meeting maintained that the new situation and new tasks for Shanghai in the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" have put newer and higher demands on CPPCC work. Therefore, with a factfinding and pioneering spirit, the Municipal CPPCC Committee must continuously open up new fields of work; further bring its roles of political consultation and democratic supervision into full play; fully tap its potential of professional personnel; effectively strengthen special investigations and study; actively promote friendly contacts overseas; and continue to suggest ways and means and offer help in the reform, opening to the outside world, and building the two civilizations, thereby making new contributions in fulfilling the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," changing and revitalizing Shanghai, and promoting the motherland's reunification.

/12228
CSO: 4005/656

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

CONGRESS PRESIDIUM MEETING--The Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress held its third meeting on 2 May. Comrade Hu Lijiao presided over the meeting. The Presidium meeting listened to a briefing on how the deputies held group meetings to discuss and examine the work reports of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal Higher People's Court, and the municipal People's Procuratorate, and on how the deputies discussed the draft resolutions of the current session. The Presidium meeting examined the draft resolutions and decided to submit them to the current session for adoption. /Excerpt/ /Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 3 May 86 OW/ 12228

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION IN SHANDONG--The 19th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened on 3 May. A decision on holding the fourth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress in Jinan on 10 May was made at the meeting. Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Xiao Han, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, respectively, presided over the plenary meetings held separately in the morning and the afternoon of 3 May. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Xu Leijian, Gao Fengwu, Zhang Zhusheng, and Xu Jianchun. Attending the meeting as observers were Lu Hong, vice governor of the provincial government, and responsible comrades of the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, provincial departments concerned, and the People's Congress standing committees of the cities directly under the jurisdiction of the province. /Excerpts/ /Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 May 86 SK/ 12228

LEARNING FROM MODEL WORKER SPEECH--The provincial Party Committee and government held a meeting this afternoon to hear the report of Lu Guanqiu, Zhejiang's special-grade model worker. Participants to the enlarged plenary meeting of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and leaders and cadres of the provincial departments attended the report meeting. Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the provincial Party Committee and governor, said: What we need to learn from Lu Guanqiu is his pursuit of the great communist goals, his integration of communist ideals with the work of his plant to ensure successful operation of the plant and the fostering of the communist style, his courage in carrying out the reform and blazing new trails, his successful business operation and management, his efforts in improving product quality and increasing exports to

earn foreign exchange and honor for the country, his emphasis on science and education, his courage in promoting qualified personnel, his efforts in developing intellectual resources, his consideration of the general interest, his efforts in making himself an example for others, his good ideological-political work, his correct handling of the interests of the state, the collective, and the individuals, his contributions to the state, and his service to the people. /Excerpt/ /Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

NEW CPPCC CHAIRMAN ELECTED--Hefei, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--At a plenary meeting of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee today, Shi Junjie, deputy secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, was elected chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; and Li Jixiang /2621 4949 4382/ and Meng Yiqi /1322 0076 1142/ were elected additional vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1246 GMT 27 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

RETIRED EDUCATIONAL WORKERS ASSOCIATION MEETS--An on-the-spot meeting for exchanging experience in the work of the National Association of Retired Educational Workers was held in Quanzhou City today. Over 130 representatives from 25 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government attended the meeting. The meeting exchanged views and ideas on how to make arrangements for retired educational workers in their later years and to enable them to contribute their remaining energies. Zhang Daozheng, vice president of the Educational Workers Trade Union of China, pointed out: The number of retired educational workers throughout the country at present is about one-fifth of the total number of China's educational workers. It is necessary to make arrangements for these retired comrades both for the sake of educational reform and the building of socialism. He expressed the hope that the society continues to show concern for them so that they live a good life in their later years, and a healthy and long life at that, and play their due roles. The participating representatives affirmed the experience of the Quanzhou City Association of Retired Educational Workers in making itself the home of retired educational workers by relying on both the resources of the local government and society and on their own efforts. /Text/ /Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

CSO: 4005/656

SOUTHWEST REGION

CPC OFFICIALS SPEAK AT POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK MEETING

Gyanincain Norbu

HK230546 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Gyanincain Norbu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and secretary of the regional political and legal affairs commission stressed on the morning of 20 April at the regional conference on political and legal work: Comrades on the political and legal front of our region, particularly leading cadres at all levels, must seriously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent important speech on grasping economic construction on one hand and the establishment of the legal system on the other; profoundly understand the spirit [words indistinct]; unify thinking and actions; give full play to the political and leagl affairs organs' guiding role of protecting the people, striking at the enemy, punishing crimes, and serving the four modernizations; serve still better our region in further invigorating our region's domestic economy and opening to the outside world; serve economic reform and structural reform; and serve the people of Xizang in eradicating poverty and getting rich.

Gyanincain Norbu said: To achieve a fundamental turn for the better in social order, it is necessary first to continuously step up cracking down on serious crimes and economic crimes and to step up quickly and punishing severely cases of waylaying and serious theft and swindle. It is essential to resolutely crack down on and deal with cases of making, peddling, and disseminating obscene articles and of gambling. The regional organs must take the lead in striking at crimes in the economic sphere. Stress must be laid on cracking down on cases of smuggling, peddling smuggled goods, offering and accepting bribes, speculation, profiteering, graft, and theft. The units where relatively more criminal cases occur must solve problems one by one. Regarding units that do not seriously grasp the work, the responsibility of their leaders must be investigated and affixed. In handling cases, in accordance with the law, a judicial department must investigate and deal with a case involving people, whomever they may be, so long as they violate the criminal law. It is imperative to end all interference, particularly obstacles from leading cadres. We must not replace a legal sanction with a disciplinary action. We must not regard the proven economic crime as an unhealthy trend and dereliction of duty as bureaucratism. At present, we must step up investigating and dealing with a number of big and serious cases as a starting point of improving social order.

In the wake of our region's opening up, the floating population or urban areas has sharply increased. To guarantee the smooth progress of our region's economic construction, we must seriously do well in cracking down on crimes:

1. It is necessary to strengthen study of the tendency of crimes and of countermeasures and to grasp the new characteristics.

2. It is essential to try to in every possible way investigate the criminals sneaking in contract teams and among personnel engaging in commerce. We must rely on the masses to strengthen management and to sort them out.

Comrade Raidi

HK240659 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] On the morning of 22 April, at the regional political and legal work meeting, Comrade Raidi, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, delivered an important speech on the region's political and legal work under the new situation of invigorating the internal economy, opening up to the outside, and carrying out economic structural and organizational reform.

He said that we should continue to grasp firmly and well, the work of seriously hitting at serious and economic crimes, implement various measures for comprehensively tackling the issue concerning social order, and promoting a further change for the better in the social order. We should further perfect the social legal system; further strengthen the work concerning civil affairs: strengthen the building of the political and legal workers contingent; strengthen the leadership of the party; and ensure a smooth implementation of political and legal work.

After reviewing achievements made in recent years by the region in the work of maintaining social order, Comrade Raidi pointed out that the region has just started the struggle against serious economic crimes. Its development is still greatly uneven and there is the problem of slackness in the work. Therefore, party organizations and political and legal departments at all levels must seek a common understanding, strengthen their leadership, and organize the efforts of various sectors in the party and society to jointly tackel the issue so as to genuinely rule the region by law.

Comrade Raidi also urged the region's political and legal cadre-policemen to strengthen their studies on politics, culture and knowledge. They should strive to improve their theoretical understanding and professional skills. They should establish a lofty image for political and legal cadre-policemen.

Furthermore, it is learned from the regional political and legal work meeting that between 1985 and January 1986, the region had remarkably improved the social order situation. The masses generally strengthened their concept about the legal system. They had heightened their enthusiasm in waging a struggle against criminals, and greatly heightened their sense of security. This situation is reflected in the following areas:

First, the number of criminal cases was maintained at the same level. Compared with those of 1984, the number of cases of rape, hooliganism, disrupting the public order and the other activities posing threats to the masses' security dropped sharply.

Second, social order in such public places as cinemas, theaters, and so on was normal.

Third, social order in the vast agricultural and pastoral areas was fine.

Fourth, the number of crimes involving organs, schools, institutions and enterprises also dropped.

Fifth, the region has got even more of an upper hand of uncovering arrogant criminals.

In the afternoon of 22 April, the regional political and legal work meeting concluded in Lhasa. The meeting mainly conveyed and studied the spirit of the national political and legal work conference, as well as Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen and other central leaders' important instructions on simultaneously grasping construction and the legal system. The meeting sought a common understanding and heightened the understanding of the participants. It also clearly pointed out the urgency of strengthening the building of the legal system.

In the course of meeting, Jiangcun Luobu, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee and secretary of the Regional Political and Legal Committee, delivered a work report on behalf of the regional political and legal committee. Raidi, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, and Cao Xu, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting and made important speeches. Also, [words indistinct], vice chairman of the Regional People's Government, attended the session on the morning of 22 April.

In his speech, Cao Xu, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee said: To build a high level socialist democracy and legal system is a reliable guarantee and necessary condition for China when maintaining long-term stability, as well as the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. At present, the region's work of building the legal system is still done rather poorly. Some people still know nothing about the laws, and do not understand or observe the laws. Therefore, it becomes very important, as well as an arduous task, that the region should strengthen the socialist democracy and legal system.

Comrade Cao Xu urged the region's political and legal departments to grasp firmly and do a good job of education in general legal knowledge among the masses. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying, understanding and observing the laws. They should act according to the law, strictly enforce the law and hold accountable those who violate the law. With the mean of the law, they should actively serve the region's undertakings, and make contributions for the region's people.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG HOLDS PUBLIC SECURITY WORK CONFERENCE

HK281525 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The regional conference on public security work demanded that public security departments at all levels throughout the region give full play to the functional role of public security organs, continue to severely crack down on serious crime and serious economic crime, and strengthen the comprehensive management of social order.

At the regional conference on public security work held on 24 April, it was pointed out emphatically: Public security organs at all levels throughout the region must step up the solving of several main problems:

The urban areas and the counties along the communications lines where most cases occur, must vigorously tackle the comprehensive management of social order so as to reduce the number of criminal cases of various kinds. The rural and pastoral areas where little or no cases occur, must vigorously tackle the building of spiritual civilization, conduct experiments in implementing the contracted responsibilities system for tidying up social order, and consolidate and develop the good situation in social order. In places where there is smuggling or pornographic articles are disseminated, in coordination with departments concerned, the public security organs must crack down resolutely on smuggling and the peddling of smuggled goods. Proceeding from realities, the public security departments of all places must establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people, act as the faithful guards of the people, do practical things for the masses, and work hard to ensure stability and improvement in social order in Lhasa City, the places where all commissioner's offices are situated, and the main communications lines.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG MEETING OF CHIEF PROCURATORS ENDS

HK290845 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The 5-day meeting of chief procurators of all procuratorates in the region concluded in Lhasa on the afternoon of 28 April. This meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the national meeting of chief procurators of the procuratorates and the spirit of the regional conference on political and legal work.

During the meeting, they exchanged their situations cracking down on serious economic crime in our region, introduced their work experiences last year, and stressed discussion of the work and tasks of the procuratorial departments for this year.

(Qi Shihui), deputy procurator of the regional people's procuratorate, spoke at the closing ceremony. He said: Economic crime in our region is now relatively conspicuous and has caused big losses to the state, seriously affected the improvement of party style and the general mood of society, and interferred with the smooth progress of our region's economic construction. Under the leadership of the CPC committees, we must arouse our enthusiasm and vigorously plunge into the struggle against economic crime.

Comrade (Qi Shihui) demanded: In the course of cracking down on economic crime, in accordance with the law, procuratorial organs at all levels must investigate and deal with cases, whomever may be involved. In particular, they must severely crack down on cases of collusion among people both inside and outside an organ. It is necessary to crack down on economic crime in a planned way. According to the situation in the big and serious cases in our region, the regional people's procuratorate must now stress investigation of and dealing with the big and serious cases in Lhasa. Regarding the other places, according to the difrerent situation, it is also essential to give them guidance.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK230301 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Arousing enthusiasm, working hard, and vigorously contributing toward a fundamental turn for the better in party style in the whole region is the demand set on all discipline inspection personnel throughout the region by the regional meeting of the secretaries of all prefectural and city discipline inspection commissions.

The regional meeting of the secretaries and deputy secretaries of all prefectural and city discipline inspection commissions throughout the region, which lasted for 6 days, concluded in Lhasa on the morning of 20 April. The meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the spirit of the national conference on the constitution, and the introduction [words indistinct]. The meeting discussed in a concentrated way the activities of the discipline inspection departments in 1986 in order to realize a fundamental turn for the better in party style and in the general mood of society of our region.

Comrade Basang, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, attended the closing ceremony on 20 April and spoke. In dealing with the problems in our region's party style, comrade Basang said: In addition to the six unhealthy trends put forward by the central authorities and the five main problems put forward by the regionsl CPC Committee, some organs and leading comrades of our region have had three kinds of tendencies:

1. Some party organizations and their leading cadres do not sufficiently understand the importance of the whole party grasping party style and do not attach sufficient importance to the whole party grasping party style. They pay attention only to grasping economic construction and production and disregard grasping ideological and political work and the building of spiritual civilization.

2. Some party organizations are not straightening out party style vigorously enough and solve problems throughly. Some individual leading cadres study the documents of the central authorities little, do not understand them profoundly, and cannot catch up with the pace of the central authorities and the regional CPC Committee.

3. The number of economic cases is markedly increasing. Some cadres do not know economic management and cause serious losses to the state. Some others knowingly violate the law and take the road of committing economic crimes.

Comrade Basang said: The focus discipline inspection work for a certain period in the future is to correct unhealthy trends and to strengthen ideological and political work for party members, that is, to conduct education in party spirit and to strengthen discipline. In the light of Xizaing's realities, Comrade Basang also put forward two points: 1) the whole party grasping party style; and 2) the building of discipline inspection forces. Straightening out party style is a long-term task. We must implement the principle of persisting in the work and doing it on a long-term basis. We must grasp it persistently and to the end so as to really create a new situation in which the whole party grasps party style. In building discipline inspection forces, we must, through structural reform, reinforce discipline inspection organs at all levels. We must by no means weaken them in a disguised way.

Comrade Basang demanded: Discipline inspection cadres must intensify study and work hard to improve their professional quality. They must not only study and master professional knowledge of discipline inspection but also study legal knowledge and the knowledge of economic management and enterprise management. They must deepen their understanding of the series of principles, policies, and regulations of the central authorities, the State Council, and the Regional CPC Committee and government so that we shall make fewer mistakes in our work and avoid detours.

In conclusion, Comrade Basang demanded: The discipline inspection departments must cooperate with the political, legal, industrial, commercial, auditing, organization, personnel, and propaganda departments; give full play to their role as a functional department; and accomplish the arduous task of curbing the unhealthy trends and straightening out party style. The discipline inspection departments must act as good assistant to the CPC committees in grasping party style well. In the course of investigating and dealing with cases of violations of discipline and correcting unhealthy trends, they must stand in the van and contribute to the fundamental turn for the better in party style.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG RIBAO MARKS THIRTIETH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

HK240331 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] In celebrating the 30th anniversary of its publication, XIZANG RIBAO has set new demands for itself. That is, proceeding rrom the actual conditions of the region, it will carry out reforms of the journalistic circles, do well in running the newspaper with local characteristics and make the Tibetan language version of the newspaper a popular one among peasants and herdsmen, by offering direct services to them.

Founded on 22 April 1956, XIZANG RIBAO is 30 years old. On the afternoon of 22 April, the newspaper held a grand rally to celebrate its 30th anniversary. Raidi, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee; Cao Xu, vice chairman of the Regional People's Government Standing Committee; Puqiun, vice chairman of the Regional Government; (Zhang Shaosong) deputy political commissar of the Regional Military District; Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub, vice chairman of the Regional CPPCC; as well as leading comrades of some departments and bureaus, institutes, mass organizations and other journalistic units of the region attended the celebration rally, at which vice secretary Raidi made a speech.

Comrade Raidi said: Journalism is an important part of the party's undertakings. The journalism front is an important front. During this new historical period, the region's various undertakings are rapidly developing. This has therefore put new and more demands on journalism. Acting in the spirit of the inscription of the region's leading comrades marking its 30th anniversary, XIZANG RIBAO must seriously sum up its experience, carry its achievements forward, and make its newspaper full of local characteristics by proceeding from the local conditions. It should actively and voluntarily do well in being a creative mouthpiece of the party, thereby serving the goal of building a united, rich, civilized, and new XIZANG.

On behalf of the whole staff of the Regional Journalists' Association, the Regional Society of Journalism and the Regional Radio and Television Bureau, Luosangxianba, director of the Regional Radio and Television Bureau, congratulated the staff of the newspaper. RENMIN RIBAO, XINHUA News Agency, the Central Radio Station, and fraternal journalistic units in 20-odd provinces and cities also sent congratulatory telegrams and letters and presented gifts.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

TRAINING OF LOCAL TEACHERS URGED FOR XIZANG

OW020922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Ihasa, 2 May (XINHUA)--The only positive way to raise the educational standards of Tibet is to train more Tibetan teachers, Ciwang Zunmei, president of the region's university, said here today.

In an interview with XINHUA, he said the present practice of sending teachers from other areas to the underdeveloped region was not a permanent solution.

None of those would stay long in Tibet. They spoke a different language, had a different lifestyle and some suffered altitude sickness.

Ciwang Zunmai said that Tibetan students, given an university education would soon ease the serious shortage of qualified Tibetan teachers.

The Tibetan students should take courses in such subjects as Tibetan, Han and English languages, history, mathematics, physics, chemistry and music, which would all help Tibet's schools. All of them should retutn to Tibet to teach what they had learned.

Tibet University, the only one in this autonomous region, was set up last year chiefly to train teachers. The president said 95 percent of their graduates would be sent to schools all over the region.

Ciwang Zunmei, 41, is a graduate of Beijing Teachers' University.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

XINHUA PROFILES SICHUAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

OW021313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Chongqing, 2 May (XINHUA correspondent Xia Kaixuan)--Refusing to confine themselves to classrooms, college students in Sichuan Province are taking part in various social activities. The aim is to get to know society and put what they learn in school into practice, according to officials of the Provincial Students' Association.

Sichuan, in southwest China, has 46 colleges and universities. The students' after-school activities include teaching, social surveys, academic seminars and scientific consultation.

Deng Yong, a student at Sichuan Foreign Languages Institute in Chongqing, teaches English to a family in his spare time. "Being a student and a teacher at the same time helps me associate what we learn in school with social practice," he told XINHUA.

About 30 of Deng's fellow students are teaching English, French and German after school. Students from Chongqing Institute of Architectural Engineering have designed more than 180 types of houses for peasants since 1984.

During the winter holidays earlier this year, 100 Sichuan students studying in Beijing conducted surveys on agriculture, industry and other topics in their home province, and then put forward suggestions for improvements.

Some suggestions on textbooks and teaching methods have been adopted by school authorities. Students in Sichuan have been encouraged to carry out part-time activities or work since 1984.

At Chongqing University, students work in dormitories, laboratories and stores. One student working in a hotel said: "I like the job because it not only enables me to earn money, but also helps me to learn managerial skills."

Throughout the province there are 2,000 student organizations for lovers of art, music, calligraphy, photography, football and other activities.

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NORTH REGION

CADRES UNDERGO TEMPERING AT GRASSROOTS LEVEL

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "An Effective Measure for Nurturing and Tempering Cadres"]

[Text] The provincial party committee has decided to send 10,000 cadres to the countryside and the factories. This decision has significant effects on improving the work style of the leading bodies at all levels, on enhancing the relationship between the cadres and the masses, on improving the cadres' political and vocational qualities, on establishing a powerful contingent of cadres to serve better the socialist four modernizations and on improving the economic condition of the impoverished rural areas. At the same time, it is also an effective measure for nurturing and tempering cadres.

Nurturing and tempering cadres in the frontline of spirited struggles are the perennial practice and fine tradition of our party. Many of our leading cadres reached maturity through the tempering of revolution and practice. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, many patriotic young people converged on Yonan, and the Party Central showed great foresight in promptly sending them to the frontline so that they might experience the trials and tribulations amidst the flames of war and the struggles of the people. That experience turned out a group of distinguished cadres who were cultured and educated and at the same time rich in combat experience. They guaranteed the sweeping victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan. During the land reform and cooperative movements, our party sent large groups of cadres to the countryside to organize the people, mobilize the masses, and guarantee the success of the party's tasks at every stage. That experience has also nurtured a large group of fine cadres who were versed in rural tasks; among these cadres many are still the backbone of many fronts of endeavor today. This time, in deciding to dispatch cadres to the villages and the factories, the provincial party committee is further carrying forth the fine tradition of our party by nurturing and tempering the cadres through struggle and practice so as to produce more qualified personnel for the purpose of realizing the lofty goals of the new era.

Tempering at the grassroots level is a necessary process to improve the quality of the contingent of cadres. Practice generates real knowledge and true talent. Without struggle and practice there will be no outstanding personnel. The party and government organizations at every level have the

responsibility of organizing and guiding the people in constructing the socialist four modernizations, and that requires a contingent of cadres who understand Marxism, who have political foresight, who are willing to sacrifice themselves, who are dedicated revolutionaries, who have a strong sense of principle, who have good organizational discipline, who are capable, who have a thorough knowledge of their work, and who have a close relationship with the masses. To produce this continent, a necessary process is to nurture and temper the cadres at the grassroots level. In view of the present conditions of our cadres, this process is especially important. Among the cadres in the party and the government organizations in this province, a large majority have gone from home to school and from school to work; these so-called "three-door" cadres have no practical tempering at the grassroots level. Even those cadres who came from the grassroots level have been away from the grassroots for a long time. They are constrained by institutional life and prolonged specializations, these cadres have few opportunities to get in touch with reality, and they have little contact with the people. Therefore, they are unfamiliar with new situations and new problems. If this situation does not improve, it will be difficult to guide properly the two civilizations constructions, and it will be difficult to prevent the occurrence of bureaucratism. The solution to these problems is to send the cadres to the grassroots level and send them among the people to learn in the real world. It is especially important methodically to send the young cadres to carry the burden in the forefront of the four modernizations constructions. By solving a myriad of complicated practical problems and by tempering, their abilities will increase, and they will better understand the masses and forge a closer relationship with the people. In this way, they can better adapt to the demands of their tasks and assume greater responsibilities in work. The provincial party committee has shown concern and love for the middle-aged and young cadres. To nurture and temper cadres through practice is not an expedient measure or a temporary policy, it should be a long-term measure. In a recent CPC Central Committee Circular entitled "Strict Adherence to Party Principle in Cadre Selection and Appointments," one regulation specified the preferential treatment for those cadres who have undergone practice and tempering. This is an important lesson in selecting cadres. From now on, when we select leading cadres at every level, we must strictly follow the Party Central's instructions.

Cadres of all ranks who are going down to the countryside and the factories should treasure the opportunity and conscientiously undergo the tempering and the tests, They must uphold communist ideals and the revolutionary outlook on the joys and sufferings in life and devote themselves to the service of the people; they must set strict demands on themselves, take the initiative in proper party style, consciously follow such regulations as "overcome the 5 barriers" and "the 10 prohibitions" as stipulated by the provincial party committee, and set an example in observing discipline and obeying the law. Skillfully rally the local cadres and the masses and together demonstrate the spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountain and work hard and long. They should enhance investigations and studies, honestly reflect the situation, seriously carry out propaganda, implement and ensure the party's various general and specific policies, and properly install the two civilizations constructions. They should consciously accept the unified leadership of the local party committee: never act like the "imperial envoy" and never act like special party members or special cadres.

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NORTH REGION

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI ON RURAL GRASSROOTS WORK

SK270255 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

["Excerpts" of speech by Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, delivered at the provincial rural work conference: "It Is Necessary To Conscientiously Strengthen and Improve the Rural Grassroots Work"--date not given]

[Text] 1. Strengthening the Rural Grassroots Work Is Requirement for Building the Two Civilizations Successfully.

At present a great amount of work remains to be done in the rural areas, and strengthening the grassroots work is very important in successfully finishing the work to be done. We have thousands of tasks, principles, and policies that should all be carried out down to the grassroots levels, so that they can produce tremendous material forces. The two levels of township and village, in particular the village, are the forefront of the building of the two civilizations in the rural areas. Organs at higher levels should exercise correct leadership over the rural work. They should pool the efforts of the masses and encourage them to build the civilizations persistently. In the process of pooling the efforts and persistently building the civilizations, townships and villages play a role as a bridge to organize and promote the efforts. Since the popularization of the household output-related contract responsibility system in the rural areas, we have encountered many new situations, new problems, and new tasks, and strengthening and improving the rural grassroots work have become all the more important.

First, the wide application of the household output-related contract system has eliminated the old system of the people's communes of "three-level ownership, with ownership by the production team as the basic form," and has turned centralized organizations into decentralized ones, thus making the grassroots work heavier and more arduous. In the course of carrying out decentralized operation, it is an urgent requirement for the peasant households that the grassroots levels provide various kinds of services in order to upgrade the socialization of the rural commodity production and expedite the pace of achieving prosperity.

Second, the great number of contradictions and problems arising in the in-depth development of the rural reform should be resolved at the grassroots levels. The second step of the rural reform is only in the beginning stages,

and many fields related to the first step should be improved and coordinated. In the meantime, the vast rural areas are in the process of replacing the old economic systems with new ones and converging the urban with the rural reforms, and imbalances are bound to appear. Solving these problems is not only a task for organs at higher levels but an important task for the grassroots levels.

Third, the development of the rural commodity production has set forth many new tasks for the building of the two civilizations at the grassroots levels. This should be resolved through strengthened ideological, political, and legal work in the rural areas.

Fourth, our province's current rural grassroots work lags considerably behind the needs of the new situation and new tasks. Generally speaking, the province's rural grassroots work is developing and progressing continuously, which explains why the rural situation has increasingly improved during the past few years. We should soberly note, however, that the weak link of the current rural work as a whole still lies in the grassroots because the situation of the grassroots party organizations, and the ideas, ability, work methods, and work styles of grassroots cadres fail to meet the needs in the development of the situation.

From the above-mentioned few points, we can see that strengthening and improving the rural grassroots work have become a very conspicuous issue that we should urgently attend to when promoting the two civilizations in the rural areas, and also an important task for CPC Committees at various levels.

2. We Should Try All Possible Means To Build Leading Bodies Capable of Leading the Masses in Building the Two Civilizations Successfully.

The key to the building of grassroots party organizations lies in the building of leading bodies. Without well-built leading bodies and competent party branch secretaries, no one will pay attention to the building of the two civilizations, and it will be difficult to implement the party's various rural policies. Comrades in charge of the rural work have certainly experienced the hardships resulting from negligence in the building of leading bodies, and the benefit resulting from the efforts to attend to the building of leading bodies.

Since September 1984, when the provincial CPC Committee issued a document on the readjustment of the rural grassroots leading bodies, all localities have done a great amount of work in this regard. As of the present, leading bodies at the township level have generally been readjusted, and more than 80 percent of the village-level leading bodies have been readjusted. Nearly 20 percent of the village-level leading bodies remain to be readjusted, and some of the readjusted township and village leading bodies also fail in the test of practice. For this reason, our present principle for the rural grassroots leading bodies is to "stabilize the overall situation while making minor readjustments, with the focus on upgrading the level." Unreadjusted township and village leading bodies and those that are not equal to their work after readjustment should have their problems solved in the course of rural party rectification.

In strengthening the building of the rural leading bodies, the important thing is selecting people, particularly village party branch secretaries and chairmen of villagers' committees. According to our experiences and the current situation, we should emphasize the following when selecting people: First, we should adhere to the principle of having both ability and political integrity. Second, we should adhere to the mass line. Some people say that it is "difficult to select people at the grassroots levels." This is indeed true in some townships and villages. However, many facts have proved that talented people can be found as long as we adhere to the mass line. Third, we should broaden the avenues of selecting people, and persistently select them from all quarters: 1) We may select people in our own localities. Some party members and the masses outside the party have achieved marked results and shown their talents in organization and management when they organized associations or undertook certain production projects under contracts, and they have won the trust of the masses. We should select and install them in party branches and villagers' committees. Some people may be a little too old, but they are capable of leading the people in achieving prosperity, and are supported by the masses. We may also place them in leading bodies. Those who have already served in leading bodies may continue to stay, and carry out their work and train successors simultaneously. 2) We may select people from among those who have left for other localities. In many villages, there are people who went to other localities to do business, or to work as temporary or contract laborers. Some of them have done a good job, and some have joined the party. Generally speaking, these people have broader knowledge, and more experiences in commodity production. We may ask those who are willing to serve the masses back to serve as cadres and make contributions to changing the features of our villages. 3) We may train people at the grassrooots levels. In some villages, leading bodies have become paralyzed or half-paralyzed over a long period of time, and it is indeed impossible to discover suitable candidates within the party or from among the original cadres. In such villages, we may, on the one hand, order one party member to take charge of the activities of party members, and, on the other, select people from the masses without party affiliation who have a good character and strong ability to organize villagers' committees, which should grasp the building of the two civilizations, and undergo training in work practice. When conditions are ripe, we may recruit them into the party in a timely manner, and organize the leading bodies of party branches. 4) We may transfer people from higher levels. At present, there is serious overlapping and overstaffing in county level organs, and they are totally capable of sending a group of young and promising comrades to work in some poor and backward villages, serving as acting or concurrent party branch secretaries of deputy secretaries, without having their wages or benefits changed, to change the appearance of the villages within a definite time. This method is also very good for training cadres.

3. The Ideology and Work Styles of Grassroots Cadres Should Be Conscientiously Strengthened.

An important aspect of our efforts to strengthen the grassroots organizational building is to strengthen it in terms of ideology and work styles. According to investigations of various localities, there are generally two major problems in the ideology and work styles of the rural grassroots cadres;

First, the ideology guiding their work is not correct. Up to the present, some cadres have not freed themselves from the shackles of the idea of the natural economy, and are still used to a "one-track-mind." They lack the ability to organize, lead, and develop commodity production. Second, they fail to fulfill the party's purpose. Some cadres lack a sense of dedication to and responsibility for their work, carry out their work only when they are pushed, and even "get their pay only and have no cares about the people's affairs." Others concentrate their efforts on their own enterprises alone in order to achieve affluence, to the neglect of the masses' production and lives.

The above-mentioned two problems are interrelated. The present central task for the rural grassroots work is to organize and guide the masses to greatly develop the socialist commodity production; facilitate the change of agriculture into commodity, specialized, and modernized production; and gradually achieve common prosperity in the rural areas and common affluence among peasants. In order to realize this historical task, our cadres should have a strong desire to serve the people and foster a fundamental purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, guide the peasants to achieve the great matter of eliminating poverty and seeking prosperity by developing commodity production in an effort to suit the demands of the historical transition in the rural areas, and strive to master ability in conducting modernization in the course of developing commodity production. Since grasping the reorientation of the thinking of rural grassroots cadres and the reeducation on the party's purpose among them is a top-priority task for strengthening the rural cadres' ideological understanding and improving their work style, we must conscientiously attend to the work in this regard.

Simultaneously, we must pay attention to the problems concerning some grassroots cadres taking advantage of their functions to seek private gains. Our province's rural party rectification focusing on solving the problems concerning grassroots party-member cadres abusing their power for selfish ends has been carried out for one month or so. Whether or not we can solve these problems is a matter that the masses are paying close attention to, as well as an important indicator for deciding whether or not the party rectification work becomes a mere formality. After summing up the experiences of all localities, we know that in order to eliminate the problems concerning taking advantage of power to seek private gains, we should deeply conduct education on party spirit, stir up powerful public opinion within and outside the party to the effect that it is praiseworthy to be honest in performing one's official duties and shameful to abuse one's power for selfish ends, get rid of such thinking of the exploiting class as "unless a man looks out for himself, heaven and earth will destroy him," and foster the idea that "those who seek private gains at the expense of public interests will be handled according to the law and discipline." On the basis of conducting ideological education, we should pay attention to heeding the people's opinions, lay bare the problems concerning party-member cadres taking advantage of their power to seek private gains, and then check and solve such problems in succession. In the course of party rectification, the rural areas must urgently sort out financial affairs. Practice has shown that it is not difficult to sort out financial affairs as long as we conscientiously grasp it. We should focus on solving the problems relating to party-member cadres that have cropped up since the implementation

of the contract responsibility system, and the problems about which the people have many complaints. We should first sort out the problems that are easy to solve. We should properly solve the problems in accordance with different conditions. The funds that are returned through sorting out financial affairs should be used mainly for supporting the development of town- and township-run enterprises and helping the poor. In the course of sorting out the financial problems relating to village cadres, problems relating to the cadres at the county, district, and township levels, if found, should be solved on the spot. This is also a continuation of the deep development of the county, district, and township party rectification.

We should closely link party rectification with the strengthening of rural grassroots cadres' ideological understanding and improvement of their work style. After party rectification, we should properly grasp the work of training the cadres at the township and village levels and rural party members. All localities should strive to ensure that the cadres at the township and village levels are trained once in the next two years. The main content of the training is to study basic Marxist theory, modern management science, and all policies concerning rural reform and economic development. From now on, we should form a system of training rural grassroots cadres and party members and persistently carry it through to the end in order to ceaselessly upgrade the political and professional levels of the vast number of grassroots cadres and party members.

4. Conscientiously Carry Out the Ideological and Political Work Down to the Level of Grassroots Areas.

The party should constantly focus its rural work on grasping both material and spiritual civilizations in an effort to ceaselessly improve the rural areas' material livelihood, the rural people's ideological and political levels, and their understanding with regard to general knowledge. In particular, the more the rural policies are relaxed and the commodity economy is enlivened, the more we should strengthen the ideological and political work and the education with regard to general knowledge, and carry out the ideological and political work down to the level of the grassroots areas. The tendency for the rural grassroots party organizations to neglect the ideological and political work exists generally at present. The relations between party committees and governments of townships (towns) are not balanced. Party committees take on everything, so the governments cannot independently exercise their functions. As a result, the work in many fields, particularly the party's ideological and political work, is affected and weakned. We should change the tendency of no difference between the party and the government and persist in the principle of "the party administering party affairs." The party committees should concentrate their main efforts on grasping party building and the ideological and political work. Otherwise, they will be considered as having neglected their duties. The leading organs at or above the county level should pay attention to changing the method of leadership, such as "party organs taking on everything." Matters in the economic and administrative fields should be solved at the meetings of township heads sponsored by the county government; at the same time, we must not ask the party committee members to take on everything or join all meetings in an effort to create conditions for separating the grassroots party functions from their government management.

At present, in carrying out ideological and political work in the rural areas, we should emphatically conduct the "four-haves" education with communist ideas as the core among the masses within and outside the party, and conduct the education on ways to correctly handle the relations among the state, the collective, and the individual so that an increasing number of people will become able to resist and oppose, of their own accord, the corrosive influence of decadent capitalist and feudal ideas, the influence of the ideas of "putting money above everything else" and benefiting oneself at the expense of others, and law and discipline violations in the economic field, such as production of fake commodities, tax evasion, and bribery. At the same time we should intensify the education on the current situation, policies, and the legal system and unify the thinking of the masses in line with the party's serious rural principles and policies so that they will correctly understand the relations between the reform of the old economic system and the adherence to the socialist orientation; between allowing some people to achieve affluence ahead of others and common affluence; between the development of the commodity economy and the improvement of the cooperative system; between decentralized household operation and centralized operation; between the planned economy and the market regulation, and so forth, and will clarify their confused or wrong ideas. We should master, in a timely and accurate manner, the ideological pulse of the people of different strata and solve their individual problems correctly. Ideological and political work should be carried out in line with the principle of persuasion, and in close connection with the practice of economic construction and economic structural reform. We should have the ability to turn negative factors into positive ones and conscientiously make ideological and political work run through all other work.

The rural areas of our province have created many good experiences in strengthening ideological and political work among the masses. We hope that more experiences will be created to make ideological education more powerful, effective, and persuasive.

5. We Should Establish and Perfect Township and Village Cooperative Service Organizations in the Course of the In-depth Reform.

One of the rather conspicuous problems existing in many localities of our province is poor service for rural commodity production and imperfect service systems, particularly township and village cooperative service organizations. In quite a few villages, "centralized operation" has disappeared, and no one takes charge of such operations as mechanized farming, irrigation, insect pest treatment, storage and transportation, purchase and marketing, and management, thus seriously affecting commodity production. This problem should be solved through implementation of policies and in-depth reform. The most salient characteristics of the household output-related contract responsibility system, which is a new style of the cooperative economy, is two-layer management, which means the combination of decentralized management with centralized management, either being applied to whatever areas it is suitable for. The peasants, as relatively independent commodity producers, begin to require this for expanding the scope of operation and developing associations and cooperation following the development of production. If this requirement is not satisfied, there will be the tendency that the means of production are

in the hands of large households concentratively, and small households depend on large households. This will affect the consolidation and development of the rural cooperative economy. Therefore, the development of the commodity economy and the improvement of the cooperative system should go hand in hand. The improvement of the cooperative system should be started with the services rendered before, during, and after production. At present, peasants want organized service but, at the same time, have some misgivings. Therefore, we should clearly explain to them that our present emphasis on the establishment and improvement of the function of "centralized" service, a part of the two-layer management system, or, in other words, the improvement of the cooperative service organizations is based on household contracts and decentralized operation, and aims at further tapping the potential of household operation and widening the scope of household operation. Today's "centralization" is fundamentally different from the past "large size and collective nature" characterized by a high degree of centralization, administrative orders, "mass action" in production, and the "common bigupot" in distribution. We should also strictly clarify the policy bounds of these two when carrying out our work.

In strengthening the function of centralized management at the village level, we should start from the most basic agricultural technological service, such as irrigation, mechanized farming, plant protection, and supply of fine seeds, and gradually expand the scope of service following the development of the commodity economy. We should not only render good technological service to cropping but extend our services actively to forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, and industrial production. We should not only pay attention to the service in the process of production but also successfully organize pre and post-production service, including the serialized services to certain trades and products. At present, many village-level cooperative economic organizations have been established in order to improve the cooperative service. (Some of these organizations are named village economic associations while some of them are named agricultural-industrial-commercial associations.) Some of them with good operation are well received by the peasants. Viewing the situation of the development of these cooperative economic organizations, we consider it necessary to set up and perfect the village-level cooperative economic organizations. Simultaneously, we should pay attention to respecting the will of the peasants and guard against developing these organizations in a massive way. As for the villages whose conditions for establishing the cooperative economic associations have not matured, their villagers' committees may temporarily exercise the functions for service and management. We should also encourage and support the peasants to set up various kinds of cooperative economic organizations on the basis of self-service and mutual service, such as specialized production associations, production and marketing service companies, and irrigation companies. As the peasants need various kinds of service to develop commodity production, we must give multilayered and various forms of service to the peasants instead of developing single-patterned cooperation. We must not seek uniformity in establishing village-level cooperative organizations and these organizations should proceed from their actual conditions to decide their degree, contents, and form of centralized and decentralized managment.

The economic associations and the agricultural-industrial-commercial associations in many areas are regional cooperative economic organizations under the jurisdiction of the township governments. Their main functions are to render regional service, to perfect the contract responsibility systems in the agricultural and other fields, to sign and carry out economic contracts, and to organize agricultural capital construction. At present, the township economic associations in some areas fail to play a role as economic entities for management service due to these areas' failure to separate government functions from business management, to clearly define their functions and duties, or to catch up with the level of economic development. From now on, we should carry out the principle of separating government functions from business management. The township governments should neither exercise the functions of the economic associations nor take on or undertake the specific management activities of the associations. The system of producing cadres of the economic associations should be changed from the governments appointing cadres to members of the associations holding democratic elections. Those areas without township economic organizations should gradually set up these organizations in accordance with the demands of the economic development and management service, in light of the different actual conditions, and in line with the principle of voluntary cooperations.

6. All Departments Should Strengthen the Grassroots Organizational Work.

In order to improve and strengthen the rural grassroots work, we should not only have good party branches, leading bodies, and cadres'ranks, but also strengthen the rural grassroots work. All departments should cooperatively organize power to contribute to the reform work and to civilizations of the localities so as to upgrade the work efficiency of the grassroots units.

We should make great efforts to improve the work of such professional units as the grassroots economic management units and political and legal units. They include supply and marketing cooperatives, credit cooperatives, grain stations, cotton stations, postal and telecommunications offices, power administrative centers, tax offices, industrial and commercial centers, supervisory centers, police substations, agricultural business centers, centers for popularizing agrotechnology, animal husbandry veterinary stations, and public health centers. These grassroots organizations are shouldering the major responsibilities for specifically implementing the relevant policies and decrees of the party and the state, conducting social economic management and administrative management, and giving direct service to the broad masses of the peasants. We must fully affirm their previous achievements. However, viewing the situation reflected by the rural areas at this conference, we know that the work of these grassroots organizations still fails to attain the demands and expectations of the peasants. Thus, we should educate the broad masses of grassroots workers to truly rectify their ideology for guiding the professional work, to foster an idea of serving the masses, to enthusiastically render quality service to the masses, to be public servants of the people, and to work for safeguarding the interests of the masses and for putting an end to and opposing all activities in violation of the people's interests. The departments at the provincial, prefectural, and county levels that have established organs among the grassroots areas should work out rules for their working personnel in line with the actual conditions. These

departments should evaluate the professional work of the grassroots working personnel once or twice a year. Newly appointed working personnel should be selected from among the best through examinations and work as trainees for one year. Through the overall evaluation at the end of every year, we should commend and award those with achievements, and criticize and help those with poor results. Those who violate the law and discipline should be handled, some of them may be fired. Besides the units at various levels that take charge of this work, provincial departments concerned should grasp the overall work and ensure carrying it out through to the end.

We should attach importance to and strengthen the work of grassroots CYL organizations, women's federations, militia organizations, and villagers committees, and give full play to their role in building a new socialist countryside, and in self-education and self-management.

7. Leading Organs Should Serve the Grassroots Levels Wholeheartedly.

In order to strengthen leadership over the rural grassroots work, leading organs at all levels, in particular the county level, and leading cadres should effect a change in their guiding ideology, and firmly foster the idea that "leadership means service" so that they can better meet the need for serving the grassroots levels. Fundamentally speaking, the idea that "leadership menas service" is decided by the functions of our socialist state organs and is a concrete embodiment of our party's consistent purpose of serving the people. The relations of leading persons to the grassroots levels and the masses are, in essence, the relations of public servants to masters, and of serving to being served. Our present emphasis that "leadership means service" is also a requirement raised by the great development of the commodity economy and the reform of the urban and rural economic structure. It is a noble duty of leading organs to support the peasants in commodity production and achieving common affluence through multilayered and various forms of service. In the meantime, exercising leadership through organizing service for the grassroots levels and the peasants is also a change of the past leadership method of promoting the rural work purely by administrative orders and means. Therefore, leading organs and leading cadres should regard it a basic guiding ideology that "leadership means service."

We should go down to the grassroots levels and do solid work if we are to serve the grassroots and the peasants. The provincial CPC Committee has urged that county leading cadres devote at least one-third of their time and provincial and prefectural leading cadres one-fourth of their time every year to conducting investigations and study in townships, villages, or households. In particular, they should take the lead in going to poor townships and villages, living and eating in peasant households, investigating the hardships of the peasants, and giving heed to their voices. Leading persons should not only do so themselves but should also urge personnel of leading organs to do the same. Going down to the grassroots levels itself is not the purpose. The purpose is to do solid work and solve problems for the grassroots levels and the masses. When judging the ideology and workstyles of a unit or a cadre, we should not only see whether they have gone down to the grassroots levels but also see how many problems they have solved and how much solid work they have done for the masses after going to the grassroots. In order to make doing

solid work for the peasants a responsibility and a system, many counties have assigned various functional departments with the task of lending socialized service to peasants and every level with the target of doing the "urgent, difficult, and major work" that the peasants urgently ask to be finished, and have enforced a responsibility system and an evaluation and award-penalty system to ensure that the assignments are fulfilled within the fixed time. Such a method will play a very good role in promoting the rural work. At the same time, leading persons at all levels should also note that grassroots cadres shoulder very heavy work tasks, and some of their work is very difficult. Therefore, they should pay attention to showing concern for the grassroots cadres, enthusiastically support their work, and protect their initiative.

To enhance service to the rural areas more effectively, we urge that leading comrades of county CPC Committees and Governments and responsible comrades of relevant county departments go in groups to every township once every year to work there, listen to reports on situations, and study ways to solve problems. Tasks once decided should be assigned to every department and should be fulfilled within a fixed time. Such face-to-face leadership should be persisted in as a system. Meanwhile, counties should simplify administration and delegate power to lower levels, and grant more decisionmaking power to township (town) governments. The most important power they should delegate is financial and personnel management power. Financial departments at the township level should be established and improved as soon as possible. Counties where conditions are ripe may assign fixed revenue quotas to townships (towns) on a trial basis, and apply the method of making them responsible for the fixed quotas of revenues and expenditures, which will remain unchanged for several years, assigning them to turn over to higher authorities a fixed amount of revenue (or enjoy a fixed amount of subsidies), and allowing them to retain for themselves the above-quota portion (including a part of the "above-quota portion to be shared") in order to spark the enthusiasm of townships for creating, accumulating, and managing money. At the same time, we should gradually reform the administrative managment systems of regions and departments. Counties may try out the reform first, and departments at higher levels should render active support.

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CSO: 4005/652

NORTH REGION

LEADING CADRES HELD CRUCIAL TO RECTIFYING PARTY STYLE

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Han Licheng [7281 4539 2052], Baoding party committee secretary: "Paying Attention to the Leading Cadres Is the Key to Rectifying the Party Style"]

[Text] After spending several years in bringing order out of chaos, especially after the organizational reforms and party rectification, the party style at the leading cadre level in our city has greatly improved. But there are still problems with unhealthy tendencies among the leading cadres. These are manifested in the following ways:

1. Setting up a devious network of contacts for personal gains. Some cadres are scheming for personal gain, but they do not want to be obvious about it. They no longer blatently "go it alone"; instead they use a network of contacts and job-related opportunities and take a circuitous route. The status of the leading cadres provides them with the advantage of having extensive contacts in all directions; their power, relations, and influences are additional assets that furnish the right conditions for their devious schemes. In most discipline violation cases involving leading cadres, the culprit is seldom along. Usually a "whole string" of people is involved.

2. Taking all kinds of measures to conceal their self-serving schemes. When the cadres are engaging in unhealthy activities, they always seek out loopholes in policies, laws, and regulations; they figure out ways to beat the system and "play touch ball." They engage in several avoidances: (1) avoid the limelight; (2) avoid direct responsibilities; and (3) avoid "hurting the public." Some organized groups even share responsibilities: the front men make no decisions and those who make decisions stay in the background.

3. Egocentrically seeking a way in or saving a way out. Young cadres usually painstakingly dig their own way in. They feign shyness in obtaining material rewards, but show much enthusiasm in engaging in formalities, getting an undeserved reputation, and assisting their leaders in unhealthy activities. Those cadres who are about to leave the group or have just left are concerned with their route of retreat; some may blatantly prepare their cosy nests or engage in private business and enterprises.

4. Organizing reforms in name and engaging in unhealthy activities in fact. Some leading cadres are engaging in unhealthy activities while giving them the high-sounding term of "reforms." To these people, extravagant dinners and gifts and arbitrary awards of prize money and goods are considered part of the liberalization and revitalization, and resorting to fraud and deceptions and offering lip service are called "reforms."

These unhealthy party styles among some party members and leading cadres may be due partly to loopholes in the system and extraneous circumstances, but intrinsically they are due mainly to an impure party spirit. Because the "Cultural Revolution" created confused ideologies, and because ideology and political works have failed to keep up with the new conditions created by the reforms and liberalizations, in the face of corrosive capitalist ideologies, some leading cadres' individualistic ideology began to inflate and their aspiration to serve the people and their ideal of struggling for communism began to fade. Another reason for the unhealthy party style is the lack of a thorough understanding of the present reforms. In order to achieve basic improvements in party style among the country-level and the higher-ranking cadres in the city, we must now pay attention to the following links:

1. Pay attention to education. Take aim at the reality of the ideology of the leading cadres today. First, we must pay attention to the education of the leading cadres about the present situation and policies, so that they are sober-minded about the present party style; at the same time reinforce their confidence that basic improvements of party style are attainable. Second, continue to pay attention to party spirit, ideology, and discipline education. Especially for those leading cadres who joined the party after the "Cultural Revolution," they must be educated in the fundamental knowledge of the party and the regulations and statues of the party, so that they will always remember the objectives of the party's struggles. Third, educate the leading cadres in professional ethics. To be responsible to the party and the people is a fundamental form of professional ethics for the leading cadres, who are the party and the people's faithful servants. Fourth, improve education in basic Marxist-Leninist theories as well as cultural and professional knowledge; improve the leading cadres' political and professional qualities and raise their leadership standard and their decisionmaking abilities. In emphasizing the leading cadres' self-education, it should be stressed that their unhealthy party style not only will cause such problems as "subordinates following the bad examples of their superiors" and "passing laws in vain" but will provide sanctuary for all evil winds and noxious influences.

2. Diligently implement a system that stresses party-style responsibility. Leading cadres at every level must bear their share of responsibilities, with one level being responsible to another. Assume responsibility toward maintaining a good party style in the organized groups, the higher ranks looking out for the lower ranks and members of each group dividing up the work and being accountable for the party style of the leading cadres within their responsibility frontline and unit. In everyday life, pay attention to education and be on the alert. When problems arise, assume the responsibility and promptly investigate and deal with the situation. Seek out and deal with those who neglect their duties, those who stand by and do nothing, and those who let matters drift.

3. Pay attention to supervisory work. Gradually establish and perfect a system of supervision around the leading cadres. Superiors should understand the situations of the cadres within his administrative area; make regular inspections so that they know the subordinate cadres as they know the back of their own hands. Within the organized groups, amply the centralized democratic system and amplify an energetic assembly system to carry out serious, not superficial, criticisms and self-criticisms. Establish a system for the lower ranks and the masses to evaluate critically the cadres; regularly organize lower-rank cadres, party members, and the masses to evaluate leading cadres critically and utilize their appraisals as important references in cadre assessments and appointments.

4. Grasp typical cases and be strict and impartial in rewards and punishments. If the leading cadres are to take the initiative in realizing the basic improvements in party style, their reward or punishment must be strict and impartial, clear and proper. Cases involving leading cadres violating discipline must be harshly dealt with. The following must be stressed: (1) clearly delineate responsibilities. Deal with the individual who is responsible for the mistake, the individual who tried to take advantage of others. (2) Firmly uphold the principle that all people are equal before the party discipline and the political discipline; uphold all identical cases will be identically investigated, and justice will be equally dispensed. (3) Harshly punish people who obstruct investigations and justice and people who seek vengeance on those who exposed a crime. We must not pay the price of damaging the prestige of the party by protecting these people. Then it will be possible for the leading cadres to take the initiative in realizing the basic improvement in party style.

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NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS PREPARATORY MEETING FOR PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

SK300551 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A preparatory meeting for the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress was held in (Qulanqiate), Hohhot City, on the afternoon of 29 April.

The meeting declared that the preparations for the Fouth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress have been completed and the session will open on 30 April. Batubagen, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, presided over the preparatory meeting.

He said: The Third Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress had 792 deputies. Among these deputies, 7 died and 5 were transferred to other places or returned to their native places after retirement.

When including the 9 deputies who should have been appointed by a by-election at the Third Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress, the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress should hold a by-election for 21 deputies. The former unit in charge of the election work conducted a by-election for 16 deputies to the Fourth Session. Through examinations, the deputies' credentials committee of the regional people's congress standing committee recognized them as qualified deputies. So far, the Sixth Regional People's Congress has 796 deputies. According to a report, 683 deputies are going to attend the Fourth Session. A total of 630 deputies attended the preparatory meeting.

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CSO: 4005/673

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC OPENS FOURTH SESSION

Shi Shengrong, Others Attend

SK290558 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee opened in Hohhot on the afternoon of 28 April.

That day, the newly decorated Nei Monggol Guesthouse looked especially magnificient. In the middle of the rostrum, there was a CPPCC emblem decorated with red flags and pine trees. A total of 386 CPPCC members from all fronts of the region attended the opening ceremony. Seated on the rostrum were Shi Shengrong, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; and Chen Bingyu, Wu Ligeng, Han Ming, Wei Zhaorong, Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi, Baoyantatu, and Yun Zhaoguang, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee. The principal leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army organizations including Zhang Shuguang, Bu He, Batubagen, and Cai Ying, attended the opening ceremony to extend warm congratulations. At 1500 on 28 April, Shi Shengrong declared the opening of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee. He then delivered a speech.

Entrusted by the fifth standing committee of the regional CPPCC committee, Vice Chairman Liu Zhenyi delivered a work report of the standing committee of the regional CPPCC committee; Vice Chairman Yun Zhaoguang delivered a report on the situation of the historical accounts of past events and the tasks for the future; and Vice Chairman Chen Bingyu submitted to the session a report on the motions work since the third session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee.

Invited to the session were Comrade Kong Fei, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee, as well as some leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army organizations, including Qian Fenyong, Tian Congming, Lin Weiran, Zhou Beifeng, Seyinbayaer, and Hu Zhongda. Attending the session as observers were members of the National CPPCC Committee who were staying in Hohhot; responsible persons of the United Front Work of the regional CPC committee; and responsible persons of various democratic parties, industrial and commercial federation, Overseas Chinese Federations, Taiwan compatriots' federations, and other relevant departments.

Official Delivers Work Report

SK290559 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Liu Zhenyi, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, delivered a work report of the standing committee of the regional CPPCC committee at the fourth session of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee.

Liu Zhenyi said in his report: The regional CPPCC committee dealt mainly with the work in the following six fields in the past year:

First, the regional CPPCC committee enthusiastically organized CPPCC members to participate in the political activities and to discuss the policies and principles set forth by the state and the autonomous region.

Second, the regional CPPCC committee organized CPPCC members to conduct investigations to expand their role in conducting political consultation and democratic supervision.

Third, the regional CPPCC committee made contributions to the region's construction and reform by taking full advantage of its having a lot of intellectuals.

Fourth, the regional CPPCC committee made new explorations for promoting spiritual civilization through enhancing study.

Fifth, through enhancing self-construction, the regional CPPCC committee exercised its role in giving guidance to the league, city, banner, and county CPPCC committees.

Sixth, the regional CPPCC committee made contributions to promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland by further developing patriotic united fronts.

With regard to this year's work plan, Liu Zhenyi pointed out: The CPPCC organizations at all levels should continue to carry forward the fine tradition of the CPPCC; organize CPPCC members and patriotic personages of all circles to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC, the Fourth Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee, and the regional conference of banner and county CPC committee secretaries, to study Marxism, Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and scientific and technological knowledge, and to firmly foster an idea of serving the four modernizations and overall economic reform; and further organize CPPCC members to conduct investigations on special subjects so as to bring into play their role in deeply and extensively conducting political consultation and democratic supervision.
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CSO: 4005/673

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

MODEL WORKERS FORUM--On 29 April, more than 70 model workers happily gathered together to attend a forum held by the regional Council of Trade Unions to mark the 1 May International Labor Day. They animatedly discussed the excellent situation in reform, and unanimously pledged to plunge into reform with an attitude of being masters of the state and make new contributions to the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Regional party, government, army and CPPCC leading comrades, including Zhang Shuguang, Bu He, Tian Congming, Cai Ying, Lin Weiran, and Yun Zhaoguang, attended the forum to celebrate the red-letter day with the model workers. They also issued medals and letters of certificates to comrades who won the May labor medals. The forum was permeated with a vivid and vigorous atmosphere. Model workers vied with one another to give speeches on their experiences, plans, and suggestions. Zhang Shuguang and other party, government, and army leading comrades also spoke. [Excerpt] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 86 SK] /6662

WUHAI'S FIRST CPC CONGRESS--The first Wuhai City CPC Congress was held from 18 to 22 April. A new leading body of the city CPC committee was elected at the congress. (Wang Fengqi) was elected secretary of the city CPC committee; and (Wang Peiran), (Gao Shouyao) and (Ba Daer), deputy secretaries of the city CPC committee. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 86 SK]/6662

SHANXI RESPECT TO HUNAN PLA LEADER--Comrade Liu Shihong, the retired former political commisar of Hunan Military District, died of serious illness in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, on 23 April at the age of 73. Wreaths were sent by comrades Qin Jiwei, Kang Keqing. Wang Ping, Yang Chengwu, Guo Linxiang, Yang Baibing, Yuan Shengting, Zhang Nansheng, Wang Zifeng, Mao Ziyong, Xiong Qingquan, Wan Da, Jiao Linyi, and Jiang Jinliu. [Excerpts] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 May 86 HK] /6662

HEBEI CHANGES PREFECTURAL, CITY DISTRICTS--With the approval of the State Council, our province has changed some of its prefectural and city administrative divisions which are listed as follows: Zhengding and Luancheng Counties of Shijiazhuang City; Wuan County of Handan Prefecture is placed under the leadership of Handan City; Qingyuan County of Baoding Prefecture is placed under the leadership of Baoding City; and Xingtai County of Xingtai Prefecture is placed under the leadership of Xingtai City. Jiaoqu District of Handan

City is abolished. All townships and towns under the jurisdiction of this district are placed under the leadership of Congtai, Hanshan, and Fuxing Districts. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 86 p 1 SK] /6662

TIANJIN SUPPLEMENTARY CPPCC MEMBERS--On 11 April, the 18th Standing Committee meeting of the 7th Municipal CPPCC Committee approved the namelist of supplementary CPPCC members, which was adopted at the 5th session of the 7th Municipal CPPCC Committee. The namelist is as follows: Kong Lingzhi, female [1313 0109 2535]; Bai Hongzhen, female [4101 1347 3791]; Feng Rong, female [7458 1369]; Zhu Wenju [2612 2429 4251]; Liu Hangying [0491 5300 7751]; Liu Yunwen [0491 5686 2429]; Guan Zhaoying, female [7070 0340 5391]; Sun Shengmin [1327 0524 3046]; Li Henian [2621 7729 1628]; Wu Tongbin [0702 0681 6333]; Wu Menghui [0702 1322 2547]; Zhang Junli, female [1728 0193 0196]; Xia Zhongheng [1115 6850 1584]; Fu Zengren [0265 2582 0088]; Tong Xuanming [4547 1357 2494]; Zeng Wei [2582 7279]; Qiu Jianxun [5941 1696 8113]; Liao Yitong, female [1675 6318 1749]; Xiong Xi [3574 6897]; and Wei Renzhi [7614 0117 0037]. [Text] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 86 p 1 SK] /6662

CSO: 4005/673

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA MEETING ON STRENGTHENING POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK

HK251510 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 86 p 1

[Report: "Ningxia Regional Conference on Political and Legal Work Convened to Study and Make Plans for 1986 Work in the Field"]

[Text] The Ningxia Regional CPC Committee held a regional conference on political and legal work from 3 to 8 April. The meeting conveyed, studied, and discussed guidelines of the national political and legal work conference and speeches made by central leading comrades in this regard. It also analyzed the region's present situation in public security and assigned tasks for the 1986 political and legal work.

Attending the meeting were Li Xuezhi, Xue Hongfu, Li Yunhe, Hao Tingzao, Shen Xiaozeng, Ma Sizhong, Cai Zhulin, Bai Zhenhua, Ma Yingliang, Jiang Guangdong, Xu Qian, Ma Youde, Guo Wenju, Wang Yanxin, Yang Huiyun, Yang Xin, and other regional leading comrades. During the meeting, Comrades Li Xuezhi and Shen Xiaozeng delivered speeches and Comrade Bai Zhenhua conveyed guidelines of the national political and legal work conference. Also present at the meeting were leading members of CPC committees of prefectures, cities, and counties (districts), who are in charge of political and legal work; responsible comrades of people's courts, procuratorial organs, public security organs, and judicial organs at various levels; and responsible comrades of other relevant departments of the region.

The meeting pointed out: The region's situation in public order has taken a favorable turn. It finds expression mainly in the following: A number of vicious criminals have been severely punished according to law; the people now have a stronger sense of security; there has been a drastic drop in the crime rate; public order in public places has somewhat improved; and the enthusiasm of the people for the prevention of crime has risen considerably. Political and legal work has made a due contribution to the improvement of public order, defending and stimulating the economic restructuring and implementing the policy of opening up to the world and invigorating the domestic economy, and to the improvement of party conduct and social conduct at large. However, the situation in public security is still not stable enough and its development is uneven in various areas. Serious and gruesome crimes are soiling some areas, economic crimes are

thriving, and there is a resurgence of some pernicious practices in society. The present tasks for the region's political and legal work remain very arduous and complicated. We must therefore stay sober-minded and should in no way lower our guard or relax our will to fight.

The meeting also assigned tasks for the region's 1986 political and legal work. They are: under the leadership of the regional CPC committee, we must firmly implement a number of principles and instructions prescribed by the party Central Committee on political and legal work. In line with the plans adopted by the national political and legal work conference, we must make further efforts to develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system and must unswervingly persist in the people's democratic dictatorship, continue to crack down on serious economic and other crimes, and resolutely ban and check all pernicious practices in society. At the same time, we must improve public security in an all-round way, enhance professional proficiency of public security organs, procuratorial organs, and people's courts, and strengthen the building of their basic units so as to strive for a further turn for the better inpublic order and to lay a solid foundation for a basic improvement in public security.

The meeting noted: We should in no case relax our vigilance against serious criminal activities and should concentrate efforts on investigating such crimes as murder, causing explosions, rape, and robbery as well as involvement in criminal gang activities, and should lose no time in cracking down on all serious crimes in these areas.

The meeting pointed out: Economic crimes are terribly harmful to economic construction and corrosive to the party workstyle. Therefore, we must resolutely bring major cases of economic crimes to trial and must not be soft on economic criminals so as to ensure the smooth development of economic construction. Cases of criminal liability should be dealt with according to the law and should not be handled by economic sanction. Those who violate the law should be dealt with according to the law and should not be punished in accordance with party discipline and our codes of discipline. Economic crimes should not be regarded as unhealthy tendencies and malfeasance should not be treated as a bureaucratic workstyle. Unlawful economic activities determined to be responsible for a crime should be dealt with according to the law.

The meeting decided that a high degree of socialist democracy and a perfect socialist system provide a basic guarantee for perfecting the socialist system, ensuring the sound progress of our reforms, and they perpetuate the political stability in our country. This is of great significance for strengthening the constitution of the socialist legal system. Leaders at various levels should heighten their sense of the legal system, correct the tendency of ignoring the legal system, and enhance the consciousness of protecting the legal system. Efforts must be made to spread the knowledge about the law and give full play to the role of the law so that cadres and the people will be accustomed to dealing with things according to the law. Meanwhile, we must proceed from the actual conditions of our region to strengthen legislation in the grassroots units.

The meeting pointed out: We must strengthen discipline and the workstyle of public security forces through improved political and ideological work and by consolidating leading bodies, perservering with rigid training, and enhancing political integrity and professional proficiency. Thus, we will be able to build a public security force with lofty ideals, moral integrity, better education, and a strong sense of discipline so as to meet the needs of the work of public security, the procuratorate, and the judiciary in the new historical period.

Comrade Li Xuezhi addressed the meeting. After expounding on the great significance of perfecting the socialist legal system, he said that all party organizations and members should set a good example in observing the state constitution and law, with no exceptions. All law-breakers, regardless of the rank of the persons involved, must be investigated and affixed with legal liability. He pointed out that some party members, particularly a few party member leading cadres, consider themselves to be exceptions to observance of the law. This is absolutely wrong. Our country permits no "special citizens" who do not keep themselves within the bounds of the law; still less does our party permit any "special members" who do not keep themselves within the bounds of party discipline and state law.

In referring to striking heavy blows at economic and other crimes, Comrade Li Xuezhi called on party and government leaders at all levels and all discipline inspection departments, public security organs, procuratorial organs, and people's courts to have a sound understanding of the importance and urgency of the struggle. They should carry on the struggle of cracking down on serious economic crimes in depth and puncture the swollen arrogance of economic criminals while continuing to strike relentless blows at other crimes. In investigating and handling economic criminal cases, regardless of the persons involved, we must deal with law-breakers according to the law and enforce the law strictly. However, in investigating and handling major criminal cases, some departments and units do not yet have a correct understanding of their importance. They have no determination to deal with the cases, because they cannot cast aside all considerations of face, cannot withstand the pressure of pledging for mercy, and cannot break through the network of relationships. Proceeding from party spirit and its principles and out of their sense of responsibility to the revolutionary cause and the interests of the people, leaders at various levels should remove obstacles and overcome obstructions to make a thorough investigation of these cases.

Comrade Li Xuezhi stressed: It is necessary to strengthen party leadership over political and legal work. The CPC committees at all levels should take political and legal work as a matter of prime importance in their work. They should vigorously support public security organs, procuratorial organs, and people's courts to independently exercise their functions and powers according to the law, help them overcome difficulties in their work, and give full play to the role of political and legal work committees at various levels.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Xuezhi hoped that comrades on the political and legal front will handle matters impartially, be loyal to the party, the people, and the law, and will not stoop to flattery and be not swayed by considerations. Thus they will take on new aspects and do better political and legal work so as to make new contributions to the building of our region's socialist legal system.

Comrade Shen Xiaozeng delivered a closing speech at the meeting. He said: We must further study and comprehend Comrade Deng Xiaoping's remarks on "paying special attention to legislative work while working hard to build the country" and speeches made by the central leading comrades at the National Political and Legal Work Conference. We must go a step further in unifying our thought so as to keep our approach with what the party Central Committee requires of us politically. When speaking on the present tasks for our region's political and legal work, he pointed out that attention must be paid to the following three aspects: First, we must not slack off in striking relentless blows at all serious crimes and overcome difficulties and remove obstacles from different sides in cracking down on serious economic criminal activities; second, we must enforce the law strictly and live up to the expectations of the party and the people on political and legal workers; third, if our material conditions are not replenished, we must emulate each other in work and contributions and must not scramble for fame and gain. Meanwhile, we must strengthen unity and work untiringly. Comrade Shen Xiaozeng called on party committees at various levels to conscientiously give more leadership to political and legal work in line with the plans made by the party Central Committee and the regional CPC Committee so as to achieve marked results in political and legal work this year.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU CONGRESS SESSION ADOPTS DECISION

HK290829 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Gansu will hold the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in Lanzhou on 6 May. This decision was adopted this morning by the 18th session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Li Dengying, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended this morning's plenum, over which Wu Jian, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided.

The session first adopted the agenda of the forthcoming session. The major items on the agenda are to discuss and decide on matters concerning the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, to discuss the draft of the work report of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and to discuss appointments, removals, and other matters.

On behalf of Wang Yaohua, chairman and member of the credential committee, the vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee delivered a credential report on holding a by-election for people's deputies.

The session adopted the announcement on holding a by-election for people's deputies. The announcement points out: There are 567 deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; 10 vacancies are yet to be filled by a by-election.

At the session, Li Wenhui, secretary general of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a report on handling the suggestions, criticism, and opinions proposed by deputies of the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. The session agreed to distribute it after revision to deputies attending the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

The session was attended by Liu Lanting, He Jianshan, [words indistinct], Ma Pilie, and Yang Fuxin. Also present were Lin Bing, president of the Provincial People's Higher Court, and Luo Lin, chief procurator of the Provincial People's Pcoruratorate.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU HOLDS CYL GRASSROOTS WORK CONFERENCE

HK010054 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A provincial conference on CYL grassroots work ended in Wuwei today. The conference urged CYL organizations at all levels in the province to actively mobilize and lead CYL members and youths to get rid of poverty, to become rich; to train new people, to attain the target of becoming well off, and to make contributions in basically getting rid of poverty in 3 years and having enough to eat and weat in 5 years.

The conference relayed the spirit of the instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee and the CYL Central Committee on CYL work, analyzed the status quo of the province's grassroots CYL organizations, seriously found out about the main problems affecting the work of grassroots CYL organizations, studied the experiences gained by the CYL Central Committee in grasping grassroots CYL organizations in Wuwei and the experiences of all localities in the province in properly carrying out grassroots CYL work, discussed and formulated 30 suggestions on strengthening CYL branch work and enlivening grassroots CYL work in an all-round way, mobilized CYL members and youths in the province to make contributions in getting rid of poverty and becoming better off, and [words indistinct].

Song Defu, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, and Lu Kejian, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting and spoke.

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NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI LEADERS HELP REHABILITATE VICTIM OF INJUSTICE

HK221224 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] With the intervention of the responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, a case of miscarriage of justice has finally been rehabilitated after a 28-year delay.

(Yu Dezhi) comes from (Yizong) village, Chang'an county. In 1958, he was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment for receiving a bribe of 16.9 yuan and was discharged from the post of warehouseman at Xian City supply and marketing bureau. Over the past 28 years, he went to the departments concerned more than 1,000 times, but he could not get his problem solved.

On 9 January 1985, the provincial bureau for handling people's letters and visits reported the case of (Yu Dezhi) and made some suggestions to the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee. Comrades Zhou Yaguang and Mou Linsheng therefore wrote to the Xian City intermediate people's court instructing them to reconsider the case. On 25 March 1986, after reconsidering the case, the Xian City intermediate people's court announced that (Yu Dezhi) was not guilty.

On the morning of 16 April, (Yu Dezhi) and his wife went to the provincial CPC Committee office and reported to Comrades Zhou Yaguang and Mou Linsheng his hard life over the past 20-odd years. Because of his case, their children were affected not only in the areas of joining the army and the party, but also in entering universities, polytechnic schools and senior secondary schools. Several times, he tried to commit suicide, but was dissuaded from doing so by his wife. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, his family has attained prosperity through hard work and have led a happy life. But the happiest thing for the family is the rehabilitation of his case.

Over the years, (Yu Dezhi) suffered many hardships, but he had firm faith in the party and socialism. He led his family to attain prosperity through hard work and made them live in harmony. Therefore, in 1982, the family was praised as a glorious family that has attained prosperity through hard work. In addition to frequently supporting the poor peasants, he donated 500 yuan to his village to run a school.

He has decided that from now on, he must educate his children and grandchildren on responding to the party's calls and making more contributions for the four modernizations. Moreover, he plans to donate the money compensated to him by the authorities for the public's benefit.

After listening to his report, Comrades Zhou Yanguang and Mou Linsheng said: Though a victim of a miscarriage of justice for so many years, (Yu Dezhi) still had faith in the party's policies and strived to get rich through hard work. This has shown that he is loyal to the party. His case dragged on for so many years mainly becuase the pernicious influence of the leftist thinking has not been totally liquidated, and also because of bureaucratism and the unhealthy tendencies in party style. The rehabilitation of this 20-odd years old issue shows the wisdom of the party and the party's policies.

Comrades Zhou Yaguang and Mou Linsheng urged the party committees at all levels to further do well in implementing the party polices, and thoroughly rehabilitate one by one cases of miscarriage of justice brought about by the leftist thinking.

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CSO: 4005/659

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG HOLDS MOBILIZATION MEETING ON NATIONALITY UNITY

HK301545 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] This afternoon the Regional CPC Committee held a mobilization meeting on the fourth nationality unity education month activities, urging all localities and units to seriously strengthen their leadership over the activities and carry out this year's nationality unity education month activities more profoundly and effectively.

Amudun Niyaz, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a mobilization report at the meeting.

In his report Amudun Niyaz reviewed the achievements made by the region and the problems existing in the region since the region carried out nationality unity education month activities in 1983, and put forth concrete requirements for properly carrying out this year's nationality unity education month activities.

He said that in this year's nationality unity education month activities, CPC committees at all levels must seriously organize cadres of various nationalities to deeply study Marxist theory on nationality, establish Marxist ideas on nationality, and further raise their consciousness in safeguarding nationality unity. It is necessary to firmly grasp the study of leaders and leadership groups at all levels and treat it as the focus of the nationality unity education month activities. Party member cadres above county level, and leading cadres in particular, must, in connection with the study of correcting party style, seriously examine and review the situation in nationality unity with the spirit of party rectification, find existing problems, and work out measures for improvement. It is necessary to vigorously carry out the activities of commending and learning from the advanced. It is necessary to extensively carry out various activities of self-education on the masses. It is necessary to integrate strengthening education in nationality unity with examining the implementation of nationality policies, with solving practical problems, and with implementing the spirit of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC. CPC Committees at all levels must seriously strengthen their leadership over the activities.

Regional party, government, and army leading comrades Li Shoushan, Zhang Sixue, Ismail Yashanof, and Liu Haiqing attended the mobilization meeting.

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CSO: 4005/659

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG COMMENDS COUNTY FOR NATIONALITY SOLIDARITY

HK040446 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 4 May 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, the Kashi Prefectural CPC Committee and Commissioner's Office held a rally in Zepu County to award this county the title "model county in nationality solidarity." The rally began at 0900. Present were Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the CPPCC and chairman of the regional advisory commission; responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the region Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Tang Guangcai, Bai Chengmin, and Wang Zhenwen; Li Tianxiang, vice minister of petroleum industry, and (Jiao Liren), adviser. (Guo Sang), secretary of the prefectural CPC committee, presided.

Comrade Tomur Dawamat spoke first at the rally. He said: Under the leadership of the county CPC committee and government, Zepu County has scored outstanding success in nationality solidarity wor, and accumulated rich experiences. All areas, departments, sectors, trades, and fronts in Xinjiang should learn from the country's good experiences, organize the nationality solidarity month drive still more soundly and effectively, as demanded by the regional CPC committee, and create a new situation in nationality solidarity work in the region.

The regional CPC committee and people's [word indistinct] have sent a cable of congratulations to the Zepu County CPC Committee and government. The cable said: The fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang lie in nationality solidarity, which represents the overall situation in the region. You have led the cadres and masses in the county to seriously implement the instructions of the central and regional CPC committees on strengthening nationality solidarity, to seriously study Marxist theory on nationality, and to implement the party's nationality policy, with the result that nationality solidarity has been continually strengthened and the political and economic situation has become better and better.

The regional CPC committee and government hope that, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the guidance of the spirit of the fourth session of the Sixth NPC, you will make still greater efforts, refrain from arrogance and impetuosity, further strengthen leadership, and

ceaselessly conduct education for the cadres and masses in Marxist nationality policy, and in strengthening nationality solidarity. In this way the party members, cadres, and masses, especially the leading cadres at all levels, can firmly establish the Marxist concept of nationality, spontaneously implement the party's nationality policy, handle nationality relations well, solve problems in nationality solidarity, and continually consolidate and develop the county's political situation of stability and unity.

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NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS ON EDUCATION FOR YOUTHS

HK040537 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee has issued instructions on stepping up education for youths and juveniles, calling on party organizations at all levels to strengthen leadership, bring into play the role of all sectors of society, and adopt a variety of means to conduct education for youths and juveniles in a measured way, to forge them into new socialist people with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline.

The instructions say that in the new situation, there are many problems meriting special concern in the thinking, study, work, and daily life of youths and juveniles. To improve and enhance education for them, the provincial CPC Committee issues the following instructions:

1. Fully understand that education for youths and juveniles is a major component part of the party's cause. The party committees at all levels must regard improving this work as a major aspect of ideological and political work, put it on the agenda, and get a good grasp of it. We should strive to gradually make this education a systematic, regular, and socialized affair in 3 to 5 years.

2. We must regard the establishment of communist ideals as the fundamental content of education for youths and juveniles.

3. Step up education in law and discipline for youths and juveniles and do a good job of work regarding young delinquents. Through the efforts of all sectors of society, by 1990 the youths and juveniles in the province should know, understand, and obey the law.

4. Vigorously cultivate advanced and model figures with the characteristics of the era, to encourage young people to go on advancing.

5. Mobilize the forces of all sectors to create an excellent social environment for educating youths and juveniles.

6. The party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over CYL work and set specific demands and tasks for this work in light of the party's central tasks. The special role of the CYL in uniting and educating youths and juveniles should be brought into full play. Spending on CYL and young pioneers activities should be increased as much as possible, to meet their work needs. Funds specially allocated for the education of youths and juveniles must not be cancelled, and we must ensure that they are indeed spent on this education.

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NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

CONCLUSION OF CPPCC SESSION--The fourth session of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial CPPCC concluded in Xining on 30 April. Present at the closing ceremony were leaders of the party and government in the province Yin Kesheng, Song Ruixiang, Liu Feng, Huanjuecailang, (Lu Baoyun), (Tang Zhengren), Zhao Haifeng, Ma Wanli, and Song Lin. Zhang Guosheng, member of the CPPCC Standing Committee, was also present. Provincial CPPCC Vice Chairman Han Yingxuan presided. Comrade Yin Kesheng made a speech in which he congratulated the session on its success on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government. He praised the work of the provincial CPPCC in recent years. [Excerpts] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Apr 86 HK] /9738

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HONG XUEZHI INSPECTS PLA UNITS IN ANHUI

OW280612 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 86

/Excerpts/ Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the General Logistics Department, recently led a work group to inspect the work of the Anhui Military District. He separately met with the cadres of the headquarters of the military district and the units directly under it, and the comrades of the PLA medical teams working in old revolutionary base areas in Anhui. He set some demands for their work.

During his meeting with the cadres of the military district headquarters and the units directly under it, Hong Xuezhi pointed out: The PLA should subordinate itself to national economic construction, which is in the interest of the whole, and should not expect too much from the state. It should try to solve some of its problems itself. On the one hand, it should make careful calculations and scientific arrangements for proper use and management of available funds and materials to ensure that priority needs are met and consideration is also given to ordinary needs. On the other hand, it should broaden sources of income, reduce expenditures, develop production, and bring into full play its own strong points to develop livestock breeding and agricultural and sideline production where state policy and law permit. It should pay attention to stopping up loopholes and preventing wastes. On the question of how to improve party style, correct unhealthy tendencies, and enforce financial and economic discipline, it should take the lead and set a good example, just as Vice Chairman Yang of the Military Commission said at the central meeting attended by 8,000 people.

During his inspection tour of the Anhui Military District, Hong Xuezhi also received the comrades of the PLA medical teams working in old revolutionary base areas in Anhui and inquired them about the details of their work and life.

He also set specific demands for the medical teams with regard to their working methods.

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CSO: 4005/658

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION LEADERS TAKE LEGAL EXAM

OW260549 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 24 Apr 86

/Article by reporter Li Yuezhu/

/Excerpts/ Shenyang, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--More than 200 leading cadres at and above the division level of Shenyang Military Region sat for an exam together in a central examination hall today to see how much they have learned after attending classes on the popularization of legal knowledge.

Commander Liu Jingson, Political Commissar Liu Zhenhua, and other leading comrades of the Military Region all took part in the exam. They all did well for the exam, getting an average of 90 percent.

The Shenyang Military Region party committee held that without exception, soldiers should also control their own actions in accordance with the law of the state. Leading cadres should be the first to study, understand, observe, and apply law. This is the key to their success in leading the PLA units under their command to observe and abide by law and discipline.

The Shenyang Military Region party committee has run a study class for all principal leading comrades of its units at and above the division level. This offered them an opportunity to make a further and systematic study of the basic contents of China's Constitution and its Criminal Law, Conscription Law, Marriage Law, Provisions Concerning Punishment Called for by the Maintenance of Social Order, and the Provisional Regulations "Concerning Punishments to Soldiers Committing the Crime of Dereliction of Duty," as well as the Inheritance Law, Economic Contract Law, Criminal Procedure Law, Civil Litigation Law, and laws concerning the system of lawyers and the notarization system. The purpose is to help them get rid of such erroneous concepts as "power instead of law," "punishment in place of law," and "personal feelings taking precedence of law" which existed in their minds to one extent or another. The exam was an examination of the results of their study.

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CSO: 4005/658

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

EX-SERVICEMEN FIND EMPLOYMENT--Shanghai, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--The 10,000 Shanghai ex-servicemen and women who have left the forces over the past year have all been employed, a city official said today. Their demobilization was part of a national program to cut the PLA by 1 million, which was announced last June. Last September, Shanghai Municipal Council asked district and county authorities to help find jobs for the ex-servicemen and women. Timber, steel and cement has been provided for more than 15,00 ex-soldiers who had back to rural areas and needed to build houses. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 28 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S DEFENSE WORKS--Wang Baotian, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and commander of the provincial military district, inspected people's defense works in the capital of the province this morning. Comrade Wang Baotian called for adapting people's defense to the current change in strategic thinking, subordinating it to and having it serve the four modernizations, combining the use of people's defense works in peacetime with the use of them in war, and making use of them at present. It is necessary to bring the strategic role of people's defense works into full play and at the same time to increase their social and economic benefits. /Text/ /Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

JINAN COMMANDER ATTENDS CEREMONY--An exhibition sponsored by the Political Department of the Jinan Military Region on fine art works and photographs collected from the PLA campaign of being loyal to the motherland opened at the exhibition hall of the military region on the morning of 24 April. Attending the opening ceremony of the exhibit were responsible persons from the Jinan Military Region, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Culture Department, the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the provincial military district, and from other departments concerned. Li Jiulong, commander of the military region, cut the ribbon of the opening ceremony. /Excerpt/ /Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Apr 86 SK/ 12228

NANJING COMMANDER VISITS EXHIBITION--Nanjing, 2 May (XINHUA)--The Nanjing Military Region held a veteran soldiers' calligraphy and painting exhibition yesterday. Among the visitors to the exhibition were Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing Military Region; Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region; Wu Zhongqi, chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Calligraphy Association; and Zhang Tianmin, a famous painter and vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Artists Association. /Excerpts/ /Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0819 GMT 2 May 86 OW/ 12228

CSO: 4005/658

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI: RAID ON LIBYA SHOWS U.S. 'FEROCIOUS' NATURE

OW261256 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] A folk adage says it well: It is easy to change rivers and mountains but hard to change a person's nature. A bloodthirsty wolf will never change its killing nature. With its armed aggression of Libya, the U.S. imperialists have once again bared their ferocious nature to the whole world. The difference between the U.S. imperialists and a wolf is that when a wolf attacks, it does so directly without any sham excuses; when the U.S. imperialists attack people of other nations, they always try to find high-sounding excuses.

In the past, when the U.S. imperialists defended Taiwan, carried out aggression against Korea, attempted to invade northeast China, frenziedly bombed out cities and towns, and carried out armed intervention in Vietnam, they used the excuse of opposing communist aggression. The excuse for their recent wanton and indiscriminate bombing of Libya is that Libya threatened the security of the United States with terrorism. This is 100-percent gangster logic.

Libya's population is about that of the U.S. capital. It is several thousand kilometers away from the United States. It has no ICBM's, not even any medium-range guided missiles. How can it threaten the security of a nuclear power that is armed to the teeth? While the U.S. imperialists wantonly and indiscriminately bombed Libya, Reagan, swollen with arrogance, called the U.S. troops an intimidating force, implying that from now on, anyone who does not yield to U.S. hegemony or dare to implement policies not conforming to U.S. interests will be charged with threatening U.S. security and punished accordingly.

In carrying out armed aggression against Libya, the U.S. imperialists aim not only at teaching Libya and other small countries of the Third World a lesson but also at giving a warning to our country.

In recent years, although some people have striven to forge firm economic and military ties with the United States and have made major concessions to the United States in many areas, the U.S. imperialists, who have always regarded communism and the socialist countries as enemies, have always used their armed might as the principal support in their dealings with China. For

instance, the United States supplies Taiwan with great quantities of new weapons and conducts frequent joint military exercises with Japan and South Korea in areas adjacent to China's territorial waters; and the United States' strategic nuclear missiles are aimed at over 100 important military targets and industrial bases inside China.

The President once ordered the U.S. 7th Fleet and its armed forces stationed in the Asian-Pacific region to take immediate action and protect the freedom and independence of the people of Taiwan if its security was threatened by mainland China. The recent U.S. attack on Libya can serve as an excellent antidote to those people who still persist in a pro-U.S. policy and harbor illusions about the U.S. imperialists.

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BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BRIEFS

CANCELINC YANG DEZHI'S U.S. VISIT--A tide of protest against U.S. imperialism's barbarous radis on Libya is rising in the world with each passing day. For this reason, some leading comrades of our army have suggested that Comrade Yang Dezhi's visit to the United States in May be postponed or canceled. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 29 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/680

OFFICIALS MEET WITH PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY

Li Teng-hui Offers Agricultural Aid

OW021057 Taipei CNA in English 1026 GMT 2 May 86

/Text/ Taipei, 2 May (CNA)--Vice President Li Teng-hui told visiting Philippine officials Friday that the government and people of the Republic of China are more than willing to extend agricultural and other necessary assistance to help the Philippines reconstruct its national economy.

Li made the remarks when receiving Philippine visitors headed by Domingo Lee, special advisor to President Corazon Aquino in charge of Philippine-Chinese affairs, at the Presidential Office Friday morning. The visitors included Agapito "Butz" Aquino, also a presidential special advisor and younger brother of Benigno Aquino, the assassinated husband of President Aquino.

The vice president, an agricultural expert who received his PhD degree from Cornell University of the United States, said the Philippines has to accelerate its agricultural development and land reform to win the support of Filipino farmers so that the communist "New People's Army" guerrillas will not be able to further take advantage of the deteriorating living standards in rural areas. The ROC is in the position to extend its expertise and assistance to the Philippines in this field, Li said.

Domingo Lee and Butz Aquino, on behalf of the Aquino Government, expressed thanks to the ROC Government for the offering of a helping hand. They said they hope that joint projects and agricultural development and trade will be worked out soon between the governments and private sectors of the two countries so that the Philippines can start to rebuild its national economy and improve the living standards of the Filipino people.

Besides the development of agriculture and agrobusiness, Butz Aquino told a press conference earlier in the morning that "We (the Filipinos) would like to take advantage of this golden opportunity to expand trade and agricultural cooperation with the Republic of China on Taiwan."

Domingo Lee, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Taipei 30 April to inspect the Asian Exchange Center, Inc., the Philippine representation office established in 1975. The trip is Lee's first in his current capacity.

Butz Aquino, heading a five-man delegation of Filipino businessmen, came here Wedensday to expand joint business ventures and explore the possibility of acquiring appropriate technology for agroindustrial development. They also hope to continue the exchange of business, technical and cultural information and mutual sharing of resources with the ROC.

Yu Kuo-hwa Meets Envoy

OW061129 Taipei CNA in English 0933 GMT 6 May 86

/Text/ Taipei, 6 May (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa has said that the Republic of China /ROC/ on Taiwan is a good example of national development for the Philippines to follow and the ROC Government is willing to assist the Philippine Government in striving for economic success.

Yu made the remarks when receiving Domingo Lee, special advisor to President Corazon Aquino, at the Executive Yuan Monday afternoon. Lee arrived here 30 April for his first trip to Taipei in his current capacity.

During the 30-minute meeting, the premier recounted the successful development of the Republic of China in national economy, foreign trade, democracy, land reform and social welfare. This would well serve as an example for the Philippines to follow, Yu said, adding that the ROC Government is willing to extend whatever necessary assistance to its closest neighbor to the south in its effort to further strengthening the substantive relations between the two countries.

Lee said there is no doubt that the Aquino Government is sincere in seeking closer cooperative ties with the Republic of China at a time when the Philippines is revitalizing its national development.

While here, Lee has met Vice President Lee Teng Hui, Mah Soo-lay, secretary general of the Kuomintang's Central Committee, Vice Foreign Minister Ding Mou-shih and other government officials and parliamentarians. The visitor is scheduled to return home 7 May.

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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 22, 20 AUGUST 1985

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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 22, 20 AUGUST 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 22, 20 Aug 85

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STATE TREASURY REGULATIONS OF THE PRC

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 22, 20 Aug 85 pp 791-794

[State Treasury Regulations of the PRC (promulgated by the State Council on 27 July 1985)]

(GUO-FA (1985) No 96)

[Text] Chapter I: General Principles

Article 1: These regulations are formulated for the purpose of uniting and organizing state financial revenue and expenditure, and perfecting the treasury system of the state.

Article 2: The treasury of the state (referred to hereinafter as the state treasury) is responsible for handling revenue and expenditure of the state forecast budget. It is necessary, in the course of carrying out the tasks, to vigorously implement the state's principles, policies and financial system to give play to the state treasury's role of promotion and supervision.

Article 3: The People's Bank of China specifically manages the state treasury. To organize and manage work of the treasury is an important task of the People's Bank of China.

Article 4: In accordance with the regulations of the state financial system, the authority to allocate state treasuries funds at all levels belongs to financial organs of the same level.

Article 5: The people's governments at all levels should strengthen leadership over state treasuries of the same level and supervise subordinate departments and units to ensure that they do not exceed the scope stipulated by the state in their use of funds.

Chapter II: Organization and Structure of the State Treasury

Article 6: The structure of the state treasury should correspond to the state financial management system; in principle, primary level financial organs should establish primary level state treasury. Central organs must establish a head treasury; the provinces, autonomous regions and cities directly under

central administration must establish divisional treasuries; cities under provincial administration and autonomous districts must establish central branch treasuries; counties and cities equivalent to counties, and districts must establish branch treasuries. Business activities of payment offices subordinate to branch treasury should be managed by grassroots organizations of the professional banks.

Article 7: Directors of state treasuries at all levels should be concurrently taken up by the directors of the people's banks of the same level, and deputy directors should be concurrently taken up by the deputy directors of the banks in charge of state treasury work. In areas where there are no people's banks, business activities of state treasuries should be entrusted to the local professional banks by the people's bank, work should subject to leadership of state treasuries at higher levels and the director of the entrusted professional bank should concurrently assume the post of director of the state treasury.

Article 8: Vertical leadership is to be adopted regarding business activities of the state treasuries. Divisional state treasuries of the various provinces, autonomous regions and cities under direct central administration and their subordinate branch state treasuries are branch organizations of the central state treasury as well as local state treasuries.

Article 9: State treasuries at all levels should establish professional work organs to deal with business activities of state treasuries. The structure of these organizations should correspond to Article 6 of these regulations; the four levels of the state treasuries should respectively be: department, office, section and unit. The establishment must be clearly delineated and the number of personnel should be stable. County branch treasuries with a small volume of business may not establish a professional work organ, but they must have personnel in charge of business activities of the state treasuries.

Chapter III. Duties and Authority of the State Treasuries

Article 10: The basic duties of the state treasuries are as follows:

1) handle revenue, division and retention of state forecast revenue.

2) handle allocation of funds of state forecast expenditure.

3) reflect to state treasuries at higher levels and financial organizations of the same level the situation of revenue and expenditure of the forecast budget.

4) assist financial and taxation organizations in reminding enterprises and units which have financial income to promptly pay tax to the state; for those which fail to comply despite several reminders, income should be deducted in accordance with taxation laws.

5) organize management, carry out inspection and guide work of state treasuries at lower levels.

6) handle other work of state treasuries as instructed by the state.

Article 11: The main authority of state treasuries is as follows:

1) Supervise whether all the money collected by the various payment offices and revenue organs is submitted to the state treasury in accordance with regulations; those which violate the regulations should be promptly investigated and dealt with.

2) The state treasury may reserve the right not to deal with cases where the proportion of division of funds and retention of funds among financial organizations of various levels is arbitrarily changed and where the deposit balance of deposit accounts is arbitrarily readjusted.

3) The state treasury may reserve the right not to handle withdrawal of accounts in violation of state regulations.

4) Supervise the opening of accounts of financial deposits and allocation of financial funds.

5) The state treasury may reserve the right not to be forced by any units or individuals to handle matters in violation of state regulations. Under such circumstances, the state treasury should immediately report the matter to the higher levels.

6) The state treasury may reserve the right not to recognize any certificates which violate regulations.

Article 12: State treasuries at all levels should strengthen accounting work, strictly carry out auditing work, perfect account books and statements and ensure accuracy in all items of revenue and expenditure.

Article 13: All personnel of the state treasury must be loyal and enthusiastic, and must strictly keep confidential all information of the state. It is necessary to commend and encourage those who adhere to state principles, policies and the financial system and who are bold enough to struggle against those who violate financial and economic discipline; it is also necessary to deal seriously with those who take revenge on state treasury personnel.

Chapter IV. Collection and Withdrawal of Funds

Article 14: All items of state forecast revenue must be submitted to the state treasury in accordance with regulations, no unit is allowed to keep a portion of the revenue or keep funds in its own custody.

Article 15: Financial organs, taxation organs and customs at various levels are responsible for management and supervision of the submission of various items of state forecast revenue to the state treasury. The method of submission is to be separately stipulated by the Ministry of Finance and the head branch of the People's Bank of China.

Article 16. The state treasury collects money in Renminbi. Gold, silver and foreign currencies should be exchanged for Renminbi prior to making payment.

The method of making payment to the state treasury in special economic zones, and the method of making payment by Chinese and foreign joint venture enterprises, enterprises run under Chinese and foreign cooperation and foreign personnel are to be separately fixed by the Ministry of Finance and the head branch of the People's Bank of China.

Article 17: Withdrawal of forecast revenue must be in accordance with withdrawal limits stipulated by the state. The sum to be refunded from revenue should be withdrawn from the relevant items of forecast budget of various levels strictly in accordance with financial management system regulations.

Chapter V: Allocation of Funds

Article 18: All items of state forecast expenditure are to be handled by the state treasury on presentation of funds allocation certificates of various financial organs.

Article 19: Two methods are to be adopted for central forecast expenditure: actual allocation of funds and management of limited amounts. Administrative affairs adopt limited amount of management for expenditure at the central level, and actual allocation of funds for forecast expenditure of localities. For management of limited amount financial organs should allocate sufficient funds in accordance with the limits and funds are not to be advanced by banks.

Article 20: Allocation of funds of state treasuries at different levels must be paid from financial deposits of the financial organs of the same level. Funds can only be transferred between accounts and must not be paid in cash.

Chapter VI: Supplementary Rules

Article 21: Details of implementation of these regulations are to be jointly formulated by the Ministry of Finance and the head branch of the People's Bank of China.

Article 22: Specific procedures of professional banks in dealing with business activities of the state treasury are to be separately formulated by the head branch of the People's Bank of China.

Article 23: These regulations take effect from the date of promulgation. These regulations supercede the "Central State Treasury Regulations" promulgated by the Central People's Government on 3 March, 1950.

/9716
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REPORT ON BANK SAVINGS AND LOAN INTEREST RATES (8 JULY 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 22, 20 Aug 85 pp 795-797

[Text] To improve the economic results of fixed asset investments, control the gross scale of fixed asset investments, and coordinate with this year's reform of commodity prices and wages and organizing the withdrawal of currency from circulation, it is proposed to adjust the existing interest rates for savings deposits and interest rates for fixed asset loans. The concrete proposals are as follows:

1. Raising the interest rates for fixed savings deposits and vigorously promoting the savings deposit business. The interest rate for semi-annual fixed savings deposits will be increased from the existing 5.4 percent to 6.12 percent; the annual interest rate for 1-year fixed deposits will be increased from the existing 6.84 percent to 7.20 percent; the annual interest rate for 3-year fixed deposits will be increased from the existing 7.92 percent to 8.28 percent; the annual interest rate for 5-year fixed deposits will be increased from the existing 8.28 percent to 9.36 percent; the interest rate for 8-year fixed deposits will be increased from the existing 9 percent to 10.44 percent; the interest rate for current fixed deposits will not be readjusted. Appropriate adjustments will be made on the interest rates for RMB savings deposits of overseas Chinese and for the various kinds of savings deposits such as deposits by installments for lump sum repayment of principal, lump-sum deposits for petty withdrawal, deposit of principal for periodic interest withdrawals, and so forth.

To actively develop the savings deposit business, it is proposed to adopt the following measures: 1) Actively organize various government organs, armed forces and enterprise units to vigorously develop the savings agency business. The bank will appoint savings agents from the various units, absorb savings deposits, and pay agency fees according to the regulations. Party and government leadership in various localities are requested to give strong support, and the units must earnestly create conditions for developing the agency business. It is necessary to strengthen the administration of savings agency work and the guidance of the agents. 2) Appropriately increase the number of bank offices and branches for accepting savings deposits and the relevant business personnel. It is also necessary to arouse the zeal of the savings personnel; those with good performances should be duly rewarded. 3) Develop diversified forms of savings deposits and increase the kinds of savings deposit account,

such as premium savings, residential savings, durable consumer goods savings, and so forth.

2) Raise the interest rates for fixed asset loans. The interest rates for the two kinds of loans, that is, technical transformation loans and capital construction loans, will be converted into interest rates for one kind of loans, and be called interest rates for fixed asset loans. Different interest rates for fixed asset loans will be appropriately raised. Existing irrationalities in interest rates for fixed asset loans being lower than the interest rates for circulating-fund loans and interest rates for savings deposits should be changed. Concrete suggestions for the readjustment are: the annual interest rates for 1-year loans will be readjusted from the existing 5.04 percent to 9.36 percent; annual interest rates for 3-year loans will be readjusted from the existing 6.48 percent to 9.36 percent; annual interest rates for 5-year loans will be readjusted from the existing 6.48 percent to 9.36 percent; annual interest rates for 10-year loans will be readjusted from the existing 7.20 percent to 10.08 percent; and interest rates for loans of over 10 years' duration, from the existing 7.92 percent to 10.80 percent.

Fixed asset loans granted to collective enterprises in cities and townships will likewise be subjected to the above-mentioned interest rates for fixed asset loans. In regard to the interest rates for production equipment loans granted to rural township enterprises, will be appropriately raised higher than that of the interest rates for fixed asset loans.

Interest rates for loans converted from the originally direct appropriations from the Treasury will this year be subjected to the provisions of the "Provisional Regulations on the Conversion into Loans of the Full Amount of Appropriations for Capital Construction Investments Under the State Budget" of the State Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance and the Construction Bank (Ji Zi [6060 6327] (1984) Document No 2580). For subsequent years, the unified interest rates for fixed asset loans will apply.

3) Following the increase in the interest rates for fixed asset loans, both the central government and localities must take up the state's major construction projects which are necessary but are not highly profitable such as energy, building materials, transportation and communication projects and certain other technical transformation projects. If necessary, the method of interest payments may be adopted, with whoever undertaking the task being responsible for the interest payments. Concrete interest-payment methods, will be drawn up and decided by the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission in coordination with relevant departments. For construction projects showing poor economic results and offering no guarantee for repayment of the principal and payment of the interest of bank loans, banks have the right to stop granting loans. If in the opinion of banks certain capital construction projects under the unified arrangements of the state plan do not meet the conditions for bank loans, banks should make known their views in time so that various departments may make the necessary readjustments.

4. Following the readjustment of the interest rates for savings deposits, credit cooperatives may suffer losses in redepositing in banks the savings

deposits which they have absorbed. For the sake of encouraging credit cooperatives to actively develop the savings deposit business, banks should suitably subsidize credit cooperatives any differences in interest rates in redepositing with banks their savings deposits, so that the credit cooperatives will not incur any losses.

5) On fixed asset loans granted by the banks, settling and payment of interest accounts will be changed to a quarterly basis. All deposits and loans made before the readjustment of the interest rates will be subjected to the method of settling the interest accounts in sections.

If the above proposals for readjusting the interest rates are in order, it is requested that they be approved for circulation to the various regions and departments, to be effective as of 1st August, 1985.

Appendix: 1. Table of plan for readjusting the interest rates for savings deposits in banks.
2. Table of plan for readjusting the interest rates for fixed asset loans from banks.

Appendix 1

Table of Plan for Readjusting the Interest Rates for Savings Deposits in Banks

Items		Existing Rates		Readjusted Rates	
		Monthly Per Mile	Yearly Percent	Monthly Per Mile	Yearly Percent
Individual savings deposits of urban and rural residents:	Current	2.4	2.88	As before	As before
	Fixed:				
	Half-year	4.5	5.40	5.1	6.12
	1-year	5.7	6.84	6.0	7.20
	3-year	6.6	7.92	6.9	8.28
	5-year	6.9	8.28	7.8	9.36
	8-year	7.5	9.00	8.7	10.44

Appendix 2

Table of Plan for Readjusting the Interest Rates for Fixed Asset Loans from Banks

Items	Existing Rates		Readjusted Rates	
	Monthly Per mile	Yearly Percent	Monthly Per mile	Yearly Percent
1. Fixed Asset Loans:				
Below 1-year (including 1-year)	4.2	5.04	6.6	7.92
Above 1-year to 3-year (including 3-year)	4.8	5.76	7.2	8.64
Above 3-year to 5-year (including 5-year)	5.4	6.48	7.8	9.36
Above 5-year to 10-year (including 10-year)	6.0	7.20	8.4	10.08
Above 10-year	6.6	7.92	9.0	10.80
2. Loans under "loan in lieu of appropriation" plan (rates applicable to most industries and trades)	3.0	3.6	No readjustment for the time being	

Notes: Fixed asset loans include loans for technical information and capital construction loans granted from credit and loan funds of banks. Originally, interest rates for technical transformation loans were at a 1 to 5-year grade only and capital construction loans, at 1 to above 10 years.

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CIRCULAR ON HOUSING FOR MILITARY DEPENDANTS (29 JULY 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 22, 20 Aug 85 p 798

(GUO-FA [0948 4099] (1985) No 97)

[Text] The State Council and Central Military Commission concur with views submitted by the Ministry of Civil Affairs and General Political Department concerning proper solution of the housing problem for dependants of military cadres not moving with the troops and now circulate them to you for enforcement.

The People's Liberation Army bears the important tasks of protecting the Fatherland and participating in the socialist modernization program. Various regions, departments and units must, starting from the main task of supporting army construction, cementing national defense, and safeguarding socialist modernization and based on respective actual situation and conditions, actively solve the difficult housing problem of dependants of military cadres not moving with the troops and take concrete action in support of national defense construction. Upon receipt of this circular, localities shall carry out an investigation of the housing condition of dependants of military cadres not moving with the troops in their respective regions, departments and units and properly solve existing problems.

/9716
CSO: 4005/378

REQUEST FOR INSTRUCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND GENERAL POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CONCERNING PROPER SOLUTION OF THE HOUSING PROBLEM FOR DEPENDANTS OF MILITARY CADRES NOT MOVING WITH THE TROOPS (SUMMARY) (2 JULY 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 22, 20 Aug 85 pp 798-799

[Text] In recent years, certain improvements have been made in the housing conditions of the extensive masses of employees and city and township residents. Certain local governments and units are also concerned about the difficult housing problems of dependants of military cadres (spouses of military personnel and their children not yet of age) not moving with the troops. In allocating housing, however, certain units have emphasized males or given preference to the working couples of their own units. As a result, the problem of lack of housing or having housing difficulties on the part of the dependants of military cadres not moving with the troops has not been solved, thus affecting military and civilian relations.

In accordance with the stipulations of Article 45 of the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" on "priority treatment of dependants of military personnel" and Article 51 of the "Military Service Law of the People's Republic of China" which provides that "dependants of in-service military personnel are entitled to respect from society and to preferential treatment from the state and the people," we now present the following views on solving the housing problem of dependants of military cadres not moving with the troops:

1. In principle, the housing conditions of dependants of military cadres not moving with the troops and residing in the cities and townships shall not be lower than the level of the conditions of employees of the same grade in the units to which they belong and of the conditions of residents of the locality. If the conditions are lower, they shall gradually be readjusted and solved.

2. In housing distribution, state organs, civilian bodies and enterprise units shall take the military cadres whose dependants have not moved with the troops as belonging to the category of separate housing population and accord the dependants of military cadres with separate housing treatment enjoyed by working couples. In particular, preferential arrangements shall be made to dependants under the same conditions as military cadres working in border areas, islands and highland areas.

3. In the case of dependants of military cadres not moving with the troops who are residents of cities and townships, who do not belong to any work unit or are not formal employees, their housing problem shall be solved by the local housing department in a unified manner. In cities and townships where commercialization of residences is in force, special treatment shall be accorded to dependants of military cadres not moving with the troops who, of their own accord, wish to purchase residences.

4. In the event that dependants of military cadres not moving with the troops who reside in the countryside require repair or construction of residences, the local government and relevant departments shall, in accordance with relevant regulations, make the necessary arrangements and give due consideration to such matters as building site and construction materials and organize forces to help in the repairs and construction at reasonable charges.

If the above views are in order, it is requested that they be approved and circulated to various localities for implementation.

/9716
CSO: 4005/378

CIRCULAR ON MANAGEMENT OF WATER CHARGES (22 JULY 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 22, 20 Aug 85 pp 800-803

[Text] Chapter I: General Principles

Article 1. Water consumption of water conservancy projects must be charged to achieve rational consumption of water resources, speed up economy in water consumption, control costs of operational management and repair and renovation of water conservancy projects, and to bring about better economic results. All industrial, agricultural and other water consuming units must pay water charges, in accordance with the regulations, to the water conservancy projects management units.

Article 2. People's governments at all levels must strengthen publicity and education for consumers on paying water charges according to regulations, and reinforce leadership in determining standards for water charges, and in supervising the collection, utilization and management of water charges.

Article 3. Standards for water charges and the methods of calculation of water conservancy projects under collective management should refer to standard water charges and management methods of localities concerned.

Chapter II: Principles for Determining the Standards for Water Charges

Article 4. On the basis of cost of water supply and in accordance with the state economic policies and the situation of water resources in localities, there should be different standards of water charges for different types of water consumption.

The cost of water supply includes the operational and management expenses of the projects, the cost of major repairs, cost of depreciation and other expenses which should be included in accordance with regulations. The rate of depreciation and rate or cost of major repair and other expenses which should be included in the total production cost are to be separately fixed by the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Finance.

Article 5. The assessment of different standards of water charges for different types of water consumption:

1) Water charges for agricultural use. The standard charges for grain crops should be assessed in accordance with the cost of water supply; for cash crops, it can be slightly higher than the cost of water supply. In water charges for agricultural use the cost of water supply does not include depreciation of fixed asset investment, being part of the peasants' investment in return for their labor.

2) Water charges for industrial use.

Water charge standards are to be determined according to the cost of water supply which is calculated in accordance with total investment (including investment of peasants in return of labor) of the water supply portion and surplus of 4 to 6 percent of water supply investment. Water charges in areas where there is shortage of water resources can be slightly higher than the above standard.

The standards for water charges of flowing water (water which goes back into the original water supply system after use, the quality of which meets standards and is suitable for irrigation and other water conservancy usage) and circulating water (water which returns to water tanks, the quality of which meets standards) is to be determined according to the principle that both the water supply units and the water consuming units share the economic effects produced by making use of flowing water and circulating water.

3) Water charges for daily use in urban areas. Water charges of water for daily consumption of people in urban areas which is supplied by water works of water conservancy projects are to be determined according to the cost of water supply or with slight surplus, the standard can be slightly lower than that of water for industrial use.

4) Water charges for generation of hydroelectric power. Water which is used in connection with other kinds of water for generation of hydroelectric power should be charged at a rate of 12 percent of electricity cost of the hydropower stations or 8 percent of the average electricity cost of the powerline network. Water purely for generation of hydroelectric power should be 200 to 300 percent of the former rate depending on the situation of water resources. As regards water for stepped hydroelectric power stations regulated by the same water conservancy project, water for the first step should be charged at the above rate; water for the lower steps should be charged at a lower rate.

Water for small hydropower station (single generator of 6,000 kilowatt), total capacity below 12,000 kilowatt) can be charged at a slightly lower rate, we can still give preferential treatment to water charges for water consumption of small hydropower stations run by peasants.

There will be charges for water stored for electricity generation so as to control operations and management expenses and major repair of the regulatory reservoir in the lower course (or upper course).

5) Charges for water used for environment protection and public health facilities can be determined by referring to charges for water for agricultural use.

6) Water supplied by the water conservancy facilities for breeding new plants and cultivation can be determined by referring to water charges for agricultural cash crops.

It is necessary to confirm the units of water supply in determining the standard for water charges for industrial, agricultural, and other usage.

Water resource and irrigation channel projects which set up independent organs for calculation and management should have different water charges in accordance with the above regulations.

Chapter III: Calculation of Water Charges

Article 6. Water conservancy project management units must strengthen management of water consumption, practice planned water consumption and calculate water charges according to volume of water consumption (water consumption for generation of hydropower can be charged according to the volume of electricity generated).

Water consumption for agricultural use can employ the system of basic water charges plus estimated units of water consumption; the method of floating seasonal charges can also be practiced. Water charges for irrigation by running water during the flood period and amount of water used beyond planning can be reduced in light of actual situations.

The method of additional charges for water consumption in excess of quotas for agriculture and industry can be adopted in areas where water resources are short.

Water consuming units must install water meters. In units where there are no water meters, it is necessary to use hydrological surveys to estimate water consumption.

Article 7. Water consumption of industries and daily living in urban areas, and water consumption at the hydropower stations must be charged according to units of water consumed.

Water consumption for agricultural use must be charged according to frequency; seasonal charges may be applied in units where the frequency of water consumption is high.

Water consuming units must pay water charges by specified dates; a late charge should be added to units which fail to make payment on time. As regards units which fail to make payment despite reminders, water conservancy project management units have the right to limit or even suspend water supply.

Chapter IV: Utilization and Management of Water Charges

Article 8. Water conservancy project management units must adopt economic accounting, strengthen business management and constantly improve economic results, gradually making the transition to enterprise management and socialization.

Operational and management fees, cost of major repair and cost of renovation needed by the water conservancy and supply projects are to be settled by the water charges collected. Maintenance and repair expenses needed by flood prevention projects and comprehensive utilization projects are to be included, according to prevailing regulations, in the budget of water conservancy affairs or to be settled in accordance with Article 15 of this regulation.

Article 9. The revenue from water charges is the main revenue of the water conservancy project management units. Income which can be used to settle costs of water supply and allocation of public funds upon consultation of the financial departments can be regarded as forecast revenue, and is exempted from being turned in as priority construction funds for energy and transportation. Surplus income can be retained and used year after year, on the condition that it will not be used for expenses other than water conservancy management. No other departments are allowed to retain or make use of water charges.

Article 10. Departments in charge of water conservancy work should appropriately regulate surplus and deficits of income of water charges of the subordinate water conservancy project management units. In units where natural conditions and the project situation is favorable, or the rate of water charges is higher than the cost of water supply, it is necessary to adopt the method of "submitting a fixed amount of surplus to the state, and retaining the remaining portion"; in units where natural conditions and the project situation are less favorable, or the rate of water charges is lower than the cost of water supply, it is necessary to adopt the method of "giving a fixed subsidy despite serious deficits, and demanding that deficits turn into profits within a fixed time limit"; for the majority of units, it is necessary to adopt the method of "offsetting expenditure with income, not turning in profits and not being given subsidies."

Article 11. The departments in charge of water conservancy work can reallocate part of the depreciation funds of the water conservancy project management units for overall arrangement of renovation tasks of the subordinate water conservancy projects, but the reallocated funds cannot be used for expenses of the organs themselves.

Article 12. Most of the surplus balance of the water charges of the water conservancy project management units is to be used for setting up a public development fund, and a minor portion is to be used for collective welfare and award funds (the specific proportion of amount is to be approved by the superior departments in charge). In years during which income from water charges is excessive, a "fund to cover deficits" should be set up to settle shortage of funds in years during which income from water charges is short.

Article 13. Water conservancy project management units must strengthen financial management, strive to perfect the financial system, and work hard to economize expenses and promote management and utilization of water charges. Financial departments and departments in charge of water conservancy work at all levels must be responsible for the supervision of implementing various financial systems and the results of capital utilization.

Chapter V: Supplementary Rules

Article 14. For reservoirs where there are problems of migrants left behind, the water charges can be paid by the emigrants assistance funds of the reservoir district used for helping emigrants to develop production.

Article 15. When dams, banks, ponds and management units of flood prevention projects where the scope of benefits is clear demand project maintenance and management fees from beneficiary units such as industrial and commercial establishments, farms, farm households and other units, the rate should be fixed according to project operational and management expenses and the cost of major repair.

Article 16. Water charges of large-scale water supply projects which span provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under central administration are to be proposed by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under central administration concerned and approved by the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power. The rate and management methods of water supply of water conservancy projects subordinate to the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power should be formulated by the organs in charge of river works in accordance with this regulation and local regulations and approved by the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power.

Article 17. Water charges for newly constructed and expanded water conservancy projects can be formulated and approved independently.

Water charge standards and the management methods of water conservancy projects of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under central administration and those subordinate to the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power can be revised every several years.

Article 18. The Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power has the right to explain this regulation and to supervise and exercise management in the course of implementation. Water conservancy departments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under central administration can, in accordance with this regulation and in connection with the actual situation of the localities and in consultation with pricing, financial and other departments concerned of the same level, work out standards for water charges and the management methods and then submit them to the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under central administration for approval prior to implementation. Simultaneously, a record should also be kept by the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power.

Article 19. This regulation will take effect from the date of promulgation. This supercedes the "Trial Methods of Collection, Utilization and Management of Water Charges of Water Conservancy Projects" formulated by the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power and approved by the State Council on 13 October 1985.

/9716
CSO: 4005/378

CHINESE-DANISH AGREEMENT ON PROTECTING INVESTMENTS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 22, 20 Aug 85 pp 804-809

[It is stipulated in the Agreement that the agreement goes into force after the Chinese and Danish sides sign the agreement. They signed the agreement on 29 April 1985 and the agreement went into force on that day.)

[Text] Introduction

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark,

are willing to create favorable conditions for investment in the two countries and strengthen cooperation between the two countries to encourage effective utilization of resources; knowing that granting fair and reasonable treatment to investment on the basis of equality and mutual benefit conforms to the above-mentioned goal, have reached the following agreement:

Article 1. Definition

In this agreement:

I. A) "Investment" means the various assets that the parties to this agreement allow according to their respective laws and regulations. These assets are mainly the following:

1) the shares, any portion of the shares, or any other form of sharing of equity in a company established in the territory of any of the parties to the agreement;

2) the income from any reinvestment, the right to ask for money payment, or other right related to service that has monetary value;

3) movable property, immovable property, and other right to property, such as the right of mortgage, guarantee, and any other similar right that conforms to the stipulation of the laws of the party to the agreement in which the property is situated;

4) rights of ownership related to industry and knowledge, technology, trade marks, goodwill, patented technology, and other similar rights; and

5) special permission for operation granted by contracts that conforms to or is allowed by law, including special permission related to natural resources.

B) "Investment" should be applicable to all direct investment in a company made in accordance with the law and regulations of the party to the agreement in which the investment is made.

"Investment" includes all investment that a national or company of one party to the agreement has made before or after this agreement comes into force in the territory of the other in accordance with the latter's valid laws.

II. "Income" means money income yielded by investment, mainly: profit, interest, capital profit, dividends, percentage deductions, or remuneration.

III. "National":

A) in the People's Republic of China, means any natural person who has acquired the status of citizen of the People's Republic of China in accordance with PRC laws;

B) in the Kingdom of Denmark, means any natural person who has acquired the status of a Danish subject in accordance with the laws of the Kingdom of Denmark.

IV. "Company":

A) in the People's Republic of China, means any company, firm or social entity that has been established or organized in any area of the People's Republic of China in accordance with valid laws.

B) In the Kingdom of Denmark, means any company, firm or social body that has been established or organized in any area of the Kingdom in accordance with valid laws.

V. This agreement is also applicable to the investment that a national or company of one party to the agreement has made in the sea area or seabed area over which the other party to the agreement exercises sovereignty, sovereignty right, or power of jurisdiction in accordance with international law.

This agreement is not applicable to the Ferro Islands or Greenland.

Article 2. Promotion of Investment

Either party to the agreement should accept investments of any national or company of the other party in accordance to its legislation and the practice of its government administration and should do its best to promote such investment.

II. When any party to the agreement takes over the property of a company that has been set up or organized in its territory in accordance with its valid laws and in which a national or company of the country that is the other party to the agreement holds shares or bonds, it should ensure that the stipulation of paragraph 1 of this article is applicable to the takeover and thus guarantee that the holder of the shares and bonds be compensated for the investment.

Article 5. Compensation for Losses

I. When the investment of a national or company of a country that is a party to the agreement in the territory of the other party to the agreement suffers losses from war or other armed conflicts, state of national emergency, rebellion, or disturbance in the territory of the latter party, the latter party should adopt relevant measures and give treatment to the national and company of the former party that is nondiscriminate compared to or less than the measures and treatment it adopts and gives to the national or company of any third party country.

Article 6. Remittance and Transference of Capital and Income of the Investment

I. Under the condition of nondiscriminate exercise of power granted by its law, any party to the agreement should allow without delay the transference of the following:

A) the principal of the investment and total or part of amount from the liquidation or transference of the investment;

B) the income realized from the investment;

C) the payments for the principal and interest of the loans for the investment;

D) the proper income of the citizens who are allowed to work for a certain investment project in its territory; and

E) the payments for the compensation stipulated in Article 4. Delays must not exceed 6 months from the date when the relevant application is delivered.

II. The transfer of currency related to in clauses D) and E) of paragraph I of this article should be exchanged into the convertible currency which was the currency when the investment was made or into any other convertible currencies according to the valid official rate at the date of the transfer.

Article 7. Transfer of Investment to State

In case a country that is party to the agreement pays to the national or company the security of the investment of the national and company in the territory of the other party to the agreement, the latter party should acknowledge:

A) the national or company has transferred all its rights or power of demand to the former party not only in accordance with the latter party's law but also in accordance with legal action in the latter party; and

B) through the payment for the transfer, the former party is enpowered to exercise the rights of the national and company concerned, implement its power of demand, and undertake the duties related to the investment.

Article 8. Arbitration and Mediation

I. When a national or company of a party to the agreement is in a dispute with the other party to the agreement concerning the investment that it has made in the territory of the other party, the national or company can appeal to the organ of jurisdiction power of the other party. The parties concerned in the dispute will solve the problem through consultation.

II. In case the above-mentioned dispute cannot be resolved within 6 months, any party of the dispute has the right to sue at the court that has power of justice over the dispute in the country of the other party to the agreement.

III. In case of a dispute concerning the compensation for the takeover stipulated in Article 4, when the dispute remains unsolved 6 months after the national or company resorted to the procedures stipulated in paragraph I of this article, it can deliver the case of dispute to the international arbitration court formed by the two parties to the agreement.

If the national or company of the party to the agreement has already resorted to the method stipulated in paragraph II of this article, this paragraph is not applicable.

IV. The above-mentioned international arbitration court should be specially established according to the following way: each of the parties concerned appoints an arbitrator and these two arbitrators then recommend as chief arbitrator a national of a third country that has diplomatic relations with both parties to the agreement. The two arbitrators should be appointed within 2 months after one party to the dispute gives notice to the other on its delivery of the dispute to arbitration, and the chief arbitrator should be appointed within 4 months.

In case of failure to appoint the necessary arbitrators within the above-mentioned time, and there is no other agreement, any party of the dispute can appeal to the chairman of the arbitration court of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce for the making of necessary appointments.

The arbitration court should draw up arbitration procedures on its own by reference to the "Convention on the Solution of Investment Dispute between a Country and the National of Another Country." The arbitration of the court is final and binding. Implementation of the arbitration is in accordance with the laws of the country concerned. The arbitration court should state the grounds for the arbitration and explain the reasons for the arbitration at the request of any party to the dispute.

The parties to the dispute should each pay the expense for the appointment of its arbitrator and the expense related to the arbitration procedures it has undergone. The expense incurred by the chief arbitrator in performing his office of arbitration and other expense of the arbitration should be paid equally by the two parties.

V. The stipulation of this article should not deny any party to the agreement the right to resort to the procedures stipulated in Article 9 when there is a dispute concerning the interpretation and application of this agreement.

Article 9. Dispute Between the Two Parties to the Agreement

I. The two parties to the agreement should do their best to solve through their bilateral consultation any dispute concerning the interpretation and application of this agreement. In case the dispute cannot be solved 5 months after the beginning of the consultation, any party to the agreement can appeal to an arbitration court.

II. The arbitration court is to be established case by case in accordance with the following methods: Within 3 months after the appeal for arbitration is lodged, the parties to the agreement should each appoint an arbitrator. Those two arbitrators then recommend a national of a third country, who will be appointed chief arbitrator with the approval of both parties to the agreement. The chief arbitrator should be appointed within 3 months after the appointment of the two arbitrators.

In case of failure to appoint the necessary arbitrators within the above-mentioned time, except for the existence of any other agreement, any party to the agreement can request the president of the International Court to make the necessary appointments. In case the president is a national of any of the parties to the agreement, or in case that the president cannot perform this duty office because of other reasons, the vice president is to be requested to make the necessary appointments. In case the vice president is a national of any of the parties to the agreement or is unable to perform this office, a senior judge of the international court who is not a national of any of the parties to the agreement should be requested to make the necessary appointments.

III. The arbitration court should apply the stipulation of this agreement and other agreements made between the two parties to this agreement and the general principles of international law. The court should make its arbitration by majority vote and its arbitration is final and binding for both parties to this agreement.

IV. The parties to the agreement should each pay for the expenses of its arbitrator and for undergoing the arbitration procedure, respectively. The expenses incurred in performing arbitration duties by the chief arbitrator and other expenses incurred in the arbitration court should be shared equally between the two parties to the agreement.

VI. The arbitration court stipulates its procedures on its own.

Article 10. Other rights or interests

The stipulations of this agreement should not infringe on any rights or interests that a national or company of any party to the agreement has acquired in the investments according to the laws and regulations of the party to the agreement in which the investment has been made or according to the agreement in the international agreements in which both parties have participated.

Article 11. Going into Force, Duration and Termination.

I. This agreement goes into force at the date of signature.

II. This agreement is to remain in force for 10 years. This agreement will continue to be in force unless after the first 10 years, any party to the agreement notifies in writing the other party to the agreement its desire to terminate this agreement. The notice of termination of this agreement goes into force 1 year after the date the other party to the agreement receives the notice.

III. According to the stipulation of Article 1 and Article 10, the investments made before the notice to terminate this agreement goes into effect should continue to be valid for 10 years from the day of termination.

On 29 April 1985, two identical copies of this agreement were signed in Beijing. Each of the two copies of this agreement is in Chinese, Danish and English languages. The versions in all the three languages are equally effective. In case of any differences in their interpretation, the English version is regarded as the criterion.

Representative of the Government of the PRC

Zheng Tuobin [6774 2148 1755] (signed)

Representative of the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark

Aileman-Yansen (5337 0519 2581 1750 2773) (signed)

/9716
CSO: 4005/378

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG'S CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE 21ST HEAD OF STATE CONFERENCE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 22, 20 Aug 85 p 812

[Text] Addis Ababa

Conference of the Head of State and Government Chief of the Organization of African Unity:

On this occasion of the triumphant opening of the 21st Head of State and Government Chief Conference of the Organization of African Unity, I, as the representative of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, wish to offer our warm congratulations to the Conference.

At present, African countries and people are facing the historic tasks of developing the economy and consolidating their independence. Many leaders of African countries have pointed out: "Without economic independence, political independence is not complete." Economic development and prosperity and affluence of the people are reliable guarantees for the prosperity and safety of a nation and are also the common tasks which we Third World countries are facing. The congregation of state heads and governments chiefs of African countries to seek and formulate new development strategies to vitalize the African economy and to adopt further measures to strive for the complete liberation of African countries undoubtedly has an important significance and far-reaching effects. I believe that this conference will be able to make new contributions to these purposes.

China is a developing socialist country, belongs to the Third World, and shares the same fate and same breath with the vast number of African countries. The Chinese Government and people will, as before, firmly support African countries and peoples in their gigantic enterprise of strengthening African unity and unification and vitalizing the African economy and firmly support the Namibian people's struggle for national independence and the righteous struggles of the South African people for racial equality.

Heartiest wishes for the success of the conference.

Zhao Ziyang
Premier of the State Council of
The People's Republic of China,
Beijing, 17 July 1985

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END

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China Report

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PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 23, 30 AUGUST 1985

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CHINA REPORT

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PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 23, 30 AUGUST 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 23, 30 Aug 85

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously published] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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CIRCULAR ON BANNING FOREIGN EXCHANGE SPECULATION (17 JULY 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 23, 30 Aug 85 p 822

(GuoBANfa 1985 No. 53)

[Text] The State Council concurs with the request for instructions by the China Petrochemical Corporation and the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Trade on "Banning Foreign Exchange Speculation in Coastal Areas through the Selling of Oil at Sea" and now circulates it to you for thorough implementation.

Crude oil and its products are important means of production and export commodities, so they must be subject to a unified policy and strengthened control. Foreign exchange speculation of certain units along coastal areas in Guangdong Province and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region through the selling of oil at sea not only causes economic losses to the State but also affects normal activities of the oil trade in Hong Kong and Macao. Determined measures must be taken to have the activities banned. The people's governments of Guangdong Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region are requested to organize relevant organs to earnestly look into the matter and take necessary remedial action. They must seriously study and carry out the four measures advocated by the China Petrochemical Corporation and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. The China Petrochemical Corporation and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade shall dispatch personnel to assist this province and the autonomous region to get a good handle on this work.

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MOFERT REQUESTS BAN ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE SPECULATION

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 23, 30 Aug 85 pp 822-823

[Request for Instructions by the Chinese Petrochemical Corporation and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade on Banning Foreign Exchange Speculation in Coastal Areas through the Selling of Oil at Sea (Summary) (17 June 1985)

[Text] Since the early part of last year, the phenomena of certain units and lawless merchants engaging in foreign exchange speculation through the selling of oil at sea have been exceedingly manifest. To reap huge profits, some units have set up clandestine oil filling (oil platforms) stations at sea. Among these units are commercial enterprises, aquatic product enterprises, enterprises jointly operated by special zones and inland, maritime oil service companies, and enterprises of rural production brigades. At present, there are over 20 such oil filling stations. They sell oil not only to fishing boats but also to cargo ships. Most of the oil is supplied from oil outside production plan sold at consultation prices by the large and small refineries in over ten provinces and autonomous regions. Moreover, certain units subordinate to the aquatic products, transportation and shipping departments have resold oil for profit allocated at parity prices by the state. The oil selling units openly quote prices in Hong Kong dollars, foreign exchange notes, and renminbi. They cut prices in competing with each other. Last year, with the exception of oil at parity prices, the total volume of oil sold at the filling stations at sea amounted to 45,000 tons, causing the state to lose over 5 million dollars of foreign exchange.

At present, these illegal activities are continuously expanding. Selling of oil at sea has developed from small fishing boats to tankers and the category of oil for sale has expanded from diesel oil for fishing vessels to kerosene. In the resale of oil by these unlawful merchants, illegal activities have extended from sea to land and the amount of foreign exchange speculation has become increasingly larger.

In view of the above-mentioned conditions, it is necessary to take effective measures against these illegal activities and steadfastly have them banned. Hence, it is proposed that the following four measures be adopted:

1. Petroleum being an important means of production and a commodity for export, it is necessary to strengthen the control over it. From now on, organs engaged

in selling oil at sea shall be limited to those which are subordinate to the sales company's system, or are in joint-operation with the system, of the China Petrochemical Corporation, and the China Shipping Fuels Supply Company (oil sales to ocean-going vessels only; sales to other units prohibited). No other units shall be allowed to take part in the sales operations. Operation units shall strengthen control, perfect systems, plug loopholes and, in particular, prevent parity prices from turning into negotiated prices. The State Administration for Industry and Commerce shall, in this spirit, carry out a full-scale liquidation of units in the oil trade along the coastal areas of Guangdong Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Those not conforming with the above-mentioned regulations shall be completely banned, those conforming shall be registered and given a business license.

2. In regard to oil sales to fishermen of dual registration status along the coastal areas of Guangdong Province, aside from the sales of parity-price oil following existing methods, high-price oil shall be sold in foreign exchange, and the entire foreign exchange earnings shall be turned over to the Bank of China. As for oil sales to fishermen in the interior and for communication and transportation purposes (differentiation shall be made between inland waterway shipping and shipping engaged in external trade), the aquatic products department and the oil supply department shall formulate relevant oil sales regulations with the express purpose of preventing the smuggling of oil and oil products abroad.

3. The price of oil sales to fishing boats at sea shall be under the control of the China Petrochemical Corporation. Oil filling stations at sea shall, in principle, fix oil prices in accordance with Hong Kong and Macao markets and prices shall be announced daily by local petroleum companies. The China Chemicals Import and Export Corporation shall coordinate the prices of the Hong Kong Macao markets with negotiable oil prices for fishing boats at sea. No units shall be allowed to lower prices in competition.

4. The State Administration for Industry and Commerce shall strengthen the supervision and inspection of oil filling stations at sea. The Customs Administration shall likewise strengthen its preventive work in this connection.

If the above measures are in order, it is requested that they be approved and circulated to people's governments at various levels along the coastal areas and to the relevant organs for observance and implementation.

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REGULATIONS ON HANDLING INVALID CONTRACTS (25 JULY 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 23, 30 Aug 85 pp 830-832

GONG SHANG-21 1985 No 128)

[Text] To correctly confirm and handle invalid economic contracts so as to protect the legitimate interests of the parties concerned and maintain socio-economic order, and in accordance with the PRC Economic Contracts Law (in this Bulletin, Issue No 26, 1981), the following regulations are made:

I Basis for confirmation of invalid economic contracts:

According to Article 7 of the Economic Contracts Law, confirmation of invalid economic contracts shall be made from the following aspects:

1) One of the following conditions shall disqualify the main body of an economic contract: a) economic contracts signed by social bodies or organs in the name of legal persons possessing the qualifications of legal persons; b) economic contracts signed in the name of individual operators not authorized for registration and given a business license; and c) economic contracts signed by persons whose capacity for action is restricted by state law.

2) One of the following conditions shall render contents of an economic contract unlawful: a) clauses of the economic contract violate state laws, administrative ordinances and regulations and state policies or plans; b) an economic contract lists articles banned from trading by public orders of the state, or articles dealings in which are not permitted; or acts or deeds not permissible by law or policies; c) untruthful manifestation of the wishes of the parties concerned, or signing of the economic contract by coersion or through deceitful tactics; d) the parties concerned have evaded the law, and damaged the rights and interests of the state, the social public, and other people.

3) One of the following conditions constitutes an invalid proxy or attorney: a) an agent signing an agreement without the power of attorney, or exceeding the power of attorney, or after the power of attorney has been nullified, and without subsequent ratification or confirmation by the principal of the proxy agreement; b) an agent signing a contract in the name of the principal of the proxy agreement with himself; c) an agent signing a contract

in the name of the principal of the proxy agreement with another party whom he also represents as agent or proxy; d) an agent acting in collusion with the opposite party in signing a contract which damages the interests of the principal of the proxy agreement.

II Handling of invalid economic contracts:

Invalid economic contracts have no legal binding force commencing from the date of their signing. In the event an economic contract is confirmed invalid, if it is not yet carried out, it shall not be carried out; and if it is being carried out, it shall at once stop being carried out. If a part of an economic contract is declared or confirmed invalid and provided it does not affect the validity of the remaining portions, the remaining portions shall remain valid.

Three ways of handling consequences on property caused by invalid economic contracts, namely, return of property, compensation, and recovery of repayment may be implemented, in accordance with the seriousness of the offence committed by the party concerned and as provided for under Article 16 of the Law on Economic Contracts.

1) Return of property is to return property relations of the party concerned to conditions prior to signing of the contract. If the listed article obtained by the party of an invalid economic contract still exists, then it shall be returned to the opposite party; but if it no longer exists or has been legally acquired by a third person and cannot be returned, the method of paying an indemnity for the loss may be resorted to as compensation.

2) Compensation for loss is the responsibility that the party in err shall bear for losses caused to the opposite party; if both parties are in the wrong, then the order of responsibility and seriousness shall be used to determine the respective share of the economic loss to be borne by each party.

3) Recovery of property is a tactic adopted to punish those concerned for wilful actions damaging the interests of the state and the common interests of society. If both parties are found wilful in their actions, then recovery shall be made to recover the property already obtained or about to be obtained according to the contract. If one party is wilful, the wilful party shall return to the opposite party the property obtained from it; if the unwilful party has obtained, or contracted to obtain, property from the opposite party, recovery shall be made. In making a recovery for return of property from the wilful party, care shall be taken to protect the legitimate interests of the unwilful party.

III Invalid economic contracts confirmation procedures

a) If invalid economic contracts are discovered by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce or reported by a third party, they shall forthwith constitute cases warranting action. If, in the course of arbitration, a portion of an economic contract is discovered to be invalid, the invalid portion shall be dealt with by adjudication and the valid portion, by arbitration.

If the entire economic contract is found to be invalid, the arbitration procedure shall forthwith be halted and confirmation shall be made by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce.

b) Personnel handling a case shall investigate, study and examine the original text of the contract, collect the evidence and interrogate the concerned parties.

c) On the basis of ascertaining facts and the delineating responsibilities of a case having been classified and after the personnel handling the case have submitted their views and the views have been duly examined and approved, a confirmation document of an invalid economic contract shall be compiled.

The confirmation document of an invalid economic contract shall clearly state the names of the concerned parties, and the names and addresses of their representatives or proxies, the facts found, the applicable ordinances, administrative regulations and policies, the results, the time limit for submission of request for re-examination of the decision, and the organization to which the request shall be sent.

d) In the event the parties concerned object to the confirmation of an economic contract as invalid, they may, within 15 days from the confirmation date of the invalid economic contract, submit a request for re-examination of the case to a higher level organ of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce. Upon receipt of the request, the latter higher level organ shall earnestly make an investigation. If the said confirmation is found to be correct, the request for re-examination shall be rejected, but if it is found erroneous, the case shall be handled anew.

The decision of the higher level organ of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce shall be final.

e) If the above-mentioned time limit for applying for re-examination has expired and the parties concerned have not requested re-examination, the confirmation document shall immediately take effect. The parties concerned shall earnestly carry out the confirmation document now in effect according to the regulations. If they fail to carry out the document after the time limit, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce shall carry it out in accordance with relevant regulations.

f) In the event an upper level organ of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce discovers errors in a confirmation issued by a lower-level organ of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce and is already in effect, the confirmation shall be nullified and the case shall be handled anew.

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END

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4 JUNE 1986

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 24, 10 SEPTEMBER 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 24, 10 Sep 85

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously published] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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REPORT ON INSPECTING TAX COLLECTIONS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 24, 10 Sep 85 pp 837-839

[Finance Ministry Report on Initiating an Inspection in Tax Collection and Financial Matters (6 August 1985) (Summary)]

[Text] I Scope and Time Limit of Inspection

This inspection in tax collection and financial matters principally affects state enterprises (including enterprises in industry, communications, commerce, grain, foreign trade, supply and marketing, material resources, and currency). State enterprise units and administrative organs are also subjected to the inspection. Tax payments by collectively-owned enterprises and individual operators shall also be inspected. As for whether or not the inspection shall cover the financial affairs of collectively-owned enterprises, the various localities concerned shall decide for themselves.

This inspection in tax collection and financial affairs deals primarily with problems arising in 1984 and 1985. In serious individual cases involving large sums of money, inspection may be traced back to before 1984.

II Principal Contents of Inspection

1) Has the tax paying unit or taxpayer followed the tax regulations and paid taxes on schedule and in full and has there been tax evasion, nonpayment of taxes, tax in arrears and particularly evasion and nonpayment of income taxes and regulatory taxes. Do reductions and exemptions conform with state regulations and, upon the expiry of tax reduction or tax exemption period, has tax collection been resumed on time?

2) Have the enterprises delivered on time and in full to the Treasury the profits and various levies such as collections for the energy and communications major construction funds which should be delivered to the State? Have there been situations where these payments have been retained, or borrowed for other uses or kept in arrears? Have loss compensations and subsidies from the state been applied for and granted according to regulations? Have there been situations where grain enterprises make use of diversified grain prices to fraudulently increase payments from the State for surplus purchases?

3) Have the enterprises' disbursements for cost outlay conformed with provisions of the "Regulations on Cost Management of State Enterprises" (in this Bulletin, Issue No 8, 1984) and the detailed rules of enforcement? Have there been conditions of privately expanding the scope, raising the standards and adding on randomly and in confusion cost outlays and expenses?

4) Do after tax profit retentions made by enterprises conform with state regulations? Have there been conditions of privately raising ratios for profit retention and for various special funds? Following profit retention after payment of taxes, have the enterprises set up five sinking funds according to prescribed ratios, has there been productive use of sinking funds to pay welfare expenses and bonuses, and has there been random granting of bonuses, subsidies and payments in kind, private distribution, or private distribution in disguise of products, commodities and material resources?

5) Has there been any withdrawal from the Treasury at will in violation of state regulations, recording inside-budget revenues as outside-budget ones, using the names of joint-operation and other pretexts to convert state ownership to collective ownership and public ownership to private ownership, or taking in revenues but not entering them in accounts and privately setting up "petty cash chests"?

6) Have prices been raised at random in violation of state regulations, and important industrial means of production of the state and durable consumer goods in urgent demand bought and sold for profit?

7) Has there been foreign exchange speculation?

8) Has there been wanton use of funds and use of public funds to invite guests, send gifts and indulge in feasting and drinking, and lavish spending and squandering state resources? And have there been acts of corruption, theft, speculation and bribery?

III Method of Inspection

This inspection of tax collection and financial matters shall combine self inspection, mutual inspection, and priority inspection. Questions concerning tax collection of enterprises shall be subjected to inspection organized by local tax collecting organs. In regard to financial problems, in principle, enterprises and units subordinate to localities shall be subjected to inspection organized by provinces, autonomous regions and directly subordinate municipalities while enterprises and units subordinate to departments of the central government shall be subjected to inspection by working units dispatched by relevant departments of the central government. In inspection, it is necessary to combine points with all areas, emphasizing key points but attending to the overall as well. To ensure quality of inspection work, inspection of key points shall not be less than 40 percent of the whole and inspection of tax collection from key units inspected shall cover 60 percent or more of all tax collections.

IV Inspection Time Period and Requirements

This inspection of tax collection and financial matters began in August this year and will end before the spring festival. Regions and departments must earnestly strengthen work in leadership over this inspection of tax collection and financial matters, do a good job from start to finish, avoid being perfunctory and carry out simultaneous inspection, rectification and establishment of a healthy system of regulations. In particular, the work of delivering taxes to the Treasury must be emphasized; as soon as a case has been inspected, the tax collected shall at once be delivered to the Treasury. At the conclusion of the inspection, it will be necessary to meet the following requirements: 1) basically inspected actual conditions; b) handled problems discovered according to regulations; c) delivered taxes and profits that should be made good to the Treasury and claimed funds that should be recovered; and d) cadres and employees received education due and strengthened concepts of the legal system.

Units themselves must first carry out self-inspection and the problems thus discovered handled in an appropriately liberal manner. The party under inspection shall of its own accord reflect conditions truthfully and provide relevant reference materials. Parties rejecting or resisting an inspection and refusing to tell the facts shall be dealt with sternly once the facts are discovered. Problems discovered in inspections shall be dealt with in a serious manner, with each and every one of them being well disposed of. Enterprises and units which have violated the law and disciplinary codes shall absolutely not be allowed to obtain any economic gain or benefit. In regard to serious cases, responsibilities of the relevant leadership personnel and workers must be traced. Law breaking or criminal cases such as corruption, theft and robbery, speculation and bribery shall be turned over to judicial organs to be dealt with according to law. At the same time, due protection shall be given to persons revealing or reporting crimes and those taking vengeance on crime-reporting shall be dealt with sternly.

If the above report is found in order, it is requested that it be approved and circulated to the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and directly subordinate municipalities and relevant departments of the State Council for implementation.

/9716
CSO: 4005/380

CIRCULAR ON MARKETING VEGETABLES IN CITIES (16 AUGUST 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 24, 10 Sep 85 pp 839-840

(Guo-fa 1985 No 98)

[Text] The State Council approves the "Report on Doing a Good Job in Producing and Marketing Vegetables in Cities" by the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, and the State Administration of Commodity Prices, and hereby issues it to you and request you to conscientiously implement it in light of local conditions.

Since decontrol of vegetable markets, the situation as a whole has been satisfactory. In some areas, the vegetable trade is prosperous and vegetables are supplied in good quality and at low prices. This has been well received by the masses, but in some areas, the vegetable supply has been reduced and there has been a relatively large increase in vegetable prices. The masses have much complaint against this. The ability to do a good job of providing vegetable supply after the reform in the system of the supply and marketing of vegetables has a direct bearing on the livelihood of urban people and the stability of society. This is not only an economic problem, but also a political one; therefore, leading groups at all levels must conscientiously handle this problem. All areas must emphasize actual implementation of requirements and measures that the report puts forward, earnestly solve all problems that have cropped up, strive to improve vegetable supply, and be sure to prevent any sharp increase in vegetable prices. In addition to all-out efforts of responsible departments and close coordination of relevant departments, key leading comrades in all cities should personally be concerned about the work related to vegetables, include this work in the agenda of their routine work, always supervise and inspect this work, and carefully and satisfactorily concentrate on reform in the supply and marketing of vegetables.

/9716
CSO: 4005/380

REPORT ON PRODUCING AND MARKETING VEGETABLES IN CITIES (16 JULY 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 24, 10 Sep 85 pp 840-843

[Text] At the instruction of leading comrades of the State Council, we held in Beijing a symposium on vegetables of 11 cities including Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Harbin, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Nanjing, Xi'an, Chengdu, and Guiyang. The symposium exchanged information and experiences related to the decontrolling of vegetable markets, studied the question of how to further satisfactorily concentrate on the production of vegetables and to satisfactorily provide vegetable supply, in particular the question of how to prevent sharp price increases of vegetables during the off seasons. During the symposium leading comrades of the State Council listened to briefings on the work and gave important instructions.

Judging by the briefings on the situation by various areas, since the decontrol of vegetable markets, the situation as a whole has been satisfactory. We have given play to peasants' initiative in producing vegetables, the quality of vegetables has improved, the proportion of select varieties of vegetables has risen, and it has become relatively convenient for people to buy vegetables; but as it has been a relatively short time since decontrolling vegetable markets, we lack experience in doing this work. As a result, there are still quite a few problems related to the production, supply and marketing of vegetables causing a reduction in supply and a relatively sharp increase in prices in some areas. In some cities, the land area for vegetable farming has been reduced, vegetable wholesale trade markets have not yet been satisfactorily developed, and the state vegetable companies have failed to earnestly play their part in regulating market mechanisms and in dampening vegetable prices. Some areas have failed to ensure the payments of subsidies for losses of a policy nature thus affecting regulation of throughput. We hold that success of the reform in the vegetable production and supply system is a major issue vital to people's livelihood and social stability and is both an economic and a political issue. All areas must conscientiously solve the problems that have cropped up in reform, continue to sum up their experiences, ensure the steady development of vegetable production, and do a good job of vegetable supply in markets.

1. Satisfactorily build up bases and emphasize vegetable production

We should see that the extention of vegetable production to outer suburbs is inevitable. In view of the requirements of the overall urban programs and

the division of agricultural zones, we should develop vegetable farming in a planned manner in outer suburbs and gradually have a layout of vegetable farming with vegetable land in outskirts and outer suburbs of the cities and in areas outside the cities. Judging by the current situation in our country, for a fairly long time to come, we should mainly rely on production in suburban vegetable production bases to satisfactorily supply vegetables to cities, in particular large cities. Therefore, we must ensure that there is sufficient land for vegetables in the outskirts of cities and that vegetables are fully and satisfactorily grown on the land.

To satisfactorily stress vegetable production, we must concentrate on the following: 1) strictly control the area of vegetable land occupied by capital construction and maintain basically unchanged the total areas of vegetable land. If it is indeed necessary to take over vegetable land for use, approval must be obtained in accordance with relevant regulations and a charge on the construction on vegetable land must be paid, which will specially be spent for the establishment of new vegetable land. 2) The vegetable production responsibility system should be adapted to local conditions and be diverse in form. Peasants must grow vegetables on land assigned them under contract for vegetable production and must not lay the land idle or use it for other purposes. 3) In case that the food grain rations of vegetable growing peasants are supplied in the "reverse 30-70 percent" proportion, the additional income from higher prices need not be delivered to upper levels for the time being. Cities can keep the income and spend it mainly to support vegetable production. In areas where food grain continues to be supplied at original unified prices, local governments decide when the "reverse 30-70 percent" proportion of prices is to be implemented, but no preferential treatment on food grain prices will be given to peasants who fail to grow vegetables on the land assigned to them by contracts for vegetable production. 4) We should preserve some of the preferential measures for vegetable production and not abolish all of them. We should continue to use income from rural industry and sideline undertakings to support vegetable production. 5) Supplies of chemical fertilizer, pesticide, plastic cloth, trellis materials, and other major means of production needed for vegetable production should be ensured and included in local plans. 6) We should apply new achievements of science and technology, popularize fine breeds and scientific and technological knowledge, and heighten vegetable growing peasants' level of science and technology.

2. Satisfactorily arrange supply of vegetables in off seasons

In both southern and northern China, particularly in northern China, we should adopt effective measures to arrange the production of more varieties to be supplied in off seasons. We should ensure early placement of orders for the supply of vegetables from other areas, make good arrangements for rail, highway, and waterway transport, and do a good job in distribution of vegetables. We should fully utilize existing vegetable warehouses to store vegetables to be supplied in off seasons. We should increase the production of soyabean products to make the supply of foodstuff more abundant in off seasons.

Autumn vegetable production in northern areas has a bearing on the vegetable supply for next winter and spring. We must ensure acreage for this production.

In the outskirts, arrange more production of selected varieties of vegetables, while in outer suburbs and nearby areas, arrange more production of popular vegetables of dependable quality. Quantities of autumn vegetables are large and marketed in a short time; therefore, the people's governments in various areas should make careful arrangements for the reaping, transport, storing, and supply of vegetables. To encourage peasants to store vegetables and to urge residents, offices and social bodies to do the same, we should appropriately widen the seasonal disparity in prices. The state vegetable business departments should continue to do a good job of storing autumn vegetables and ensure vegetable supply in the off seasons of winter and spring.

3. Further clear the circulation channels

Large and medium-sized cities should establish some vegetable wholesale markets based on the needs of the circulation of vegetables. In some medium-sized cities, wholesale trade markets can be set up together with agricultural trade markets. The city governments should consider in their urban construction programs the construction of wholesale trade markets, and make necessary arrangements for the investment. All those who produce or do business in vegetables and all the collective canteens can make transactions on negotiated prices in these markets, thus gradually turning these trade markets into vegetable distribution centers in cities. We should properly set up more agricultural trade markets, arrange more vegetable stands, lengthen morning and evening business hours and thus provide convenience for the masses in buying vegetables.

We should keep "city gates" wide open, allow vegetable farmers and hawkers to carry vegetables into cities to sell and welcome companies from other areas to set up shops and warehouses to market vegetables. Public security, communications, urban construction, environmental protection, public health, and industrial and commercial administration departments should help do this work and abolish the practice of refusing entry of vegetables into cities. We should strengthen control over vegetable hawkers, educate them in observing law and order, and urge industrial and commercial administration departments to earnestly handle cases of pushing up vegetable prices and infringing on the interests of consumers.

State-owned and collective commerce and collective catering units should sign purchase and sales contracts with producers. Contracts should state terms on the variety, quantities, quality, prices (fixed prices, range of prices, or market prices), and time of delivery. Both purchaser and seller must strictly carry out their contracts, and whoever fails to carry out the contract without justification should shoulder economic responsibility. These cases should be handled in accordance with the "PRC Economic Contract Law" (published in 1981 No 26 issue of this Bulletin).

4. State vegetable companies should vigorously take part in the regulation of market mechanisms.

The state vegetable companies in large and medium-sized cities should do a good job of vegetable distribution by using surplus in one area to overcome

shortage in another to push vegetable prices down and stabilize the market. They should strengthen work in market forecasting, provide information and thus guide producers in carrying out production according to market demands and satisfactorily arrange the circulation of vegetables. They should build a number of vegetable cold storage facilities and vegetable selecting and processing plants in a planned manner, acquire necessary transport vehicles, thus enabling themselves to give fuller play to their role.

Since decontrolling vegetable markets, turnover at some state-owned retail enterprises has declined and burdens have increased because of the large number of workers who left or retired. The enterprises having difficulties in paying taxes in accordance with the regulations can apply to the local tax departments for a certain amount of tax exemption and reduction.

Of state-owned retail units, except for large vegetable retail markets (shops) and supermarkets, ordinary medium-sized and small shops can be designated as small accounting units, be managed collectively, and be independent accounting units that shoulder sole responsibility for profits and losses. For vegetable retail enterprises, we should determine their turnover and average rate of gross profits and regard these figures as targets of evaluation. Vegetable shops (markets) must mainly deal in vegetables. Provided they do a good job in the vegetable business, they are allowed to engage in dealing in and processing other foodstuff. If there is still a surplus work force, after applying for and obtaining approvals, they can also engage in other tertiary industry.

5. Conscientiously prevent sharp price increases of vegetables

Urban people are extremely sensitive to increases in vegetable prices. After the decontrol of vegetable markets, it is imperative to adopt practical measures to prevent a sharp increase in vegetable prices. Decontrolling vegetable prices by no means signifies an absolute decontrol devoid of any intervention. We should diversify measures to give guidance on the pricing of staple vegetables which are in season. When there is an excessive increase in vegetable prices, we may, for a certain period of time, fix a ceiling for the retail prices of a few major varieties of vegetables to protect the rights and interests of consumers.

To stabilize vegetable prices, we should continue to implement the existing policy of subsidizing losses incurred by those who are in vegetable production or related businesses. For 3 years beginning from 1985, we will continue to include in the local financial budget, a vegetable business loss subsidy equal in amount to 1984's finance budget allocation. These subsidies are to be mainly used by the state vegetable companies in regulating the supply of vegetable in off and busy seasons and as subsidies to stabilize and keep down vegetable prices in markets. If there is any cash surplus in spending of subsidies for losses incurred in vegetable production and related business, it may be used to improve vegetable business facilities, expand vegetable business, establish vegetable wholesale trade markets, and adopt necessary measures to support vegetable production. Offenders will be punished as violating finance and economic disciplines.

6. Strengthen leadership over work related to vegetables.

Since the decontrol of vegetable markets, many new situations have emerged and many problems have cropped up. City governments at all levels should strengthen leadership over work related to vegetables. They should include this work in the agenda of their routine work, frequently carry out studies on the work and appoint special persons to be in charge of this work. Major leading comrades in cities should personally be concerned for work relating to vegetables and satisfactorily solve the problems that will crop up in conducting reforms as they did before. It is even more imperative for county, township and village governments in suburban districts to appoint special persons to be in charge of emphasizing production of vegetables. They should strengthen ideological education among vegetable farmers and the employees in commercial sectors. They should regard doing a good job of growing and selling vegetable as a bound duty for the state. Leading groups at all levels must make thorough investigations and studies, strengthen supervision over and inspection on work related to vegetables and continue to sum up experiences and satisfactorily concentrate on reforms in the production and marketing of vegetables.

/9716
CSO: 4005/380

CIRCULAR ON INVIGORATING THE LOCAL ECONOMY (16 AUGUST 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 24, 10 Sep 85 p 844

(Guo-fa 1985 No 56)

[Text] The State Council has already approved the State Scientific and Technological Commission's "Request for Instruction on Launching a Number of Short-Term Scientific and Technological Projects to Invigorate Local Economy" and hereby issues it to you for reference and implementation.

/9716
CSO: 4005/380

SSTC REQUEST TO INVIGORATE LOCAL ECONOMY WITH SCIENCE PROJECTS (22 MAY 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 24, 10 Sep 85 pp 844-845

[Text] Over the past few years two mutually complementing new trends have emerged in our country's urban and rural economic life: one is the vigorous development and activity of medium-sized and small enterprises, particularly rural small town enterprises; and the other is a new demand for an all-round development of rural areas arising along with the change in rural economic structure. The healthy and sustained development of these two trends urgently need the guidance and armament of science and technology.

At present, of our country's rural areas with population of 800 million people, there are 10 million graduates from senior middle schools, over 100 billion yuan in funds, and vast amounts of agricultural, sideline, mountain, and water resources to be exploited. The output value of rural small town enterprises last year rose by 24 percent over the previous year. Henceforth, as long as we are able to maintain a little lower growth rate, 10 years later their output value may reach 1,000 billion yuan. From the point of view of scientific and technological work, through many years of hard work, we have already accumulated a fairly large number of scientific research achievements. Conscientiously and satisfactorily emphasizing the popularization and application of these scientific research results will certainly play a positive role in pushing forward urban and rural economic development.

To urge our science and technology to become closely linked with the economy and to continue implementing the principle of "economic construction must rely on science and technology while the work of science and technology must be geared to the needs of economic construction," in addition to the work of focusing on satisfactorily concentrating on medium and long-term projects that are of vital strategic significance for national plans and people's livelihood, the State Scientific and Technological Commission should at the same time emphasize a number of short-term projects with quick results that closely link science and technology with the economy and that are significant in setting examples and popularizing science and technology for medium-sized and small enterprises; in other words, a number of technological development projects that can be turned into commodities in a short time and are suited to the technological level of our medium-sized and small enterprises and can achieve quick economic results. This is aimed at improving the scientific and technological level of medium-sized and small enterprises, rural small town

enterprises, and rural construction and planting new seeds for the further development of local economy.

For this purpose, we propose that the state grant a small increment of the allocation of funds as a beginning. In the future, in the part of scientific and technological plan in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, list a special "plan for the development of technology to help reinvigorate local economy" (which can be shorted as plan for short-term projects with quick results and is suggested to be named "Spark-Fire Plan"). The State Scientific and Technological Commission is to be in charge of arranging the actual implementation of the plan in various areas.

Through discussion with the relevant departments in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, it is unanimously held that in selecting the short-term scientific and technological projects we should follow the following principles:

1. These projects must be accurately geared to the demand in domestic and foreign markets.

2. They should really have the advantages related to resources and technology.

3. The technological achievements can be turned into commodities in a short time and have considerable economic results, can be put into production within 1 or 2 years and can recover investments in about 5 years.

4. They are significant in setting examples, can provide full sets of mature technology or equipment for popularization and application and can become local training bases.

5. We should give priority to selecting projects that can earn foreign exchange or can reduce imports and thus conserve foreign exchange.

To improve the economic results of the investment, we plan to reform previous methods of funds allocation and implement the system of "matched allocation of funds." Namely, only when a project has undergone an adequate feasibility study and only when the locality is able to raise about two-thirds of the funds (one-third is to be allocated by local finance and one-third is to be invested by the enterprises and institutions concerned) will the state grant "matched support" by providing about one-third of the funds by allocation or loans. The implementation of the contract is to be supervised by our banks. If the project is successful, the state will recover its investment or loan by installment; if it is a failure, the risk is equally shared. This can prevent the previous malpractice of scrambling for state investment and is likely to relatively greatly increase economic results.

Assigning the State Scientific and Technological Commission to be in charge of arranging this work will facilitate full utilization of scientific and technological information and the large number of scientific and technological achievements in its hands and introduction of technology from abroad through

channels of international scientific and technological cooperation and will also facilitate giving full play to the force of scientific research institutes and scientific and technological personnel as our support. Scientific and technological committees at all levels should vigorously strengthen cooperation on their own accord with other departments to jointly do that work well.

Concerning the management of these projects, we should first streamline administration and delegate power, and second we should rely on our banking system to strengthen control over funds. We will draw up detailed regulations on the concrete management of the projects together with our planning, financial, banking and other relevant departments.

If the above is feasible, please approve and circulate it to various areas and relevant departments for reference and implementation.

/9716
CSO: 4005/380

BULLETIN ON APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS (21 AUGUST 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 24, 10 Sep 85 pp 847-848

[Text] Appoint Chang Hongsheng [0788 7703 3932] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Hellenic Republic.

Remove Zhuang Yan [8369 3543] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Hellenic Republic.

Appoint Zhou Mingji [0719 2494 1013] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Remove Huang Mingda [7806 2494 6671] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Appoint Li Shichun [2621 0013 3046] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Remove Qiu Lixing [6726 0500 5887] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Appoint Zhang Dewei [1728 1795 4850] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Thailand, and concurrently Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Democratic Kampuchea.

Remove Shen Ping [3088 1627] from the post of Ambassadsor Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Thailand and from the concurrent post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Democratic Kampuchea.

Appoint Zhang Zhen [1728 4176] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Remove Huang Shixie [7806 1013 3610] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Appoint Liu Qingyou [0491 1987 2589] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros.

Appoint Hu Changlin [5170 2690 2651] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the United Arab Emirates.

Appoint Qian Jiadong [6929 1857 2639] permanent representative (Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary) of the People's Republic of China to the Office of the United Nations in Geneva and to other international organizations in Switzerland.

Remove Li Luye [2621 7773 6851] from the post of permanent representative of the People's Republic of China to the Office of the United Nations in Geneva and to other international organizations in Switzerland.

Appoint Liu Shan [0691 1472] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Belgium and concurrently Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and head of mission to the European Community.

Remove Zhang Shu [4545 2562] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Belgium and the concurrent posts of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and head of mission to the European Community.

Appoint Gu Xiner [7357 2946 1422] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Ghana.

Remove Jia Huaiqi [6328 2037 7871] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Ghana.

Appoint Tao Dazhao [7118 1129 6856] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Remove Xu Zhongfu [6079 0022 1133] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Appoint Li Guoxin [2621 0948 2450] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Colombia.

Remove Tao Dazhao [7118 1129 6856] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Colombia.

Appoint Li Peiyi [2621 1014 1355] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Togo.

Remove Jin Misheng [7246 3046 3932] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Togo.

Appoint Zhang Ruijie [1728 3843 2638] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Ethiopia.

Remove Zhao Yuan [6392 3293] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Ethiopia.

Appoint Wu Shunyu [0702 7311 6276] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Lebanon.

Remove Yu Mengxin [0060 1125 2946] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Lebanon.

Appoint Luo Jiahuan [5012 0857 8814] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Remove Tian Ding [3944 0002] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Sierra Leone.

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5 JUNE 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 25, 20 SEPTEMBER 1985

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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 25, 20 SEPTEMBER 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 25, 20 Sep 85

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously translated] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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STATE COUNCIL CONGRATULATES XIZANG AUTONOMOUS REGION

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 25, 20 Sep 85 pp 851-852

[Text] To the Party Committee and People's Government of the Xizang Autonomous Region:

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Xizang Autonomous Region, the Party Central Committee and State Council send sincere congratulations and warm greetings to the people of the Zang, Han, and other nationalities of the autonomous region, to the cadres, the workers and patriots of all circles, to all officers and men of the PLA force stationed in Xizang and of the Xizang Armed Police Force, and to all those comrades assisting in Xizang's construction!

In the 34 years since Xizang's peaceful liberation in 1951, the CPC has led the people of the Zang, Han, and other nationalities in creating glorious achievements. Xizang has experienced earth-shaking changes in political, economic and social aspects. It has not only permanently ended a humiliating history of suffering imperialist aggression and bullying, but also, through democratic reforms, has abolished the feudal serf system and opened a new period in which the people are the masters. The autonomous region was established in 1965 and, although there have been twists and turns on the road, in the 20 years since then, construction throughout the whole region has realized great achievements which are universally acknowledged.

In the last few years, party and government organs at all levels in Xizang have united and guided the people of all nationalities in the region in vigorously implementing a series of special policies and flexible measures formulated by the central authorities for the construction of Xizang. In the vast farming and animal-raising areas, they have: implemented the policy of recuperation and put great efforts into developing animal raising and agricultural production; reformed those economic systems which do not conform with Xizang's reality; firmly emphasized the implementation of the party's united front and nationality policies as well as the policies on religion; positively developed socialist democracy, strengthened the system of autonomy in the nationality areas, and guaranteed that the people can fully exercise their democratic rights. Now, Xizang society is stable and united, the people's lives have been clearly improved, and some agriculturalists and animal raisers have begun to prosper. Socialist nationality relations of equality, unity, and mutual assistance are continually developing and the relationships between the party, government,

armed forces and the people of all nationalities are becoming closer. The people are in high spirits and everywhere life is prosperous. The current political and economic situations are the best since the peaceful liberation of Xizang. The Party Central Committee and the State Council wish to express whole-hearted gratitude and great tribute to the people of all nationalities, cadres at all levels, patriots of all circles, and officers and men of the armed forces who have contributed to the creation of this fine situation!

Xizang is vast in area, rich in resources, and is an inseparable part of our great country. The people of the Zang nationality are diligent, down-to-earth, intelligent and courageous. They are important members of our Chinese nation and have made important contributions to the development of our country's history and culture. The long-standing, firm unity between the Zang nationality and other fraternal nationalities cannot be shaken by any force. Establishing a new socialist Xizang which is united, prosperous and educated is the urgent wish of the people of all nationalities, and is an extremely arduous and noble task. The realization of this task has especially great significance in the whole nation's socialist modernization.

The Party Central Committee and the State Council pay much attention to Xizang's construction. To speed economic development so that the people of Xizang become prosperous as quickly as possible, central authorities and all areas of the country have in the past given strong support to Xizang in various fields, and we will continue to provide such support. It is hoped that various levels of the party, government, armed forces, and organizations in the autonomous region and the people of all nationalities will strengthen unity, strive for the prosperity of the country, adhere to party line, principles and policies, always pay attention to proceeding from Xizang's actual situation and, with economic construction as the center, be of one heart and one mind in doing all work well. It is necessary to develop the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance, continue to liberate your thoughts, reform the economic structure, do well in opening to the outside world, strengthen management, promote economic exchange, develop commodity production and gradually realize a benign urban-rural economic cycle. While emphasizing economic work, by proceeding from Xizang's history and reality, it is also necessary to concentrate on the building of a civilized, socialist ideology which has nationality characteristics. It is necessary to do well in education and in training a large number of specialized personnel in all fields who are suited to the needs of Xizang's construction. It is also necessary to further implement the party's nationality policies and policies on religion, broadly unify patriots of all circles, develop and strengthen the patriotic united front and fully motivate and bring into play all positive factors so as to serve the construction of Xizang.

The Party Central Committee and the State Council believe that by taking a hold on their own fate and working hard by themselves, the people of all nationalities in Xizang will inevitably be able to create a glorious future. No obstacles will block the Xizang people as they advance. The mighty task of building a new, unified, prosperous, civilized socialist Xizang on the roof of the world indeed is bound to happen!

Central Committee of the CPC
State Council
1 September 1985

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CSO: 4005/488

CIRCULAR ON MAINTAINING PRODUCT QUALITY (1 SEPTEMBER 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 25, 20 Sep 85 pp 853-854

[Text] The State Council has approved the State Economic Commission's "Report on Stopping the Deterioration of Quality of Some Industrial Products," and is now circulating it to you. It is hoped that it will be linked with the current situation and diligently implemented.

In industrial production, including the production of export products, quality must be given first priority. This is an important issue with a bearing on the success or failure of the four modernizations and the life or death of enterprises. The constant improvement of product quality is a strategic task of socialist economic construction. Now all regions and relevant departments must vigorously emphasize this issue, and diligently take up the task of improving quality. Quality inspection organs must be strengthened, quality control methods improved, product quality standards improved and drawn up more clearly, and production organized strictly according to these standards. Product quality inspection must continue to be properly emphasized and problems discovered during this process must be solved within a prescribed time. Rural small town enterprises must also tackle the work of quality control, and all regions and relevant departments must strengthen quality control management over rural small town enterprises. Administrative departments concerned with industry and commerce must impose economic sanctions on enterprises selling poor quality products, and make an effort to find the leader responsible. Strict punishment must be meted out to those unlawful elements who produce and sell goods under false brand names, and so on.

As soon as this circular is received, the People's Government at all levels and the various relevant departments must immediately organize forces to make a complete survey of product quality. This survey must be done properly; it must not be simply a question of going through the motions. The realities in each area should be summed up; sturdy and effective measures should be adopted and work carried out diligently, so that as soon as possible we may halt the situation in which some industrial products are experiencing a drop in quality. Thus we may ensure the smooth achievement of China's socialist four modernizations.

/9716
CSO: 4005/488

REPORT ON MAINTAINING PRODUCT QUALITY (23 JULY 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 25, 20 Sep 85

[Text] Recently, comrades of the Central Committee have issued important orders concerning the problem of the deterioration of quality of some industrial products, and have stressed that it is necessary to "emphasize quality," "put quality first," and make this a key issue in current economic growth.

Since the last quarter of last year, the quality of some industrial products has tended to deteriorate. During the first half of this year, the stable quality improvement rate in major industrial products dropped by 11.6 percent compared to the same period last year. Even more serious is the consistent occurrence of illegal activities concerning product quality, and "fake, counterfeit, poor and substandard" goods often appearing on the market. This deterioration of quality not seen for many years, is a result of the following: too large a scale of investment in fixed assets, too much inflation in consumption funds, social demand is greater than supply, and blind competition among some departments and regions, resulting in accelerated production. This phenomenon shows that at present many enterprises and their leadership departments have incorrect leadership thinking in the areas of production and management; they are single-mindedly pursuing output value and profits to the neglect of product quality and social and economic results. Some even put profits above all, and indulge in falsification, even if it causes losses to the state and the consumer. At the same time, some units, under the name of "delegation of power" and "relaxation," have mistakenly relaxed quality control work, and have begun to waver on the principle of "putting quality first."

To put a stop to this deterioration in quality, the following measures will be adopted:

1. Correct guiding thinking on economic work, and resolutely rectify the tendency for onesided pursuit of output value and profit to the neglect of quality and socioeconomic results.

All departments and regions should come to a full understanding that the quality issue is an important one with a bearing on the success of the four modernizations and the life or death of enterprises. Poor quality products harm consumers, cause losses to the people, affect exports, and damage the prestige of the state; all this violates the basic aims of socialist production. When deciding upon the pace of development, improving economic results must be

a prerequisite; and this improvement must be based on an improvement in quality. Improvement of quality is a strategic task in socialist economic construction. When introducing an economic responsibility system, it is first necessary to introduce a quality responsibility system. Based on a profound understanding of the spirit of directives issued by leading central comrades, we must set our sights on the problem of product control, find causes, draw up measures, thoroughly implement the principle of "putting quality first," and give priority to the task of improving quality.

2. Quality should be a concern at all levels, and the "five forbiddens" resolutely carried out.

All regions, departments and enterprises must really emphasize the quality link in production, transportation, sales and service, and must carry out the "five forbiddens": (1) substandard products should not be let out of the factory, nor be calculated as part of total output or output value; (2) substandard raw materials and components should not be used in production or assembly; (3) production and sale of products which have already been announced discontinued must not be carried out; (4) production of goods which are not subject to quality standards, inspections or surveys is forbidden; and (5) falsification of goods, selling substandard as fine quality goods, falsifying trade marks, or using famous brand names falsely is forbidden. In the case of enterprises which violate the above rules, blame must be found, and those responsible should be fired or punished according to the law. Leading departments at all levels must find out how to ensure the above rules are implemented; when problems arise they should be promptly solved, and those responsible dealt with strictly.

At the same time, producing enterprises must do good after-sales service work, establish a service network, and exchange goods which are found to be substandard after purchase. In the case of a product which is still not up to quality standards after the factory has taken it back for repair, the consumer has the right to demand a refund or replacement, and the factory must cover repair and transportation expenses.

3. Become closely involved with developing industrial product quality inspections.

All departments and regions must take the work of quality surveys as an important issue. All enterprises must consciously carry out inspections of their own products, instead of waiting passively for higher authorities to come and do a check. The inspections must be diligent and strict, detailed and comprehensive; it must not be a question of simply going through the motions, and real results should be produced.

Starting from this September, a system of product inspections supervised by the state will be introduced; the State Economic Commission will set up 100 inspection centers (stations), which will inspect about a hundred different key products each quarter (mass-produced, widely-sold important means of production and consumer products in tight market supply, especially medicines, foodstuffs, and important electrical equipment). Methods must be scientific;

inspections may be carried out at the producing unit or at the end user unit, so as to guard against falsification. The results will be issued in a quarterly quality report by the State Economic Commission, and given publicity in newspapers, magazines, on television, and so on. Praise and criticism will be given out.

There are quite a few drawbacks in the current system of selecting and awarding prizes for superior products, with fraud occurring now and then, and what's more, there is a need for improvement in the methods of selection. It is suggested these awards be temporarily halted.

4. Strengthen quality supervision organs, and form a unified nationwide quality supervision network.

To strengthen unified leadership over quality supervision work, according to the CPC Central Committee leading comrades' directive on "Strengthening Quality Inspection Organs, and gathering a number of experts to carry out this work," it is proposed that the state organ will organize a nationwide quality supervision network based on quality inspection and control at all departments and regions throughout the country.

The plan drawn up by the State Economic Commission for the establishment of 100 quality control centers based on existing quality control capacities is already in progress, with 37 such centers already in operation. This project should be speeded up, so that the centers can take on the work of national quality control. The import and export product quality control structure should be strengthened, and strict control practiced over export products.

Quality control organs within enterprises are both responsible for quality control over the whole process of the enterprise's production, and represent the state in exercising its quality control functions. Any such enterprise units which have been revoked should be restored, and in those enterprises where there are no such organs, they should be set up. Highly responsible, upright, technically competent and skilled cadres should be selected for the work of leading these quality control organs, and their appointment or dismissal should be approved by the higher authorities.

5. Production must be organized strictly according to quality standards.

Standardization represents the technological basis for quality control. The current 7,000 or so national standards, along with the 15,000 specialized standards, must be strictly adhered to. China's standardization work still has the problem of too few standards, too low standards, and lack of proper implementation of those standards. This is not in line with the demands of the four modernizations. We must strive to strengthen the drawing up and revision of standards. Enterprises must make an effort to establish their own standards for all products for which national or specialized standards do not yet exist, and implement them after authorization from higher levels.

6. Quicken the pace promoting a system of production permits.

In 1964, the State Council promulgated the "Regulations on industrial product production permits," which it introduced in pilot schemes in such sectors as

the boiler pressure container industry and the electric meter industry. Certain results have already been achieved, and the system should be introduced in other industries.

7. The legal system should be strengthened, such that there is a set of laws to be relied upon, and that there is strict enforcement.

Over the last few years, we have published the following laws relating to product quality: the "Food Hygiene Law," "Medicine Management Law," "Economic Contract Law," "Patent Law," "Provisional Regulations on Industrial Product Production Permits," "Regulations on Supervising Safety in Boilermaking," "Provisional Regulations on Product Quality Supervision," and "Regulations on the Inspection of Products for Import and Export." The various departments and sectors have also drawn up regulations on certain aspects of quality control. At present, in addition to better tackle the work of drawing up and improving the various quality regulations, it is necessary also to solve the problems of not having a set of reliable laws and not carrying out laws strictly. All leading departments should closely liaison with legal departments, form a system of reliable laws which are carried out properly, and punish offenders strictly. It is proposed that in the third and fourth quarters of this year a number of offenders who have been responsible for causing big losses to the state economy and who have seriously damaged the health of the people should be dealt with. In particular, those who have intentionally produced and sold to the public false medication and foodstuffs containing toxic substances which have harmed the lives and safety of others should be severely punished according to the law. Those who have aided and abetted, supported and protected these people should also be strictly punished.

8. Further implement nationwide quality control.

Over the last few years, a certain amount of work has been done in introducing nationwide quality control and good results have been achieved. This system must be further popularized in all sectors. Each sector should establish a whole system for guaranteeing quality, and carry out a strict quality responsibility system. At the same time, efforts must be made to strengthen all basic work in enterprises, to improve accounting and examination methods, to transform technological equipment, to improve modernized methods of management, and to improve the consciousness and attitude of employees on the issue of quality. All regions, relevant departments, and enterprises should sum up actual conditions, draw up plans for introducing nationwide quality control over the next 3 to 5 years, and carry out this program.

9. Strengthen quality control and supervision over rural small town enterprises.

All regions and relevant departments should, according to actual conditions, draw up measures for quality control over rural small town enterprise products; things must not be allowed to drift.

When improving product quality, work must be carried out diligently and with determination, and we must guard against formalism. All departments and

regions must immediately start to act, and carry out all the above measures to the letter; efforts must be made by the end of the last quarter of this year to restore the quality of those industrial products which have experienced a drop in quality to their former levels, and on this basis to make further improvements.

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CIRCULAR ON BONUS ISSUING PRACTICES (31 AUGUST 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 25, 20 Sep 85 p 862

(Caizongzi [6299 4844 1316] 1985, No 77)

[Text] In the last half of this year, wage system reforms are being implemented in an overall way, and consumption funds will rise substantially while the putting of money into circulation will be relatively centralized. The two holidays, Mid-Autumn Festival and National Day, occur in September and October. The leading comrades of the State Council have indicated that to prevent the indiscriminate issuing of bonuses and subsidies and the indiscriminate issue of moon cakes, non-staple foodstuffs and other goods on the pretext of the holidays, as in the second half of last year, all units are required to pay attention to this and take precautionary measures beforehand. This will help effectively control excessive growth of consumption funds and will firmly guarantee stability of the market. Now, in accordance with the directions of the leading comrades of the Central Committee, the following notice is issued:

1. All regions, departments and units must issue bonuses, allowances and subsidies in accordance with the policies and systems stipulated by the state. No administrative organ, enterprise or institutional unit can, on the pretext of upcoming holidays or other excuses, give employees excessive bonuses, allowances or subsidies. Neither are they allowed to issue goods to employees for free or at reduced prices, subsidized by public funds. Much less are they allowed to use public funds to entertain guests or send gifts. They must firmly prevent the private use of welfare funds by concocting all sorts of pretenses and the use of improper measures.

2. Except for that which is approved by the State Council, and issued within prescribed unified standards and scopes, no administrative organ, institution or enterprise unit is permitted to use public funds to manufacture clothing or to supply individual employees with clothing allowances. No locality or department has the right to make decisions on clothing matters by themselves.

3. Violations of the above stipulations should be punished as violations of financial and economic discipline and, in accordance with the seriousness of the case, the directly responsible person should be subject to economic sanctions or disciplinary punishment. At the same time, the responsibilities of the relevant leaders should be followed up and affixed.

4. The leading cadres at various levels should set an example and take the lead in this. It is requested that financial, audit and labor personnel departments at all levels strengthen supervision and inspection, and on discovering problems, handle them in a timely way. It is requested that banks at all levels be stringent in cash management and ensure strict checks, and if there is any improper expenditure, to firmly refuse payment.

It is requested that this circular be transmitted to all your subordinate organs for strict implementation.

/9716
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MOF CIRCULAR ON STATE ENTERPRISE PROFITS (3 JUNE 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 25, 20 Sep 85 pp 863-864

(CaiGongzi [6299 1562 1316] 1985 No 92)

[Text] Recently, leading comrades of the State Council have directed that for the purpose of controlling blind growth of consumption funds and preventing funds for production purposes from being used on consumption it is necessary to conscientiously determine ratios for various categories of funds in after-tax retained profits of enterprises. To implement this important directive and enforce the State Council's Document No 55 (1984) relating to the "determination, by the departments in charge of the enterprises jointly with the financial departments of the ratios for using the various categories of funds in the after-tax retained profits of enterprises in accordance with the principle that a large proportion be used on production and a small proportion on the collective welfare benefits and awards for the staff members and workers," and to enforce State Council Document No 67 (1984) (State Council Document Guofa [0948 4099] No 67, 1984, carried in this Bulletin No. 10 (1984) relating to the regulations on "separately forming production development funds, new products trial production funds, reserve funds, staff welfare funds, and staff award funds in accordance with the ratios determined by the departments in charge," the following regulations are formulated relating to the problem of the determination of the ratio for the five categories of funds in after tax retained profits of state-run enterprises and stepping up control of the five categories of funds. It is requested that they be vigorously enforced.

1. Conscientiously determine the ratios for the five categories of funds. In regard to state-run enterprises carrying out the method of substituting taxes for profits, departments in charge of enterprises shall, jointly with the financial departments and in accordance with the regulations of State Council Documents Nos. 55 and 67 (1984) and the program on the 2d phase of substituting taxes for profits approved by the financial departments, conscientiously determine ratios for production development funds, new product trial production funds, reserve funds, staff welfare funds and staff award funds in after-tax retained profits of enterprises. As for those enterprises sanctioned by the State Council, the State Economic Commission, and the Ministry of Finance submit profits on a progressively increased and contractual basis and those enterprises temporarily not enforcing the substitution of tax for profit

scheme, the ratios for their production development funds, new products trial production funds, reserve funds, staff welfare funds and staff award funds shall likewise be determined and determination of the concrete ratios shall be made by the departments in charge of the enterprises jointly with the financial departments according to the actual conditions of the enterprises' profit retention and case by case. All state-run enterprises shall strictly enforce the ratios determined by upper level organs and shall not readjust them by themselves.

2. Manage well and use well the five categories of funds. All state-run enterprises shall separately manage and separately use the production development funds, new products trial production funds, reserve funds, staff welfare funds and staff award funds. The first three categories of funds are those for use in developing production and may be used in a unified manner for developing production and promoting technological progress, but not be used for staff welfare expenses or the granting of awards. Bonuses by enterprises shall be granted from staff award funds drawn aside according to prescribed ratios and staff welfare funds shall not be used to grant bonuses or make awards in kind.

3. Realistically strengthen the supervision and inspection of the conditions of the drawing and use of the five categories of funds. Departments in charge of enterprises, and the State Economic Commission and financial, auditing, labor and banking departments shall, in accordance with their respective duties and responsibilities, carry out supervision and inspection of conditions of the drawing and use of the five categories of funds in after-tax retained profits of enterprises. In particular, redouble efforts in the management and supervision of whether the sources of the funds used by the enterprises in granting bonuses are proper or not. If cases are found where production development funds, new products trial production funds, reserve funds and staff welfare funds are used for granting of bonuses and awards in kind, they shall all be treated as violations of the state's financial and economic disciplinary codes. In such cases, the enterprises concerned will be required to return the exact amounts of the funds improperly used and disciplinary action shall be taken against the relevant leaders and directly responsible persons of the enterprises in accordance with the seriousness of offense.

The above regulations shall be effective as of May, 1985. If past regulations contain contradictions to this circular, the regulations in this circular shall in all cases prevail.

/9716
CSO: 4005/488

MOF SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS ON STATE ENTERPRISE PROFITS (19 JULY 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 25, 20 Sep 85 pp 864-865

(Caigongzi 1985 No 235)

[Text] After the Ministry of Finance and the State Economic Commission issued circular Caigongzi (1985) No 92 "On the Determination of the Ratio for the Five Categories of Funds in the After-Tax Retained Profits of State-Run Enterprises" (hereinafter "the circular"), the reflections of certain regions and departments were that certain points in the document were not sufficiently clear and requests were made that supplementary explanations be given to facilitate implementation. Hence we have made the following supplementary regulations to "the circular":

1. Article 1 of "the circular" states: "Departments in charge of enterprises shall join with the financial departments to...vigorously determine the ratio for production development funds, new products trial production funds, reserve funds, staff welfare funds and staff award funds in after-tax retained profits of enterprises." This means that within the scope of the ratio for gross retained profits and the ratio of award funds out of gross retained profits determined by the Ministry of Finance for provinces, autonomous regions, directly subordinate municipalities, cities and towns with individually listed strategies and subordinate enterprises of State Council ministries, the departments in charge of the enterprises shall, together with financial departments of the same level, vigorously determine concrete ratios for the five categories of funds in their subordinate enterprises.

2. Article 1 of "the circular" states: "It is necessary to earnestly determine ratios for the five categories of funds." This does not mean that all the enterprises are required to redetermine ratios for the various categories of funds. If, in determining the second stage of substituting taxes for profits scheme or in deciding on the method of submitting profits on a progressively increased and contractual basis, the financial departments, together with the departments in charge, have already determined for enterprise the ratios for the five categories of funds and the determination conforms with the provisions in Article 1 mentioned above, then it shall not be necessary to redetermine the ratios for the five categories of funds; if the financial departments and the departments in charge have determined for the enterprise only the ratio for the award fund, then the ratio for the award fund need not be redetermined, while the ratios for the other four funds shall have to be determined in

supplement; and if they have not determined for the enterprises the ratios of the five categories of funds, then the ratios of the five categories of funds in the after-tax retained profits of state-run enterprises shall be determined according to the principle stipulated in Article 1 of these regulations and Article 1 of "the circular."

3. State-run enterprises mentioned in "the circular" and these supplementary regulations include industrial, communications, commercial and other state-run enterprises.

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CSO: 4005/488

REGULATIONS ON BANK AUDITING (5 JULY 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 25, 20 Sep 85 pp 865-867

[Text]

Art. 1 In accordance with the decision of the State Council on the People's Bank of China specially exercising Central Bank functions and performing the duties and responsibilities of auditing the business and work of financial organs, these regulations have been specially formulated:

Art. 2 To ensure the normal progress of financial activities and promote economic development, People's Banks at various levels shall audit business activities of the various levels of industrial and commercial banks, agricultural banks, Bank of China, construction banks, insurance companies, international trust and investment companies, and other financial organs.

Art. 3 The People's Bank shall emphasize auditing of the following phases of business activities of financial organs:

1) Status of implementation of the State's economic and financial guidelines and policies;

2) Status of the execution of various laws, ordinances, and regulations of the State and various regulations of the Central Bank;

3) Status of the implementation of credit and loan plans, cash plans, foreign exchange plans, and financial plans;

4) Status of the operation of funds and of the economic results;

5) Other matters which the People's Banks deem necessary to audit.

Art. 4 The People's Bank shall carry out at fixed or indefinite intervals overall auditing and special auditing of financial organs.

Art. 5 For the purpose of exercising auditing functions, People's Banks at various levels shall form auditing organs, staffed with auditors at

each levels. These auditors shall perform auditing work under the leadership of bank managers at various levels.

The head office shall form auditing departments, staffed with a number of auditors of departmental or divisional rank;

Branch banks in provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall form auditing divisions, staffed with a number of auditors of divisional or sectional rank;

Branch banks in districts, cities, autonomous prefectures and leagues or banners shall form auditing sections, staffed with a number of auditors of sectional ranks;

Sub-branch banks in counties and towns shall form auditing sub-sections, staffed with a number of auditors of sub-section rank;

Branch banks in provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall appoint a chief auditor of the bank of the rank of assistant bank manager.

Art. 6 Auditors at various levels of the People's Bank shall be appointed or dismissed in accordance with the cadres' competence in management; auditing certificates of a unified format shall be issued to them by the Head Office.

Art. 7 In performing auditing tasks, auditors of the People's Bank shall have the following powers:

1) To examine materials such as vouchers, account books, and statements of the unit subject to auditing;

2) To inspect the cash, bullion, foreign currency, negotiable securities, and holdings of issuing funds if acting as issuing agent in the vault of the unit subject to auditing; if necessary, the vault may be closed or sealed before inspection;

3) To participate in relevant meetings of the unit subject to auditing and to read and examine relevant documents;

4) To instruct relevant units and personnel to actively cooperate with the auditors in their work; to recommend to the relevant unit to investigate and determine the responsibility of person(s) found to have impeded, rejected, or disrupted auditing work; and

5) To present views on stopping, correcting and dealing with improper business activities of the unit subject to auditing.

Art. 8 In performing an audit, the object and content of the audit shall be defined, an auditing program determined in advance, and responsible personnel designated, all of which shall have been approved by the

relevant leadership. Auditors shall show to the unit subject to auditing a letter of introduction from the office and their auditing certificates.

If necessary, auditing personnel of the unit subject to auditing or of its upper level unit or both may be permitted to participate.

Art. 9 At the conclusion of each audit, a report shall be prepared. Recommendations for eliminating problems existing in the unit subject to auditing shall be written up in the report. If violation of the State's policies and ordinances has been found and it is necessary to apply economic sanctions such as stopping loans, recalling loans, and freezing deposits, a report shall be made to the authorities concerned for approval. In serious cases requiring the unit audited to stop business, they shall be reported level by level to the head office for approval. At the same time, if disciplinary action against offending units or persons who have seriously breached financial and economic disciplinary codes is necessary, recommendations shall be made to relevant departments through the bank office dispatching the auditors.

In the event the unit subject to auditing objects to the views or measures taken in the audit process, it may appeal to a higher level People's Bank for a ruling.

Art. 10 Auditors at various levels of the People's Bank shall be practical and realistic, insist on observance of principles, be loyal to their duties, and perform their work according to the law.

Art. 11 People's Banks at various levels shall praise and reward those units and individuals who have attained notable results in their work and punish those who have leaked State secrets, or abused their authority for private gains, or been derelict in their duty, or committed serious mistakes in their work.

Art. 12 To facilitate auditing work, business departments of financial organs and People's Banks at various levels shall send to the auditing department of the People's Bank at the corresponding level copies of credit and loan plans, cash plans, foreign exchange plans, financial plans and reports on the status of their execution as well as monthly, quarterly and yearly accounting statements and relevant business regulations and systems.

Art. 13 Auditing departments at various levels of the People's Bank shall provide business guidance to auditing departments of financial organs at corresponding levels.

Art. 14 Auditing departments at various levels of the People's Bank shall also carry out auditing of business activities and financial receipts and payments of their own system.

Art. 15 These provisional regulations shall go into effect from the date of promulgation.

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CSO: 4005/488

REGULATIONS ON PRICE INSPECTION

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 25, 20 Sep 85 pp 871-873

[Provisional Regulations on the Work of Price Inspection Offices, promulgated on 10 August 1985 by the State Administration of Commodity Prices]

(Jiajianzi [0305 2914 1316] 1985 No 207)

[Text]

Art. 1. For the purpose of thoroughly implementing the State's guidelines, policies, and regulations on commodity prices; protecting the interests of the state, the producers, the business operators, and the consumers; strengthening the supervision and inspection of commodity prices; and strictly enforcing disciplinary codes on commodity prices, and in accordance with the State Council's "Provisional Regulations on Control of Commodity Prices" (carried in this Bulletin, Issue No 13, 1982) and other relevant regulations, these regulations have been specially formulated.

Art. 2. Commodity price inspection department of the State Administration of Commodity Prices shall be responsible for organizing and guiding the country's commodity price supervision and inspection work. Price inspection offices at various levels in the localities shall be the price supervision, inspection, administrative, and executive organs which carry out the duties and power of price supervision and inspection and handling violations of price discipline under the leadership of the price control department of the same level.

Art. 3. The duties and power of price inspection offices shall be as follows: (1) propagating the State's guidelines, policies, and regulations on commodity prices; (2) supervising the thorough implementation of the State's guidelines, policies and regulations on commodity prices; (3) supervising the execution of the power of division of control of commodity prices and the enforcement of the State's regulations on the principles and methods of pricing, prices of industrial and commercial products, communication and transportation fees and charges, standards for material management, fees, and standards for other non-commodity charges; (4) supervising the inspection of violations of the price discipline, and

dealing with them in accordance with relevant regulations; (5) giving guidance to departments in charge of business affairs, enterprises and business units in their price inspection work, and exchanging work experiences; (6) upper-level price inspection offices shall be responsible for guiding the work of lower-level price inspection offices, and shall assist the latter in dealing with, or deal directly with, serious violations of price discipline; (7) taking responsibility for organizing and guiding mass voluntary price inspection work; and (8) cooperating with industrial and commercial administrative and management departments in the guidance and control of prices in trade carried on by individual industrial and commercial households and in urban and country fair trade.

Art. 4. In respect of departments in charge of business of the same level and enterprise and business units within their sphere of jurisdiction regardless of subordinate relationships, price inspection offices shall have the power to carry out supervision and inspection of commodity prices. Units under inspection shall truthfully supply information and data relative to the price inspection, including commodity price, production cost, circulation expenses, production and marketing volumes, and status of profit or loss.

Art. 5. Price inspection offices shall supervise and urge relevant departments in charge of business to carry out price inspection in the enterprises and business units subordinate to their respective systems. Departments in charge of business shall handle, in accordance with the "Regulations on Provisional Price Control" and the relevant regulations on sanction of violations of price discipline, all violations of the price discipline by their subordinate enterprises and business units; serious violations shall be reported for reference to the price inspection offices in localities. Fines and confiscated property received in dealing with violations shall be turned over to the price inspection office for unified delivery to the local financial department. Price inspection offices shall have the right to reprocess violations of price discipline handled improperly by departments in charge of business.

Art. 6. Price inspection offices shall coordinate with industrial and commercial administrative and management departments, and cooperate with each other to keep market prices under control. Violations of price discipline shall be handled by price inspection offices; violations of industrial and commercial administrative management regulations shall be handled by the industrial and commercial administrative management departments; those which cannot be easily determined shall be handled by whichever party makes the inspection, but there shall be no duplicate inspection or handling of the same case.

Art. 7. Price inspection offices shall, relying on mass organizations of cities, townships, neighborhoods and labor unions, form strong volunteer price supervision and inspection teams composed of

neighborhood household residents and employees, guiding them in developing their work and putting their active role into full play. They shall also adopt other measures and forms to rely on the populace to supervise commodity prices.

Art. 8. Price inspection offices shall support, cooperate with, and earnestly listen to the views of NPC representatives, members of political consultative committees, and representatives of mass organs in their inspection of commodity prices and shall earnestly handle problems discovered in inspections.

Art. 9. Price inspection offices shall commend, encourage and reward those units and individuals who have exemplarily observed commodity price policies and discipline, or have informed against violations, or have performed meritoriously in handling cases. In dealing with units and individuals who have violated price discipline, the principle of integrating ideological education with punishment shall be firmly enforced and offenders shall be subjected to economic sanctions according to relevant regulations. In regard to those who have failed to turn in illegal receipts or pay their fines in time, the price inspection offices shall have the power, as provided for in State Council regulations, to notify the banks or credit cooperatives in which they have deposits to make a compulsory transfer from their accounts. If administrative and party disciplinary action must be taken against offenders, the price inspection office shall make recommendations to relevant units. Criminal cases shall be turned over to judiciary organs for prosecution according to law.

Art. 10. In handling violations of price discipline, the principle of seeking truth from facts shall be firmly insisted on, the facts must be made clear, the evidence must be irrefutable, determination of the nature of the case must be correct, the work must be appropriately handled and the procedures must be complete. If the inspected unit or individual disagrees with the way the case was handled, an appeal to the original handling unit or a higher-level price inspection office shall be permitted and the department accepting and hearing the case shall conscientiously reexamine the case. If the original handling is found free of error, it shall stand firm, but if it is found to have been erroneous, then it shall be duly corrected. Lower-level price inspection offices shall earnestly carry out the decision of upper-level price inspection offices concerning the appeal.

Art. 11. The handling of violations of price discipline shall follow these procedures: (1) Filing for investigation and prosecution. Where data and information found in inspection and revealed or exposed have established violations of the price discipline, the cases shall be registered and special personnel shall be assigned to take charge. (2) Inspection. Specially assigned personnel shall carry out investigation and reexamination, procure verified materials, and

compile an investigation report thereon. (3) Processing. On the strength of sufficiently procured evidence processing shall be in accordance with the relevant regulations. (4) Winding up of case. Upon completion of processing the case shall be wound up and a complete file shall be set up for it.

Art. 12. Price inspection offices at various levels shall all set up complete, solid systems and regulations, such as post responsibility system, work rules, an inspection system, a statistical report system, a financial system, a security system, an award and punishment system, and a system for processing procedures for violations of price discipline and filing systems; these regulations and systems shall all be strictly enforced.

Art. 13. Price inspection offices shall keep a timely finger on changes in the status of price of major commodities and in the standards of non-commercial fees or charges. They shall also gradually develop enquiry and service work in connection with the price supervision and inspection policy and the examining of processing violations of price discipline.

Art. 14. Employees of the price inspection offices shall strictly enforce policies, observe discipline, rely on the masses, seek truth from facts, firmly insist on principles, be just in law enforcement, refrain from being selfish and from seeking private gains. If price inspection personnel break the law when enforcing it, they shall be sternly dealt with.

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CSO: 4005/488

REGULATIONS ON HANDLING PRICE DISCIPLINE VIOLATIONS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN No 25, 20 Sep 85 pp 873-876

[Provisional Regulations on the Handling of Violations of Price Discipline, promulgated by the State Administration of Commodity Prices on 10 August 1985]

[Jiajianzi [0305 2914 1316] (1985) No 208)

[Text] The handling of violations of price discipline is an important policy issue, and must be carried out strictly, diligently, and faithfully. To gradually systematize this work, the following regulations have been drawn up on the basis of the State Council's "Provisional Regulations on Price Control" (published in Issue No 13, 1982 of this Bulletin) and other related regulations.

Article 1. Guiding principles for dealing with violations of price discipline

(1) Uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts, and start with objective facts in all cases;

(2) Use the principles, policies and regulations of the party and state on prices as yardsticks. On the premise of protecting state interests, consideration must be given to the legal rights and interests of producers, those in business, and consumers;

(3) Hold to the principle of treating cases strictly, faithfully and with discretion;

(4) Adhere to the principle of combining ideological education with punishment;

(5) Subscribe to the principle of democratic centralism. The handling of cases must be done collectively.

Article 2. Basic requirements

When handling violations of price discipline, we must:

(1) The facts must be clear. Precise investigations must be made into the time, place, circumstances, and results of a violation; who was responsible,

and the subjective reasons for the violation. We must not be sloppy or careless.

(2) There must be certain proof of violations. Without proof or sufficient evidence, a case cannot be made.

(3) The nature of offenses must be determined correctly. The nature of violations must be determined according to standards set forth in state policies and regulations. If the policies are not sufficiently clear, cases should not be determined indiscriminately.

(4) Processing must be appropriate. On the basis of clear facts, correct proof, and accurate analysis of the nature of each case, processing must suit the nature of the crime. We must guard against excessively strict or excessively lenient punishment.

(5) Formalities must be complete. Cases must be handled strictly according to the order and procedures set forth in the regulations. All documentation required should be supplied.

Article 3. Scope

(1) Price violations by departments, enterprises, units or individuals and discovered in price checks;

(2) Price violations for which investigation is delegated by higher authorities or requested by lower authorities;

(3) Cases investigated by various price examination departments requesting coordination;

(4) Price violations discovered by price inspection volunteers, or brought forth by members of the public in letters or visits;

(5) Price violations discovered by relevant departments, enterprises or units in the course of examination;

(6) Cases which are appealed or which need re-examination.

Article 4. Limitations of rights in handling price violations

Price examination departments from the city and county level upward have the right to handle price violations according to relevant state policies. Serious violations should be dealt with by price departments at the same level, with cases prepared by the people's government at that level and the higher level price examination department. Cases which involve leading organs or which are complex and difficult to handle may be submitted to higher level price examination departments for processing. Limitations on rights of units subordinate to cities and counties should be defined by cities and counties.

Higher level price examination departments have the right to re-examine cases mishandled by lower level price examination departments.

Article 5. Process of handling price violations

(1) Establishing the case. All cases which can be handled under the above conditions must be established by supplying the relevant data and appointing certain personnel to be in charge of the case.

(2) Investigation. All violations for which a case has been established should be thoroughly investigated by the persons in charge of the case, the necessary proof sought for the key facts and circumstances of the case, and an investigative report written.

(3) Handling the case. The proposal of the persons in charge of the case should be discussed collectively and a written proposal made on how to handle the case. Once this has been authorized, a written decision will be published.

(4) Re-examination. Where the verdict is appealed, the department which first handled the case or the higher level price examination department must promptly re-examine the case, concentrating on investigating the key facts and the evidence on which the case was made. Cases mishandled or handled inappropriately must be corrected; where no mistake was made, the verdict must be upheld.

(5) Closing the case. When a case has been completed, it must be closed.

Article 6. Case documentation system

(1) Price examination registration system. Price violations discovered by price examinations should be registered as original proof of the violation.

(2) Data investigation and documentation system. The person in charge of the case should make a record of his conversations with the person(s) investigated. The record should be written in the first person, and should be faithful; a pen should be used throughout, the characters written clearly, and punctuation and words used correctly. This record should be signed by both investigator and the person(s) investigated. The statement written by the person investigated should be signed by himself and stamped by his unit. Records of the facts and figures of violations should definitely be concrete and correct.

All correspondence concerning the investigation should be signed by the price examination departments at or above city or county level.

(3) System for reports on handling of cases. The person in charge of the case should submit reports on how the case was handled from beginning to end of the investigation, including the basic circumstances of the violation, i.e., the time, place, situation, methods, nature, consequences, the amount of money illegally earned, the attitude of the defendant, the evidence, and the opinion of how to best handle the case.

(4) System for notices informing handling of cases. Price examination departments at all levels should inform the units or individuals concerned of their handling of any price violation case. This notification should include the facts of the case, the main circumstances, the nature, the evidence, the punishment, and so on.

Where it is necessary to propose that the relevant departments hand out party or state punishment to the defendants, this proposal should be annexed to the notification.

(5) System for documentation concerning appeals against cases. In case of appeal, the price examination department should write a re-examination report, the results of which should be told to the appellant, and sent also to the higher authorities for examination.

(6) System for closing cases. All cases which have been fully dealt with should be put on record. The record should include primarily a record of the case, including materials on how the case was set up, investigative data (including principal evidence), examination report, authorization materials, decisions on how to handle the case, closing report, appeal materials, re-examination reports, and so on.

(7) Price departments at provincial, autonomous regional, or municipal level may draw up their own supplementary regulations based on these regulations.

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CSO: 4005/488

REGULATIONS ON CONFIRMING ECONOMIC CONTRACTS (13 AUGUST 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 25, 20 Sep 85 pp 876-878

(Gongshang [1562 0792] 1985 No 137)

[Text] To do a good job of the confirmation of economic contracts and thus facilitate the implementation of the laws and regulations related to economic contracts and protect the legitimate rights and interests of the parties concerned, the following provisional regulations are specially formulated:

1. Confirmation of economic contracts is a system of procedures to legally prove the validity and legitimacy of an economic contract by the economic contract administration department upon the application of both parties to the contract.

2. Except as otherwise stipulated by the state, the principle of voluntary participation is implemented in confirming economic contracts.

3. The administrative bureaus for industry and commerce are the organs to confirm economic contracts. Generally, a contract is confirmed by the administrative bureau for industry and commerce in the place where the contract is signed or executed.

4. In confirming an economic contract, the following contents of the contract should be examined in accordance with the law, administrative regulations and policies of the state:

1) the capacity of making contracts in the parties to the economic contract, the capacity concerning the power and right to sign contracts and the capacity related to behavior;

2) the truth of the intention to sign the contract of the parties to the contract;

3) conformation of the contents of the contract to the requirements of the state law, policies and plans; and

4) the completeness of the contents of the major terms of the contract, the correctness of the wording, the conformation of the signing of the contract to the legally stipulated procedures.

5. The scope of confirmation of economic contracts should include the contracts between legal persons, between legal persons and individual traders, peasant households, and specialized households, between individual traders, between specialized households, and between individual traders and specialized households concerning purchases, sales, responsibility for construction, processing, transportation of goods, supply of electricity, preservation and storage of goods, renting of property, provision of loans, insurance of property, scientific and technological cooperation, joint ventures, and so on.

6. The following documents should be submitted when an application for confirmation is made:

1) copies and duplicates of the economic contract;

2) business licenses or duplicates thereof;

3) certificates of qualification of the representative of the legal persons or the assigned agents of the parties to the economic contract; and

4) other relevant documents of certification.

7. When in handling the confirmation of an economic contract an administrative bureau for industry and commerce needs the cooperation of its counterpart in another area in making an investigation, it should put forth clear items and requirements for the investigation. The administrative bureau for industry and commerce entrusted to make the investigation should carry out the investigation conscientiously and give a reply promptly.

8. The staff doing the confirmation work should conscientiously examine the copies of the contract and the relevant documents of certification provided by the parties concerned to see whether they are true and legal. If they are found to meet the standards of the confirmation in the examination, the staff should give the confirmation. The confirmation staff should sign the copies of the contract and affix the economic contract confirmation seal of the administrative bureau for industry and commerce.

If the documents of certification for the contract provided by the parties concerned are inadequate, the staff should inform the parties and ask them to give necessary additional documents.

In case the economic contract is untrue or illegal, the staff should explain to the parties concerned the reasons for not giving the confirmation and indicate it clearly on the contract.

9. When an administrative bureau for industry and commerce finds that it has been wrong in giving its confirmation on an economic contract, it should revoke the confirmation.

10. The bureau that handles the confirmation should charge a confirmation fee on the parties concerned. The standards for the amount of the charge should be decided in accordance with the stipulation of the (1984) Industrial and Commercial Document No 1 of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Finance on the standards for the amounts of economic contract confirmation fees.

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STATE COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 25, 20 Sep 85 pp 879-880

12 July 1985

[Text] Appoint Tong Zengyin [4547 6362 6892] Vice President of the People's Bank of China.

Appoint Ling Yuxun [0407 3022 8113] Director of the State Supplies Bureau.

Appoint Yan Hongmo [0917 1347 6206] Director of the State Oceanography Bureau.

Appoint Wang Deyan [3769 1795 5888] President of the Bank of China.

Appoint Zhang Xiao [1728 5135] (Female) President of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China.

Appoint Ma Yongwei [7456 3057 0251] President of the Agricultural Bank of China.

Remove Li Fei [2621 7378] and Zhu Tianshun [2612 3944 7311] from the posts of Vice Presidents of the People's Bank of China.

Remove Li Kaixin [2621 7030 0207] from the post of Director of the State Supplies Bureau.

Remove Luo Yuru [5012 6877 1172] from the post of the State Oceanography Bureau.

Remove Chen Li [7115 4539] from the post of President of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China.

Remove Han Lei [7281 7191] from the post of President of the Agricultural Bank of China.

26 July 1985

Appoint Liu Yizhong [0491 0001 0022] Vice Minister in charge of the State Planning Commission.

Remove Peng Min [1756 2404] from the post of Vice Minister in charge of the State Planning Commission.

Remove He Kang [0149 1660] and Zhao Dongwan [6392 2639 1354] from their concurrent posts as Vice Minister in charge of the State Planning Commission.

Remove Zheng Xiwen [6774 1585 2429] and Li Shisheng [2621 4258 3932] from their posts as deputy ministers of justice.

5 August 1985

Remove Yang Jun [2799 3182] from the post of Vice Minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

Remove Yang Keng [2799 6972] from the post of Vice Minister of Machine-Building Industry.

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6 JUNE 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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GENERAL

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON 'INTERNATIONAL PEACE YEAR'

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 11, 17 Mar 86 pp 10-11

[Article by staff reporters Yang Chaoling [2799 2600 1545] and Feng Lidong [7458 4539 0392]: "Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on Peace, Disarmament, and Opposition to Hegemonism"]

[Text] The Chinese People's Mass Rally for Safeguarding World Peace will be held in Beijing on 21 March. China's party and government leaders will attend the mass rally and make important speeches. The Chinese government and the Chinese people are extremely interested in the activities of International Peace Year. On the eve of the mass rally we interviewed Qian Qichen [6929 0366 3819], vice minister of foreign affairs and vice chairman of the China Organizing Committee for International Peace Year. He issued a statement on the questions of peace, disarmament, and opposition to hegemonism. The content of his statement follows:

Peace--It Requires Joint Efforts From People

On 24 October last year, at a plenary session of the United Nations to commemorate the 40th anniversary of its founding, a declaration on International Peace Year was solemnly passed, and it was decided that 1986 would be International Peace Year. This was a very significant event. Since its founding in 1945, this will be the first time for the United Nations to engage in such an activity. In these 40 years, although turmoil in the world has never ceased, when all is said and done a war on a world scale has not occurred. This has given people 40 years of world peace. Faced with today's constantly changing international events, people raise this question: To the end of this century, in the next 40 years, in the next century, can peace continue to be safeguarded? At this time, the United Nations has proposed the launching of International Peace Year activities, a proposal that really reflects the common aspirations of the world's people.

The activities of this peace year are not just nongovernmental matters. The United Nations has called on the governments of all its member countries to take an active part in them. Thus, in scale and effect, these activities will be greater than those of International Youth Year, World Disabled People Year, and World Forest Year, which were conducted by the United Nations in the past.

Attaching full importance to these activities, the Chinese Government has set up the China Organizing Committee for International Peace Year, composed of responsible persons of government departments and mass organizations as well as public figures from all quarters, totaling more than 40 persons. The Chinese Government will also engage in large-scale activities of various forms. We believe that the activities of International Peace Year will mobilize the world's people to take vigorous action to strengthen unity, make joint efforts, and adopt various forms demanding that the superpowers stop the daily escalating arms race, and stop their aggressive expansionism in various parts of the world and their interference in the international affairs of other countries. Only in this way can world peace be safeguarded.

United Nations Should Play a Greater Role

The establishment of the United Nations reflected the yearning of the world's people for international, lasting peace after the war. The purpose of the "Charter of the United Nations" is to safeguard world peace and security, prevent aggression, develop friendly relations, and promote international cooperation. It also set forth the principles for all countries of sovereignty and equality, noninterference in internal affairs, nonuse of military power or threat of military power to violate the territory or independence of other countries, and peaceful resolution of international disputes. Even if the United Nations in the past has made errors and at present has its own defects and weak points, today, when all is said and done, it has become the international organization with the widest representation, strongest influence, and biggest scale. It has become an important position for Third World countries to launch diplomatic struggle and an international forum for them to expound their own views. Therefore, in reflecting the contemporary world's public opinion, the will of the people, and the trends of social develoment, the United Nations plays an irreplaceable role. Some important resolutions of the United Nations in recent years, for example the resolutions on the questions of Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Middle East, South Africa, and Central America, fairly fully reflect the aspirations of the people of all countries. They are just and reasonable, and for this reason have often been opposed and obstructed by the superpowers. With respect to the safeguarding of international peace, China hopes that, and gives support to, the United Nations, with its 159 member countries, will be able to become stronger day by day and fully play its role.

Prevent Nuclear War, Achieve Nuclear Disarmament

In the contemporary world, everybody talks about peace. Then how can peace be safeguarded? If one speaks about fighting a world war, then, looking around the globe, only the two superpowers, which have large amounts of nuclear weapons, have the capabilities and qualifications for fighting a world war. This is not a subjective conjecture and is also not a deliberate exaggeration, but is a real, objective fact, which is generally acknowledged by the common people. The superpowers possess nuclear weapons that could destroy the globe several times over. Even if they were to reduce their nuclear weapons by half, they still would have the nuclear strength to destroy the human world. The Soviet Union and America have stated this point themselves. In the joint statement issued at the U.S.-Soviet summit talks in Geneva last year, it was

written: "The two sides realize that any conflict between the Soviet Union and America could have disastrous consequences."

Therefore, as early as October 1964, when our country tested its first atomic bomb, it declared to the world: We advocate a total ban on and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and we commit ourselves, at any time and under any circumstances, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. We have consistently advocated that America and the Soviet Union take the lead in stopping the testing, production, and improvement of nuclear weapons, in order to create conditions for the convening of an international conference on nuclear disarmament, in which all nuclear countries would take part and would have wide-ranging representations.

On 15 January this year, Soviet leader Gorbachev made the proposal that within 15 years there would be a three-step total destruction of nuclear weapons. On 24 February, American President Reagan suggested in a letter in reply that medium-range guided missiles be eliminated within 3 years. It looks as if the two sides agree on the reduction of nuclear weapons, and both profess that their final goal is the elimination of nuclear weapons. This, of course, is positive. A careful analysis shows that in reality the differences between the two sides are large. For example, in preconditions, specific ways of counting nuclear weapons, as well as areas involved, and so forth, there are many different formulations. We welcome the conducting of sincere talks by America and the Soviet Union. If they can reach agreement on the widespread reduction of nuclear weapons, this would be advantageous to world peace and would not harm the security and interests of other countries.

Support the Struggle of the Third World Countries and Peoples

Third World countries often suffer from direct military aggression, or are oppressed by power politics, and even become the battlegrounds and sacrificial objects of big nations that are scrambling for supremacy. We oppose imperialism, colonialism, and racism. We support the just struggles of Third World countries for national liberation and national independence. We see that the meddling and intervention of the superpowers cause many countries to suffer the misery of conflict, turmoil, and economic difficulties. The "hot spots" existing in some areas have become a serious threat to peace and stability. Therefore, to safeguard world peace we must oppose hegemonism and power politics. No matter what country pursues hegemonism and power politics, in the contemporary world it will be unpopular.

Speaking of safeguarding peace, the peace movement by people of various countries of the world is a force that cannot be ignored. Even though there are different sects and different trends in the peace movement, they all reflect the people's fundamental aspiration for peace. "Tiny streams converge into a river." The people's peace organizations of all countries can play their own role in safeguarding world peace. We hope that the peace organizations of all countries can work hard together to make their own contributions to safeguarding world peace.

China Is a Force Safeguarding Peace

The Chinese people ardently love peace, and China needs peace the most. Our country is now engaged, from top to bottom, in the great cause of building socialist modernization. A lasting international peace environment is an indispensable condition for building this modernization.

For the purpose of self-defense China has conducted limited nuclear tests. But we made the earliest statement on not being the first to use nuclear weapons, and we promised that we would not use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear countries and regions. We advocate the total ban on and the thorough elimination of nuclear weapons. These positions of ours are gaining more and more support from countries and peoples.

China advocates disarmament and has taken practical steps in this regard. We are reducing the number of military personnel by 1 million. Many of China's military industry enterprises are switching to the production of civilian consumer goods. Military airfields and ports are being opened to civilian use. The units are vigorously training dual-purpose talents for the armed forces and the localities. All of these things are practical contributions made by China to world peace.

None of the things China has done to safeguard world peace has been done for expediency, but rather they have proceeded from the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and the world's people, and have been done for the purpose of our country's construction of socialist modernization and for the peace and tranquillity of the world. With close to a fourth of the world's population, China is a factor for peace and is a force for safeguarding world peace. China's strength means that the factors for peace are growing, and this can only be advantageous to peace. The more China develops in strength and prosperity the more powerful are the forces for safeguarding peace. In 1974, representing the Chinese government at the United Nations rostrum, Comrade Deng Xiaoping declared that China would never seek hegemony and would never become a superpower. This is still China's national policy.

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CSO: 4005/665

XINHUA NOTES U.S. SUPPORT FOR CGDK PROPOSAL

OW021143 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpts] Hong Kong, 2 May (XINHUA)--Both ASEAN and the United States were convinced that the new eight-point proposal put forward by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) was a "step forward," according to a report reaching here quoting a U.S. senior official at Bali, a resort island in Indonesia.

Briefing reporters yesterday after U.S. President Ronald Reagan's meeting with the six foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said a position paper issued by the United States had urged Hanoi to look at the proposal again. He added that if a peaceful solution could be found "the United States could then constructively participate in a broad international reconstruction effort in Kampuchea."

The CGDK's eight-point proposal, disclosed in mid-March, calls for a two-phase troop pullout by Vietnam from Kampuchea and the formation of a four-party coalition government including the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin regime.

Shultz said the United States also voiced full support for a three-point program to isolate Vietnam economically and diplomatically unitl it agrees to end its 8-year old occupation of Kampuchea and to do everything possible to help the Kampuchean resistance.

The program, advanced by ASEAN, is to assist the resistance forces while simultaneously preparing for a political solution consistent with the principles of ASEAN on the Kampuchea problem. He said the Soviet Union faced a dilemma because so long as it backed Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea it could not have good relations with ASEAN, but if it dropped Hanoi it would no longer have the same influence in the area.

Reagan, making a 3-day stopover in Indonesia on his way to the Tokyo economic summit, held talks with the Southeast Asian foreign ministers and Indonesian President Suharto yesterday. The talks focused on critical economic problems.

The Reagan-ASEAN talks also covered the problem of terrorism. The ASEAN officials said they backed Reagan's campaign for international action against terrorism, but withheld support for the U.S. bombing raid on Libya.

Reagan left Bali today for Tokyo.

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CSO: 4000/266

RENMIN RIBAO ON VIETNAM'S REFUSAL TO LEAVE CAMBODIA

HK300423 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 86 p 6

/"Jottings" by Huang Ping /7806 1627/: "Refusing To Turn Back Before Bumping Against a Wall"/

/Text/ Several days ago, Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach asserted before a group of reporters that "no political solution can be found to the Cambodian issue before 1990." He categorically added that "Vietnam will not withdraw its troops from Cambodia because of its present economic difficulties."

Nguyen Co Thach's remarks have explicitly indicated to the world that Vietnam is not ready to solve the Cambodian issue by political means in the next 5 years. However, not long ago the Vietnamese authorities kept on talking about "negotiations," a "phased withdrawal," and a "political solution" to the Cambodian issue. But now when the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has put forward the eight-point peaceful proposals for settling the Cambodian issue by political means, Vietnam has made a u-turn, denying what it said not long ago and even ignoring its diplomatic language, thus stripping off its own disguise.

The Vietnamese invading troops in Cambodia are in a difficult situation, both militarily and morally. Domestically, Vietnam's financial resources are exhausted and its economy is in a mess. In such a plight, even this foreign minister could not deny Vietnam's "economic difficulties." Even so, Vietnam will not withdraw its troops from Cambodia! How obstinate its aggressive stand is. In this case, the Vietnamese people will have to continue to live in misery.

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CSO: 4005/662

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON NEW PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

HK011322 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 86 p 6

/"Roundup" by Gui Tongchang /2981 6639 2490/: "The Domestic and Foreign Policies of the New Philippine Government"/

/Text/ In the 2 months since Corazon Aquino was sworn in as Philippine president, the new Philippine Government has promptly taken a series of measures; the domestic and foreign policies it is pursuing have extensively drawn the world's attention.

Regarding domestic affairs, the new central government has dismissed a large number of local officials appointed to provinces and cities during the rule of Marcos. More than 1,000 mayors alone were removed from office. The new government has kept more than 10 generals supporting Marcos under house arrest and disbanded the metropolitan Manila police force. It has also announced that a human rights committee is to be set up to investigate all cases involving past violations of human rights. Moreover, the new government has enacted a provisional constitution, dissolved the National Assembly that was dominated by the former ruling party, set up a constitution committee, and made preparations for drafting a new constitution based on which the legislative body is to be established. In the economic field, the new government announced the decision to freeze and confiscate the assets that Marcos and his relatives and close friends own at home and abroad. So far, it has taken over the five major telecommunication companies formerly controlled by Marcos' relatives and close friends. Meanwhile, someone has been sent to the United States to negotiate taking over Marcos' properties there. Also, Corazon Aquino has repeatedly emphasized the necessity of establishing an honest government ruling the country honestly and justly; defending truth, justice, freedom, and democracy; and restoring habeas corpus. There is no doubt that some policies and measures adopted by the Corazon Aquino government will help to eliminate Marcos' remaining forces and enhance the people's trust in the new government.

In her inaugural speech, President Corazon Aquino appealed to the people to strengthen unity, strive for national reconciliation, and rebuild the country. Soon after she assumed office, she ordered that a number of "political prisoners" be released. Meanwhile, she has taken a "reconciliatory" policy toward the Philippine New People's Army and the Moslem force of the Moro National Liberation Front, offering to hold ceasefire talks with them. The

Philippine Communist Party and the headquarters of the General Staff of the New People's Army issued a statement on 24 March expressing their intention to accept the president's offer. It is reported that the two sides have already started indirect negotiations. The Moro National Liberation Front has also commissioned a delegation to hold talks with the government.

Regarding its foreign policy, the New Philippine Government has declared that it is going to pursue an independent foreign policy and make more friends. At the same time, the government has reiterated that it will continue to maintain close relations with the United States and observe the Philippine-U.S. agreement on military bases. The new government has declared that it will keep unanimity and cooperate with its ASEAN neighbors. It maintains that ASEAN members should "speak with one voice" and declared that it would abide by its commitment to ASEAN regarding the goal of building a genuinely peaceful, free, and neutral region in Southeast Asia. It has also expressed its will to establish still better relations with China. Being active in the diplomatic circle, the New Philippine Government entertained in the past 2 months New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, Spanish Foreign Minister Ordonez, Chinese Cultural Minister Zhu Muzhi, and other important foreign officials. Philippine Labor Minister Sanchez has also visited Japan. Developments of the situation in the past 2 months show that the new government has won wide international support.

To sum up, as President Corazon Aquino has adopted many new policies and measures regarding domestic and foreign affairs, the new political regime has gradually got a firm foothold. However, the new government is still facing various challenges on its way ahead. For example, its struggle against the pro-Marcos force has not yet come to an end. Therefore, much has to be done before the new political regime is further consolidated and grows up. Just as President Corazon Aquino said: "We should never relax our vigilance because the situation has not yet been brought under full control."

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CSO: 4005/662

BRIEFS

FINNISH NEWSMEN IN TRAFFIC FRACAS--(Qian Huimin) and other staff of the Traffic Supervisory Office of Lintong County unreasonably obstructed a vehicle carrying foreign guests and adopted an overbearing manner, which had a very bad impact. The provincial Communications Department issued a notice on 22 April criticizing this affair. The provincial Communications Department's notice demands that traffic supervisory personnel throughout the province refrain from arbitrarily halting vehicles. If they must board a vehicle for work requirements, they must do so politely and act in a civilized fashion. They must not behave in a cold and high-handed manner or indiscriminately conficate documents or impose fines. [Excerpts] [Xian Xhannxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Apr 86 HK] /12232

ULANHU MEETS TURKISH DELEGATION--Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu met a cultural delegation from the Turkish Government led by Mukerrem Tascioglu, minister of culture and tourism, here today in the Great Hall of the People. Ulanhu said that both China and Turkey were confronted with the common tasks of building their countries and improving living standards, which he thought was a good basis for the growth of cooperation in various fields between China and Turkey. The vice-president and Turkish minister believed that the delegation's visit would promote the cultural exchanges and friendly cooperation in other fields between the two countries. Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi attended the meeting. The Turkish guests arrived here last Friday at the invitation of the Culture Ministry. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 11 May 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4000/264

HU YAOBANG WRITES TITLE FOR PARTY HISTORY BOOK

OW211405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 April (XINHUA)--"Party Historical Data of the Southern Bureau--Memorabilia," a valuable document of the party's history, will come off the press in May this year.

Comrade Hu Yaobang has written the book title for "Party Historical Data in the Southern Bureau." Comrade Deng Yingchao has written the following inscription: "The party history of the area under the leadership of the Southern Bureau is one aspect, one important aspect, of our party's entire history. It is necessary to use the methods of dialectical materialsim and historical materialism to analyze and objectively and truthfully reflect genunie history."

This document has been edited for publication according to the plan of the CPC Central Committee's Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data for publishing the "Book Series of Historical Data of the Communist Party of China" approved by the CPC Central Committee. "Memorabilia" contains documents and papers on the CPC Central Committee's important decisions and policies regarding the Southern Bureau; historical data on the party's activities, united front work, mass movements, and propaganda; data on the cultural and military work conducted by the Southern Bureau and its subordinate local party organizations; and data on the various activities conducted when Comrade Mao Zedong went to Chongqing to hold talks with the Kuomintang and Chiang Kai-shek. Also included in this document are 20 precious historical photos. Totaling 230,000 words, making up over 1,000 entries, it gives a detailed and accurate account of the Southern Bureau's glorious fighting course.

To step up collection, compilation, and research of party historical data concerning the Southern Bureau, the Southern Bureau party historical data collection group was formally set up in April 1983 under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee's Commission for Collection of Party Historical Data. After consultation and in cooperation with departments charged with party history work in Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Fujian, and Chongqing City, this group will compile and publish a book series on "Party Historical Data on the Southern Bureau," which is to be included in the "Book Series on Historical Data of the Communist Party of China." "Memorabilia," which will be published soon, will be the first volume of the book series "Party Historical Data of the Southern Bureau.: Other volumes to be successively

compiled and published will include "Organizational Functions and Work," "United Front Work," "Mass Movements," "Cultural Work," and "Military Work and Armed Struggle."

"Memorabilia" will be published by the Chongqing Publishing House and, beginning in May, openly put on sale throughout the country.

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DENG PUFANG ON HUMANITARIANISM, DISABLED PEOPLE IN CHINA

Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese No 105, Apr 86 pp 22-24

[Article by Kao Yu [7559 3842]: "Deng Pufang Criticizes Theoretical Circles for Causing Trouble Rather Than Helping"]

[Text] On the Chinese mainland there is this kind of comment: China's true solving of the problems of 20 million (even more) disabled people began with Deng Pufang's [6772 2883 2455] sponsoring the founding of the China Disabled People Welfare Fund Society.

In May of this year, the Fund Society will have been in existence for 2 full years. The effects at home and abroad produced by Deng Pufeng as an individual and by this social welfare organization are there for all to see. According to this writer's observation, this is not only because China has an enormous number of disabled people and a foundation for their effect on society, but also because the fund society led by Deng Pufang has a spirit of seeking and blazing new trails and the courage to overcome difficulties.

Justly and Forcefully Advocating Humanitarianism

The Chinese communists have consistently upheld "revolutionary humanitarianism." This term has its source in Mao Zedong, and in recent years has been affirmed as "socialist humanitarianism." However, it is Deng Pufang who has proposed that "socialist humanitarianism should become one of the basic ideas of a socialist society." To this end he has done a lot of propaganda and untiring hard work.

In January 1985, in the magazine SANYUE FENG [MARCH WIND], of which he is the chief editor, he published a speech he had given to all working personnel of the fund society entitled "Contribute Our Strength to the Cause of the Welfare of Disabled People." In this piece of writing he incisively pointed out: "We communist party members do a lot of humanitarian things, but we give the people the impression that we do not want humanitarianism." He also said: "Our abnormal criticism of humanitarianism has a bad effect internationally and in our work." He pointed out: "The cause of China's disabled people is a humanitarian cause, and we should clearly carry on the rational parts of Western humanitarianism." "In China, the influence of feudalism is deeper and greater. Compared with capitalism, feudalism is more brutal and inhumane.

Therefore, with regard to its view of disabled people, China's foundation is far behind the West."

These viewpoints look to be a breakthrough in China's ideology and theory. Deng Pufang's article was reprinted in full by RENMIN RIBAO and the magazine HONGQI [RED FLAG].

In the past 2 years, riding in a wheelchair Deng Pufang visited Hong Kong, Europe, America, and Japan. With his own eyes he saw in some Western cities such realities as "unblocked public building facilities" as well as "disabled people sitting in the first two rows of a theater, while the President had to sit in the third row." In these countries, many situations illustrated the fact that "Western humanitarianism is much deeper than we had imagined."

On 18 March this year, before the Fund Society held its third board of directors meeting, Deng Pufang did two important things. On 7 March, he held a press conference for Chinese and foreign reporters, and for the first time publicly answered foreign reporters' questions on humanitarianism. After this, at the invitation of an official responsible person he gave his opinions on the building of spiritual civilization. With great penetration he set forth his own views on humanitarianism. Deng Pufang said: "Socialist humanitarianism should become one of the basic ideas of a socialist society. This will be extremely difficult to do. In our work we often feel that theoretical circles cause trouble while trying to help, because they take pains to look for differences between Western humanitarianism and the humanitarianism that we advocate." He maintained: "The theoretical circles should study those aspects of humanitarianism that the West and we have in common, so that we can carry on the spiritual wealth of bourgeois humanitarianism and with it build our spiritual civilization." Deng Pufang also said: "The lessons of several decades of experience prove that what we urgently need now is an harmonious atmosphere, so that people feel warm and comfortable, and between man and man there is mutual understanding and mutual concern."

Two Years of Achievements by Welfare Fund Society

Wang Zhen [3769 7201], vice chairman of the CPC's Central Advisory Commission and honorary chairman of the board of the China Disabled People's Welfare Fund Society, in a speech on 19 March at the closing session of the society's third board of directors meeting, said: "Socialist humanitarianism is an important part of a socialist spiritual civilization. It should become one of the basic ideas of our country's socialist society. The cause of the welfare of disabled people cannot for a single moment be separated from socialist humanitarianism. It may be said that without socialist humanitarianism it would be difficult to have a healthy developing cause for disabled people."

Wang Zhen went on: "We must justly and forcefully publicize humanitarianism."

Wang Zhen endorses and supports Deng Pufang's viewpoints on humanitarianism. From this we can see that, in the building of material civilization and spiritual civilization, new importance will be attached to the building of spiritual civilization, which for a certain time was neglected.

The achievements made by the Fund Society in the 2 years since its establishment are very impressive.

First, through campaigning for the cause in many ways, the Fund Society is getting technological transformation loans for the civil administration welfare enterprises under all-people's ownership in the Seventh 5-year Plan period. In 1986, the loan will amount to 14.5 million yuan, and the figure will increase year by year afterward.

Second, the state has allocated 60 million yuan for, the Fund Society has invested 16 million yuan in, and the Japanese government has given gratis aid equipment, with a total investment of nearly 100 million yuan, for the "China Research Center for the Restoration to Health of Injured and Crippled Bodies," the preparatory work for which has been completed. The State Planning Commission will make this project one of the state's key construction projects in 1986, and groundbreaking for construction of the center's professional area will begin in June this year.

Third, in cooperation with relevant departments, on the basis of an investigation and study of the state of disabled people in Beijing, Taiyuan, Wuhan, Shashi, and Tangshan, the recommended draft of the "Basic Law for China's Disabled People" has been drawn up in preparation for proposed legislation on disabled people.

Fourth, through consultation with the State Education Commission it has been decided to set up in 1985 an "award fund for self-study by disabled people," "award fund for disabled students in higher schools," and "award fund for special education workers." In 1985, 853 disabled youths were enrolled in China's higher schools, an increase of two times above the figure in 1984.

Fifth, the Fund Society has sent delegations to visit Japan, America, Western Europe, and many other countries, and has received nine visiting delegations. It has gained an initial understanding of the history of the present state of the work for disabled people in these countries, and the relevant policies and practices for them. At the same time it has expanded the influence of the cause of disabled people in China.

In the work report he made at the third board of directors meeting, Deng Pufang affirmed these achievements. However, he also had a lot of difficulties to report.

Disabled People's Enterprises in a "Crack"

Deng Pufang said: Disabled people think we have made a big pile of money, and all the provinces and cities are doing their utmost to get money. But in our own view, it is extremely difficult to keep the society going. In 1985, the Fund Society raised a total of a little more than 15 million yuan, 60 percent less than the 39 million yuan raised in 1984. The main reason was that the soliciting of contributions was basically a one-shot affair, and in such a drive for contributions it is easy for the phenomenon of "in like a lion, out like a lamb"--fine start and poor finish--to appear. It only takes one distribution of 10 million or 20 million yuan to use it all up. If the money

is used up, the Fund Society will be unable to keep itself going. The society has not yet found long-term economic sources. Deng Pufang used a metaphor: "We are seeking a crack to survive in, but we cannot find even a chunk of long-term, stable sources of revenue."

To increase its financial capacity, the Fund Society runs three economic entities: the Kanghua Industrial Company, the Kanghui Travel Agency, and the Kangyi Portrait Company. These entities are in the service of disabled people, and all their profits are turned over to the Fund Society. Deng Pufang has said: "There are two difficulties in running a company: 1) during the current correcting of unhealthy tendencies, it is not easy to secure its position; and 2) in running such a company it is also not easy to truly make a profit, and if the company fails to do so, how can it justify itself?

At a fall meeting of the board of directors, Wang Zhen made an impromptu speech in which he specially discussed the question of whether the Fund Society's running of companies conformed to policy. Wang Zhen said: "A company of the Fund Society should not be affected by the current abolishment of 'fly-by-night companies,' because it is not a 'fly-by-night company.' To be expert in making money for disabled people is also a development and a reform." Wang Zhen's speech drew applause from the directors at the meeting. During the group discussion, many directors maintained that the Fund Society's running of a company should not be mentioned on equal terms with a party- or government-run enterprise, because it is of a welfare nature and is not just a profit-seeking organization. It can lighten the state's burden, and can also solve the employment problem of some disabled people. It is a good thing that can "kill many birds with one stone."

The work of China's disabled people includes entering a higher school, obtaining employment, restoring to health, and taking part in the life of the society. Of the difficulties existing at present, with regard to entering a higher school, 90 percent of the disabled children cannot attend school and 50 percent of the disabled adults are illiterate.

"By choosing this difficult, troublesome work, I wanted to open up a path that has not yet been traversed. What work on disabled people requires is tenacity. Perhaps this generation of ours will not be able to do all that is needed, but the next generation or the generation after that one will!"

This was a speech made in private to the Fund Society's working personnel. From it we can see the tenacity in work of this chairman of the board, and his pain and joy!

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CSO: 4005/671

ENDOWMENT FOR DOCTORATE PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 8 Mar 86 p 1

/Article by Yu Yongzheng /0060 3057 2973/: "The State Education Commission Established Special Endowments for Doctoral Degree Programs: 88 Schools and 1,517 Courses Received Financial Assistance"/

/Text/ The State Education Commission has established special research funds for doctoral degree programs at the colleges and universities. In 1985 it supported 1,517 courses in 88 select key institutes of higher learning of the party Central Committee departments. The total endownment amounted to 34.96 million yuan.

This endowment was established by the State Education Commission, based on state regulations, in the spirit of restructuring the funding of science and technology and with the consent of the Ministry of Finance. Several pertinent departments, including the Public Health Department, the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery Department, the Aeronautics Department, the Aerospace Department, the Weapons Department, and the Department of Metallurgy, gathered to form an endowment office to administer the funds scientifically. They consulted associates in their respective trades, examined the programs, and selected to endow and nurture those doctoral candidates who best complemented the selected scientific research programs. In 1985, 1,517 courses were funded, representing 59.4 percent of the total number of courses which applied for funds. Among the courses funded, 195 were in philosophy and social science, 441 in science, 362 in engineering, 62 in agriculture, and 173 in medicine. Some selected courses belong in the frontier of science and have significant theoretical value; others are related to economic constructions and social developments and have important practical value.

This endowment integrates aid to scientific research with the nurturing of advanced professional skills ane enables doctoral candidates to carry out practical scientific research and give full play to their role as an effective force in the scientific field, and it also enables the institutes of higher learnings to fulfill better their purpose of nurturing advanced professionals and promoting developments in science and technology.

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CSO: 4005/623

BRIEFS

BOOK ON CHINESE YOUTH--Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--"Zhaoyang Song" [In Praise of the Morning Sun], a book reflecting the advanced deeds of contemporary youth in China, has been published and distributed by the XINHUA Publishing House. Comrade Hu Yaobang wrote two inscriptions: "Learn from model heroes and advanced personnel and become one of the new generation who has lofty ideals and moral integrity, who is educated and who observes discipline"; and "Lofty Communist ideals should be illustrated in ordinary day-to-day work." The foreward of the book was written by Song Defu, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0003 GMT 3 May 86 OW] /12232

ENGELS PICTORIAL BIOGRAPHY--Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--A large picture album, "Engels' Pictorial Biography," edited by the CPC Central Committee's Compilation and Translation Bureau and published by the People's Art Publishing House, will soon be distributed throughout the country. The album, containing more than 50 paintings and 500 photographs and pictures of historical documents and other data, vividly depicts Engels' past work and revolutionary activities. The album's forward was written by Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission and principal of the Central Party School. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1211 GMT 2 May 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4005/689

HISTORICAL FIGURE CITED ON LEARNING FROM WEST

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 23 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Shi Xuanyuan [2457 1357 0955]: Lin Zexu--The First Chinese of Modern Ages to Open His Mind to the West"]

[Text] Lin Zexu [2651 0463 1776] was a great Chinese patriot of modern ages; he is remembered for his monumental accomplishments not only as a resolute fighter for the dignity of our people and the independence of our country against foreign invasions but also as the first Chinese intellectual to open his eyes to see the world. He studied the new knowledge from the west with an unwearied diligence and set the new practice of learning from the west in modern China.

With world capitalism developing rapidly in the early half the 19th century, western capitalism thrusts east against the gate of ancient China, infesting the great land of our country with opium with detrimental effect and draining our people's wealth incessantly. "If this situation is allowed to continue for several decades into the future, China will have neither the manpower to defend herself nor the financial resources to support such a force." The Manchu aristocratic clique indulged in the conceit that the "Manchurian imperial court was heavenly and China superior total other countries", did not seek ways to reform. Still they attempted, although vainly, to close China to all westerners. The Manchurian regime, as Marx had once pointed out "ignoring the change of times, remained complacent with the status quo," "they in total disregard of the real situation, comforted themselves with the imaginary success of the heavenly imperial reign." (Collections of Marx and Engles, Vol. 2, p. 26). However, the integration of different parts of the world, which had grown from the appearance of capitalism, the monster, made it practically impossible to segregate one state from all the others. With the rapid advancement of western capitalism, nations that remained ignorant and self-content, that confined themselves to the old or obsolescent ways did not seeking progress and reform, would inevitably fall behind and the backwardness would invite aggression.

In November of the 18th reigning year of Emperor Daoguang [6670 0342] (A.D. 1838), Lin Zexu having had some 30 years service in the vicissitudes of officialdom by then and in his fifties, was dispatched to Guangdong as the Imperial Inspector General to search out and confisticate imported opium and

prohibit its sale and use. He was also given the command of the naval squadron based there. Soon after he assumed office in March, 1839, Lin Zexu made an incorruptible vow: "If I do not succeed in banning opium trade here, I shall; not stop. I swear that I shall carry this assignment through, no matter what happens." It is clear that at this time, his mind was still prejudiced by the biased opinion of the Manchurian ruling class and he belived wrongly that he could "submit the barbarians to their fear" on the strength of "China's prestige and imposing power"; he affected superiority and assumed a manner befitting a high ranking official from the Chinese imperial court. Lin issued a warning to the British aggressors: "If we direct our invincible force against you, we can leave the three tiny islands of yours in ruins in no time." His actions, on the one hand demonstrated his indignation against the foreign aggressor as well as his zealous patriotism to defend the honor of our people, on the other hand, they also relected his total ignorance of the antagonist from the west. However, the sharp contrast between Chinese and the westerners and the severe struggle he was facing compelled him to rethink matters through and to analyze the problem more carefully.

One of Lin's admirable qualities was his ability to conceive the change of times; he could adapt the current trend and was ready to accept the new. Therefore, his close encounters across cultural frontiers and exposure to western books immediately opened his mind up. Unfortunately, at that time "western books" were considered as "heresies" and "perverse theories," too evil to be accepted. Lin Zexu broke away from the faulty, stubbornly contrary practice of the ruling class and dashed into these "forbidden horizons"; he "assigned full-time staff to collect information and intelligence on westerners and translate their books; he subscribed to western newspapers as well." In addition, he initiated extensive contacts with foreign businessmen and Chinese interpretors and compradors who had some understanding and knowlege of foreign affairs and languages. Gradually, his mind was awakened; he realized that he was encountering a most formidable opponent; the British navy was well trained and equipped with advanced warships and guns; by comparison, the armed forces, weapons and naval vessels of the "heavenly kingdom" were descrept and obsolete. He learned from practice: "At present, were are facing a very grave situation militarily; the best way to devise a sound defense against the barbarian is to find out their real strength by constantly spying of them."

Lin Zexu's endeavors, such as translation of western books and sending scouts "to probe the barbarian's strength," were all integral parts in his general design of the strategy to defeat the invaders. He fully understood the philosophical principle of the maxim from "the Art of War" by Sunzi: "Knowing one's own situation and that of the enemy guarantees victory in every battle." He pieced together a great deal of useful information on British military activities from western newspapers and publications and correctly forsaw the enemy intention to invade our coastal areas in the southeast. Through the systematic study of "barbarians," Lin gained a better insight on the foreign invaders; he said: "The best way to deal with barbarians is to combine toughness and moderation; our approach should neither be overly mild nor too harsh." All his actions, including the series of orders he issued to prohibit the sale and use of opium, burning of the confiscated opium at Human, the

battle of Kowloon, the naval engagement off Chuanbi as well as his dealings with Charles Elliot the gang leader of the British invaders, had shown that his grasp of "barbarian affairs" directly contributed to his many triumphs of right over might.

Lin Zeux's foresight was also reflected by the fact that he argued for banning the opium trade and fighting foreign aggressors, yet he was against a reckless ultranationalistic policy. At that time, the huge trade deficit was depleting our national wealth. The Manchurian ruling class erroneously thought this excessive silver drain was created by international trade; they even proposed to ban the legal trade, which was under strict regulation of such a pitable amount, to isolate China completely from the west. Lin Zexu opposed this policy of theirs; he said: Whether we open our ports to trade with foreigners nor not has little effect on the prohibition of opium." ((The Political Works of Lin Zexu), His Memorials as the Governor General of Guangdong and Guangxi, Vol 1). He believed that the saturation and infestation of China by opium was not a direct consequence of the legal international trade; China should not shut herself off form the world.--"Those who abide by Chinese laws are welcome" Lin declared "and those who do not, will be expelled." The incomprehensive Emperior Daoguang had quoted this against him for being self-contradictory, yet Lin had stuck to this discriminating principle in carrying out the prohibition of opium. He opposed the "isolated" policy of "refusing to eat for fear of choking" as well as the "unchecked" policy of "opening the gate to admit thieves". He cracked down hard on opium smuggleers and dealers--"to execute al the offenders and confiscate the whole opium stock." However, Lin favored legal trade with the west; not only did he welcome law-abiding American and Portugese traders, but also promised safe conduct and granted favored treatment to British merchantmen, who had been cleared by Chinese custom and showed sincerity of bilateral trade. In addition, Lin Zexu proposed to institute a new trading law which gave due consideration to whether foreign traders obeyed such rules or not and dealt with them accordingly. It should be noted that in November, the 19th reigning year of Emperor Daoguang, Lin entertained with warmth and courtesy shipwrecked British sailors in the local Goddess Temple. When the operation to destroy confiscated opium was conducted at Human, he invited friendly foreign traders to witness. Lin preached to them the evils of opium smoking; he pointed out that opium smuggling and legal trade were completely different in nature and China welcomed law-abiding westerners here to trade. These two incidents, recorded in both Chinese and western histories, had been widely circulated as legends and clearly showed that Lin was only trying to stop the opium traffic not the trade with the west.

In order to reform the world, one has to try to understand it first; to overtake the west, one has to imitate, to learn from it first. Although Lin Zexu had yet to develop such an advanced vision at that time, he began to realize what was happening and proposed some farsighted reforms. The Manchurian officials has always believed that the "Heavenly Kingdom" was blessed with "vast land and rich natural resources" and in the "utter supremacy of the Chinese way"; they despised any associations with "barbarians" and scored the western advanced technologies as "uncanny feats and craftiness." Lin Zexu, through his study of the west, learned that

Chinese scientific technology was far behind that of the west, for example, the "formidable warships and powerful guns" for the British navy were vastly superior then anything the Chinese could field. Since the west possessed more advanced technologies, Lin reasoned, we had to learn from them, to bring the technologies into China for our use. Therefore, he organized staff to translate European and American books and publications on military operations, in addition, he purchased modern warships and cannons from the west. In more than one occassion, Lin proposed to the Emperor to develo a modern defense industry in China to construct advanced warships and manufacture powerful cannons. He also campaigned for raising a superbly-trained and well equipped navy. Lin's far-reaching vision and practice, as described, like a "sweeping wind and roaring thunder" in the dark and turbulent middle decades of the 19th century, pointed out a new direction for his history to progress.

Lin Zexu supervised the translation and compilation of the "Geographic Reports of the Four Continents." Later, Wei Yuan [7614 3293], a contemporary of his, followed the example of this book, and published "Maps and Geographic Reports of Marine Nations." Inspired by Lin's and Wei's examples, other books introducing western history, geography and science such as "Global Synopsis" by Xu Jiyu [1776 4949 3974], "Study on the Red-Haried English Barbarian" by Wang Wentai [3076 2429 3141] and "A Complete Introduction to Marine Nations" by Liang Tingnan [2733 1694 8538] came off the press one after another. Kang Youwei [1660 2589 3634] once said: "China has been great for thousands of years", "the Chinese have long been ethnocentric...the study of foreign affairs in China began when Lin Zexu first translated western newspapers." (The Coup in Year Wu Xu by Liang Qicho [2733 0796 6389]. This comment fully affirmed Lin's great contibutions. We would like to point out that Wei Yuan, a good friend of Lin's generalized the ideas symbolized by his practices in the motto: "Absorbing whatever is good in things barbarian so as to surpass the barbarians." This slogan, once circulated, had exerted a great impact in recent China. Since then, those with vision regardless of what they were pursuing, be it the school of foreign affairs, devoted to pattern and emulate the west, or the reform faction who believed in "to save China by reform" or the revolutionaries who set off the 1911 Revolution, had longed to erect a republic of bourgeois class, had all following the path pioneered by Lin Zexu and Wei Yuan; whatever these people's motivation might be, no matter how much or how little they had achieved, their goals were high; they had worked to change the reactionary policy of "closing the port and shutting off the world", to explore ways to develop our country and to reconstruct China. Lin Zexu indeed, was the first intellectual to open his mind to accept the world in modern Chinese history.

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EAST REGION

PAPER NOTES IMPORTANCE OF CPC IMAGE

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] An article appearing in JIEFANG RIBAO's "Party Life" column discusses the problem of the party cadre image in the new period. This discussion is indeed most meaningful.

The CPC has always valued the promotion of the party cadre image. Such shining images as Fang Zhiming, Lu Hulan, Qiao Yulu, Hua Yi, etc. forever live in the hearts of the people. Through extensive publicity of the party cadre image, the principles, charter, and criteria upheld by the CPC are gradually getting into the public consciousness. In discussing this issue, we must avoid contradicting the image publicity with the promotion of the party charter and criteria. Nor should we publicize the party charter and criteria at the expense of image promotion. While in the past we did stress the promotion of the party cadre image, our study and examination of that image were rather inadequate. In his article "A Talk on the Party Cadre Image Under the New Period," Comrade Qianchen was the first to bring up this subject. This was indeed a good beginning. Farsighted people in a number of developed countries nowadays have already begun to study the problems of the knowledge structure and images of the leaders of the next century on the basis of the development trends of the new technological revolution. If CPC members who are striving after common goals all their lives do not care about the party cadre image in the new period, how can they cope with future challenges in the world?

Party Cadres Should Build Image of Being Knowledgeable

A number of peple who previously were influenced by the "leftist" trend of thought tend to view the proletariat as the most advanced class simply because it has been an exploited and oppressed class. They are apt to overlook the fact that the proletariat, as the most advanced class, represents in the first place the most advanced productivity. By the same token, a proletarian regime is superior to a bourgeois government because in the first place the former represents the new production method. In this sense, it is clearly not unimportant to have respect for knowledge and science. In the proletarian ranks there are party cadres who are imbued with a common consciousness. They should strive to acquire abundant knowledge before they can conform to their class status and to their historical mission. As Comrade Zhao noted in his article, "as far as a pioneer is concerned, what is important is knowledge and not

direct experience." I agree with his assertion. Some comrades have doubted the use value of knowledge, contending that "making use of knowledge has its limit." Is this not incompatible with an era that puts much value on knowledge and talent?

Modern science advances by leaps and bounds. Beginning from the 1940's of this century, natural science started to probe the complicated problems of the systems approach, first in the study of organically controlling the behavior of living matter and later in industrial automation. Through the efforts of natural scientists in these fields, they have finally succeeded in solving the quantitative formulation methods of complex systems in natural science. As a result, new branches of science such as systems and control theories as well as systems analysis and operations research have rapidly been developed. These tools applying basic and mathematical theories that are used to analyze complex systems also are applicable to the analysis of the complex systems of social sciences. The interaction between the natural sciences and social sciences is first of all the interaction between these common approaches. In certain fields they also provide the leaders with a correct basis, thereby rendering both decisionmaking and action more scientific. Party cadres in the new period should strive to learn and understand these new aspects of knowledge. As Comrade Zhao said, "in today's pervasive expansion of knowledge and learned subjects and increasingly intimate interconnection between various things, people lacking in substantial professional foundations or extensive learning can hardly think coherently and with keen perception. Without this power of discernment, one can hardly provide effective leadership." As we are on the threshold of an era of change that involves raising leadership experience to the scientific level, respect for knowledge itself calls for putting the leadership work of party cadres on a scientific level. This means that party cadres must foster the image of being knowledgeable and hardworking to promote respect for knowledge and for people of talent.

Party Cadres Should Build the Image of Seeking Differences in Their Thinking

Comrade Zhao discussed the question of "turning away from seeking agreement to seeking the difference" when he brought up the subject of the five transformations. This is also an important question bearing on the study of the party cadre image.

In the findings of current studies on the genesis of ideas, two different concepts--one seeking agreement and the other seeking the difference--are formed in the human mind. The former seeks to reach a certain "correct conclusion" through available information. The latter depends on the reorganization of instant and recalled information through different concepts in order to produce new and untested ideas.

In facing a modern world undergoing profound changes, party cadres operating in their broad and vast realms are required to contribute constructive ideas at all times. In his article Comrade Zhao devotes himself totally to exploring this issue. What he refers to as the "tape recorder" type and "prudish defenders" means exactly those whom he criticizes as being overzealous in seeking agreement. What he describes as "a logical mind" and "loyal but not reckless,

with a sense of originality" is in effect an endorsement of the concept of seeking the difference. Some comrades have interpreted this concept as a deprecation of "all traditional things being outmoded" and "all foreign things being brought in." This is a misinterpretation.

Value Study of Collective CPC Image

At present, a noteworthy trend in the study of talented people is one that turns away from the "individual" to the "collective." If everyone becomes a screw, then a lot of screws can be gathered. Only by systematically putting together all the components of different makes and functions can they form a functionally integrated machine, a complete machine. Despite the dazzling advances made in the development of science and technology in the second half of this century, no outstanding scientists comparable in stature to Newton and Einstein have yet appeared. This is because collective strength has replaced individual geniuses of former days. In selecting and fostering cadres in the past, we tended to follow a single-track course, such as "heeding only the parts and their replacements but ignoring overhauling the entire engine." This concept has to be discarded in favor of fresh approaches. Otherwise, we can hardly cope with the challenges coming from the collective strength of developed countries.

In this high-paced and fiercely competitive era of our generation, party cadres at all levels are facing challenges from opposing forces in the communications field--little versus much, old versus new, and slow versus fast. If party cadres remain boxed in, as they have always been, in closed systems of a noncommunicative world, and if they pose as educators, then it will be absolutely impossible for them to perform leadership work well.

Party cadres are not omnipotent. They do not know everything. In this age of the information explosion, cadres knowing and specializing in everything are hard to find. An important task for CPC organizations is to build consciously the collective image of party cadres in a systematic and planned way. Party cadres at all levels and those grouped in different categories must promote the scientific division of work so as to confine their fields of operation and foster talents on a short-term basis in accordance with the multiple requirements of the four modernizations in order to have a say in a limited field. As long as we cultivate a massive contingent of cadres possessing individual characteristics and backed by abundant experience, the entire contingent will have an exemplary collective image. We can no longer conform to the requirements of our age if we stubbornly cling to the monolithic model of bygone days and impose this mode on others.

The question about the party cadre image opens to a world of inherently rich and diversified subjects that merit our penetrating study. Let more and more comrades dig deeper and deeper into this particular subject in their study of the party cadre image.

12661
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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI FORUM ON REFORM OF IDEOLOGY, THEORY EDUCATION

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Rui Xingwen on the Reform of Ideology and Theory Education"]

[Text] A meeting was held in Shanghai yesterday to reform ideology and theory education classes conducted in schools and colleges in that city. It urged the large number of cadres of educational systems and teachers to study seriously and implement the CPC Central Committee's circular on the reform of ideology, moral education, and political theory courses, stressing greater efforts to bring about reforms in line with the requirements spelled out in the circular.

The meeting was attended by Rui Xingwen [5360 2622 2429], secretary of the Shanghai CPC municipal committee; Huang Chui [7806 5468], deputy secretary; Chen Diedi [7115 6993 6611], standing committee member and secretary of the CPC committee, municipal education and public health department; Shu Wen [5289 2429], deputy director, standing committee, municipal people's congress; Xie Lijuan [6200 7787 1227], deputy mayor; Liu Wenjing [0491 2429 1987], deputy secretary-general, municipal CPC committee; Pan Weimin [3382 4850 2494], deputy director, propaganda department, municipal CPC committee; and about 500 leading comrades from relevant quarters and teachers of political theory.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Rui first thanked the teachers for guiding China's new generation toward the goal of political theory education. He said he advocated the reform of ideology and theory education for the purpose of fostering a large number of talented people capable of building a Chinese type of socialism. He stressed that this goal should be distinguished by its class character, national character, and the character of the era. In the feudal society, he recalled, the landlord class was fostered for the purpose of training qualified people in order to maintain feudal rule. In capitalist society, the bourgeoisie is fostered for the purpose of promoting entrepreneurs and adventurers to develop capitalism. In our socialist era, the proletariat is charged with the task of fostering talented people capable of building the Chinese type of socialism. Comrade Rui defined such talented people as those who cherish ideals and uphold a correct approach to life and a correct world outlook, particularly those who adhere to the socialist direction in taking the path to prosperity for everybody. With revolutionary ideals, they will

consciously study with objectives in mind and thus will achieve better results in their pursuit of civilized behavior, unity of purpose, and observance of law and discipline. He encouraged the gathering to devote their combined efforts toward accomplishing the very difficult and highly significant task of reforming ideology and theory education. Comrade Chen in her work report to the meeting pointed out that studying and implementing the circular are important aspects of carrying out the CPC Central Committee's decision on the reform of the educational system. It is also important to the implementation by the educational systems of the spirit of CPC congresses and their plenary sessions. Party and government leadership at all levels, together with the cadres of relevant departments and teachers, should pay serious attention to this matter and deal with it in earnest and in a practical way. After reviewing the results of ideology and theory education in schools and colleges throughout the city, she stressed these points regarding the study and implementation of the circular, namely the leadership at all levels should earnestly organize efforts to transmit and study the circular. Through such efforts, everyone will have a complete and correct understanding of the problems of reforming ideology and theory education in all their manifold aspects. Moreover, it is necessary to strengthen the organization and leadership of efforts to reform ideology and theory education, to be clear about the goals and measures of this reform, and to implement them in earnest. It is also necessary to care for and cherish teachers of political subjects and step up the building of the contingent of teachers. Above all, we should integrate the reform of ideology and theory education with that of other tasks. Chen Tiedi urged the city's schools of higher and public education to begin extensive use of new teaching materials based on the circular's main contents and requirements at the start of the 1988 fall semester.

Hence, exert your utmost in compiling and editing new teaching materials. Before such materials are adopted in 1988, all teachers, she said, should attend group training courses or self-improvement seminars at least once.

12661
CSO: 4005/383

SHANGHAI MEETING DISCUSSES LENIN'S THOUGHTS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Gong Xiaorong [7895 1420 2837]: "The Conference Discussing Lenin's Philosophical Thoughts Ends in Shanghai"]

[Text] A national conference discussing Lenin's philosophical ideas which was recently held in Shanghai decided to set up a seminar on Lenin's thoughts at the Shanghai decided to set up a seminar on Lenin's thoughts at the China Society on the History of Marxist Philosophy.

The meeting ended after a week of discussion. The participants, comprising 55 experts, scholars, and theoretical workers from all over the country, seriously discussed Lenin's thoughts on the materialist conception of history and those on the theory of cognition.

This was the first intensive discussion of Lenin's thought relating to the materialist conception of history by academic circles in China. The meeting acknowledged 50 papers from the participants, who presented many intelligent and stimulating views. This would contribute to the further development of the study of Lenin's philosophical ideas now and in the future.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the China Society on the Study of the History of Marxist Philosophy, Fudan University, the Air Force Political School, the Party School of the Shanghai CPC Municipal Committee, the Philosophy Department of the Shanghai Institute of Social Sciences, and a branch of the China People's University. The speaker at the meeting was Gong Xinhan [7895 1800 3466], deputy director of the propaganda department, Shanghai municipal CPC committee. Professor Huang Tansen, president of the China Society on the Study of the History of Marxist Philosophy, also addressed the meeting at its opening and closing ceremonies.

12661
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PARTY REORGANIZATION GUIDING GROUP FORMED IN FUJIAN

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by the party reorganization office of the Fujian provincial CPC committee; "We Must Keep Close Touch with Basic Levels, Strengthen Leadership, and Make Conscientious and Successful Efforts to Revamp Party Organizations of Enterprises"]

[Text] On 13 December, the party reorganization guiding group of the Fujian provincial CPC committee invited secretaries, chief discipline inspectors, and political work supervisors of the party organizations of various departments, bureaus, and general companies directly under the provincial authorities to a meeting calling on them to keep in close touch with basic levels, strengthen leadership, and effectively assist prefectural, municipal,and county CPC committees in conscientiously bringing the work of consolidating party organizations of enterprises to a successful conclusion.

Zhang Yumin [1728 3254 3046], member of the standing committee of the Fujian provincial CPC committee and deputy director of the party reorganization guiding group, and Wei Li [7279 4539], deputy director of the party reorganization office of the Fujian provincial CPC committee, spoke at the meeting.

Those attending the meeting pointed out that in an effort to strengthen leadership over the work of consolidating the party organizations of enterprises, the Fujian provincial CPC committee decided to let the political work department of the Fujian provincial economic commission assume the responsibilty of supervising the execution of this work under the unified leadership of the party consolidation guiding group. Party organizations and party committees of various responsible provincial-level departments and bureaus must feel obliged to offer their subsidiary enterprises and units guidance and assistance in fulfilling this work. The party consolidation guiding group has decided to select a number of able cadres of strong party character and good work style from various responsible departments and bureaus and organize them into inspection groups so that they can visit basic-level units, conduct investigations and studies, and assist various prefectural and municipal CPC committees in bringing the work of consolidating party organizations of enterprises to a successful conclusion.

Comrades attending the meeting said that since the consolidation of enterprise party branches was initiated by our province, generally speaking, it has been moving along a sound line and has resulted in bringing some good methods and experiences vital to the promotion of reform and production. But as seen from the standpoint of the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, we still have a long way to go. Conscientious and successful efforts have yet to be made in order to reach that goal. For example, some enterprises still cannot accurately describe what kind of major problems they now face while making no effective efforts to consolidate their party organizations; some enterprises have yet to take steps in strengthening their leadership in the consolidation of their party organs; leading bodies of some enterprises still have a long way to go from achieving unity and harmony while hesitating to face reality in consolidating their party organizations; and a considerable number of enterprises have treated the consolidation of party organizations merely as general routine work. All this deserves the close attention of leadership at all levels.

The meeting also came up with the following demands: the work of consolidating enterprise party organizations needs to be checked by units at all levels and efforts must be made to prevent it from becoming another routine task. Various prefectural, municipal, and county CPC committeees must strengthen their leadership over this work, pay constant attention to its progress, and speed up the process of evaluation and push it forward. Party organizations of various responsible departments and bureaus must pay close attention to the results from the consolidation of party branches by their subsidiary enterprises. Only in this way can they come to understand what problems have been exposted as a result of party reorganization, how many of them have been solved, and what assistance should be provided by leading organs in order to solve the remaining problems. While going down, comrades assigned to the inspection groups by various departments and bureaus must emphasize that enterprise party committees and party and government leaders must collectively and individually subject themselves to comparison-examination. Only in this way can they come to realize whether enterprises have been successful in accurately locating the cause of their problems, whether their leading bodies have rectified and eliminated the unhealthy work style, whether those problems that can be readily solved have been solved, whether the leading groups have conscientiously subjected themselves to self-criticism and cross-criticism, whether they have reached a consensus in order to strengthen unity, and whether conscientious efforts have been made by enterprises to push forward the consolidation of their party branches and form a leadership for this purpose. Furthermore, successful efforts must be made to oversee the implementation of disciplinary measures against certain party members and the registration of party members while party committees of enterprises must be urged to take a serious, conscientious, and cautious attitude toward carrying out this work. Special efforts must be made by party committees at various levels to consolidate party organizations of major enterprises as well as party branches of other enterprises which have performed poorly or relatively poorly in this direction.

It was pointed out at the meeting that in the course of consolidating their party branch, enterprise party committees at all levels must seek an answer to the question of "how the party should exercise self-control?" They must make the party well organized and pay sepcial attention to the rectification of the party's work style in order to bring about an improvement in the work style of factories. At present, conscientious efforts must be made by enterprises involved to implement the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee's and the State Council's circulars designed to address some serious problems that currently exist in office work styles. In coordination with the "five checks and three consolidations" campaign, a conscientious investigation into the allegations of violations of laws and discipline and violation of financial and economic discipline by some enterprises and individuals during the past 2 years and bring them justice. They must resolutely bring under control those unhealthy tendencies that have led people to use gasoline, electricity, cars, and other public properties for private purposes and seek loans to serve selfish interests, give parties and gifts at government expense, and squander public funds. They must resolutely eliminate those wrong ideas on business management, evil schemes on doing business, and cheating on construction projects, practices that have led builders to use cheap materials to substitute for high-quality ones. They must stop the unauthorized price hikes and other unhealthy tendencies that are not in the interests of the consumer. Only in this way can we consolidate enterprise party branches along a sound line and promote reform and production.

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XINHUA NEWS AGENCY XIAMEN SUBBRANCH INAUGURATED

Xiamen XIAMEN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Xiamen Subbranch Was Officially Inaugurated Yesterday"]

[Text] On 21 December, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Xiamen subbranch, the second of its kinds ever established to serve people at home and abroad, was officially inaugurated in the presence of more than 70 representative well-wishers from all walks of life, including Hu Hong [5170 1347], chairman of the Fujian provincial advisory commission; Li Min [2621 2404] and Zhang Weizi [1728 4850 5417], members of the standing committee of the commission; old comrades Jia Jiumin [6328 0036 3046], He Ruoren [0149 5387 0086], and other members of the commission who are residents of Fujian Province; Zou Erjun [6760 1422 0971], Lu Zifen [7120 5261 1164], Li Xiuji [2621 4423 606?], Li Li [2621 0500], Zhao Keming [6392 0344 2494], Mao Disheng [3029 3321 3932], and other leading members of the party and government in Xiamen.

Chi Baozhang [1508 5508 4545], director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Fujian branch, was the first speaker at the opening ceremony. He said: The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Xiamen subbranch was established by the party organization of the XINHUA headquarters to serve the needs of developing the four modernizations and the Xiamen special economic zone. The purpose of establishing the Xiamen subbranch is to find a better way to get across to people at home and abroad the results of the application of our party's open-door and economic revitalization policy to the Xiamen special economic zone as well as its achievements on various fronts and its initiatives to establish relations with other parts of the world. Another purpose is to take timely steps to notify the CPC Central Commmittee and the provincial and municipal CPC committees and other parts of the country of the new situations, new problems, new experiences, innovations, and new developments of the Xiamen special economic zone. Meanwhile, this does not mean that the work of publicizing the southern Fujian economic development zone will be neglected In addition to thanking the leadership of the CPC committees and governments of Fujian Province and of Xiamen Municipality and other departments concerned for their support and help, he expressed the hope that the departments will continue to offer XINHUA information and assistance.

Hu Hong, chairman of the Fujian provincial advisory commission, said: During the past several years, the implementation of reform and the open-door policy have brought a very delightful situation to Xiamen. It is my hope that comrades on the journalism front will devote more time to reporting the Xiamen special economic zone's new situations and new experiences as well as its prospects for development. Meanwhile, efforts must be made by them to help the Xiamen special economic zone speed up its development through the publicity of its new experiments during its march forward. He added that news reports on Xiamen must bear in mind the whole world and must be tailored to the needs of people abroad. Only in this way can people in Xiamen and other parts of the world get to know each other.

In a speech extending warm congratulations to the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Xiamen subbranch on the occasion of its establishment on behalf of the Xiamen municipal CPC committee and government, Zou Erjun, mayor and secretary of the CPC committee of Xiamen City, said that establishment of the Xiamen subbranch is an important event in the political and economic life of Xiamen City and a big boost to the Xiamen speical economic zone because the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY is a very prestigious and influential news agency. In addition to calling on various departments in Xiamen to offer the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Xiamen subbranch strong support and assistance, he expressed the hope that in the course of carrying out its work, the Xiamen subbranch will get across to the public the results of the implementation of the reform and the open-door policy by the Xiamen special economic zone and will given counseling for problems that exist in our work. Fang Kansheng [2455 3352 3932], deputy director of the propaganda work department of the Xiamen municipal CPC committee and chief editor of XIAMEN RIBAO, and Yang Ying [2799 3841], former director of the XINHUA Shanghai branch, also delivered congratulatory speeches at the opening ceremony. Xu Yiming [6079 0001 7686], deputy director of the XINHUA Fujian branch, presided over the ceremony.

9574/13104
CSO: 4005/473

EAST REGION

CADRES INVOLVED IN SPECULATION TO STAND TRIAL

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 21 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by reporter Li Qiusheng [2621 4428 3932]: "The Shanghai Municipal Commission for Inspection of Discipline Takes Stern Measures in Dealing with the 'Huayi' Speculation Case"]

[Text] With the approval of the Central Commission for Inspection of Discipline and the Shanghai municipal CPC committee, the Shanghai municipal commission for inspection of discipline recently has taken stern measures in dealing with the case of speculation involving the "Huayi General Trade Center" which typifies violation of laws by law enforcement agencies authorized to engaged in commerce. Meanwhile, disciplinary action has been taken by the party and government against four culprits in speculation while Li Jincheng [2621 6855 1004], deputy director of the Putuo public security subbureau and member of its party organization who was found guilty of profiteering speculation, and other criminals have been turned over to the court of justice before which they will stand trial.

When the "Huayi General Trade Center," a joint venture of the Shanghai customshouse and the Putuo public security subbureau, was opened in July 1984, Li Jincheng and Chen Kunxing [7115 0981 5281], deputy director of the smuggling investigation department of the Shanghai customshouse, were appointed co-supervisors of the center and Pan Jialin [3382 0857 7792], chief of the security section of the Putuo public security subbureau, became its general manager.

Under the leadership of the Shanghai municiapl commission for inspection of discipline, a leading group composed of the party committee of the Shanghai municipal foreign trade and economic department, the Shanghai municipal public security bureau, the Shanghai municipal procuratorate, and the Putuo regional CPC committee was subsequently formed to investigate the "Huayi" case. After carrying out thorough investigations in coordination with the customshouse, departments of industry and commerce, and comptrollers, this leading group has found the "Huayi" problem extremely serious.

Instead of enforcing the laws, the "Huayi General Trade Center" violated the laws by openly marketing and selling contraband obscene video cassettes. In December 1984, its employee Wang Hengming [3769 0077 6900] was sent by its

responsible person to Guangzhou where he smuggled and imported more than 2,900 such video cassettes from a labor service company and then sold them to some local units. The "Huayi General Trade Center" went about buying up a large number of various electric motorcycles and other goods when they were in short supply and then resold them at a big profit. Of the more than 6 million yuan in business transactions, over 2 million yuan went to speculation and brought "Huayi" more than 200,000 yuan in profits. While engaging in speculation, it abused its law enforcement authority and even resorted to high-handed tactics to cover up its unlawful activities. In this way, the images of the public security and custom service agencies have suffered serious damage.

Shortly after the "Huayi" adminstrative power fell into its hands, that criminal ring seized the opportunity to engage in speculation and made a big fortune out of it. When unemployed, "Huayi" employee Wang Hengming was apprehended six times by the public security authority for bribery, extortion, smuggling, gambling, and other offenses. By wielding that power, he could push through a business deal worth hundreds of thousands or millions of yuan without getting prior approval from his higher authorities. Some 5 months after entering on duty at "Huayi," he received over 98,000 yuan in kickbacks, profit shares and other illegal profis. Cadre Tao Zhonglin [7118 0112 2651] of the Putuo public security subbureau received over 50,000 yuan in illegal profits from selling woolen blankets and electric motorcycles. Chen Kunxing, deputy director of the smuggling investigation deparment of the Shanghai customshouse, and Pan Jialin, chief of the security section of the Putuo public security subbureau, also received electric motorcycles, air-conditioners, and other bribes in kind.

The nature of the "Huayi" case is one of violating laws and discipline and therefore is extremely serious. It is expected to have a very profound impact on society. With the approval of the Central Commission for Inspection of Discipline and the Shanghai municipal CPC committee, the Shanghai muncipal commission for inspection of discipline has taken the following steps in connection with the case as part of an effort to tighten up the enforcement of party and government discipline and laws:

1. Decisions have been made to shut down the "Huayi General Trade Center"--a joint operation of the Shanghai customshouse and the Putuo public security subbureau, which typified violations of the law by the law enforcement authority engaged in commerce, and to recover whatever profits it has gained through unlawful trading practices.

2. The plan to open the "Huayi Trade Center" was conceived by the party leadership of the Shanghai customshouse and the Putuo public security subbureau under unhealthy ideological guidelines. After its opening, it was given a free hand to do whatever it wished. In the end, one serious problem after another that had something to do with recruiting and managment came to the surface, reflecting that their party leadership has moved away from a correct workstyle and discipline and had done something seriously wrong. For this reason, they should undergo a thorough self-examination and make its results public.

3. In an effort to tighten up the enforcement of party discipline and teach party members and other individuals involved a lesson, and in consideration of their liability in the "Huayi" scandal and their attitude toward their mistakes, Qu Congyu [4234 5115 3768], director of the Shanghai customshouse and deputy secretary (or former secreatry) of its party organization, should be relieved of all his positions within the party, and his administrative unit should be advised to relieve him of his duties as director of the Shanghai customshouse; Cao Hengli [2580 1854 4409] and Nie Jinghua [5119 7231 5478], both deputy directors of the Shanghai customshouse and members of its party organization, were given a serious warning and a warning respectively by the party. Lu Yongxiang [4151 3057 4382], former director of the Putuo public security subbureau and former secretary of its party organization, was given a serious warning by the Putuo regional CPC committee under Shanghai Municipality.

4. Other who have been turned over to the court of justice before which they will face charges of violating laws and stand trial include Li Jincheng, deputy director of the Pututo public security subbureau and member of its party organization, and Chen Kunxing, deputy director of the smuggling investigation department of the Shanghai customshouse who were co-supervisors of the unlawful "Huayi" economic and commercial speculative activities; Pan Jialin, general manager of the "Huayi" trade center and chief of the security section of the Putuo public security subbureau; Tao Zhonglin, "Huayi" employee and cadre of the Putuo public security subbureau; Bai Jinhau [2672 6855 5478], director of the "Huayi" business section and cadre of the Putuo public security subbureau; Nie Jiahua [0242 1696 5478], deputy director of the "Huayi" business section; and "Huayi" employees Wang Hengming and Xie Guofang [6200 0948 5364]. Meanwhile, decisions have been made to remove Li Jincheng, Chen Kunxing, Pan Jialin, Tao Zhonglin, and Ni Jiahua as party members.

9574/13104
CSO: 4005/472

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI PROVIDES POLITICAL TRAINING--Shanghai, 11 Feb (XINHUA)--Shanghai has run 1,400 schools or classes over the past 3 years to give its workers political training in rotation. Altogether 830,000 young workers, who are usually released from their work, have attended political courses offered by these schools. More than 300 enterprises have set up political schools. In addition, 153 such schools are jointly run by special companies and neighboring enterprises. Political training among young workers under 30 centers on communist ideals and the historic mission of the working class. At the beginning of every course, the young workers in Shanghai Machine Tools Plant were asked to ponder the same question, "How can one make his or her life meaningful?" Now the schools have begun to teach scientific socialism and legal knowledge to all the workers and staff members. Political training is always linked with consideration of the most common ideological problems among the workers about the ongoing urban reforms. This deepens their understanding and arouses their enthusiasm for taking an active part in the reforms. Many raised suggestions to help the reform become successful. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 11 Feb 86 OW/ 12228

SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL PRESENTS PLAY--Shanghai, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--"Much Ado About Nothing" was presented in English by a group of Chinese and foreign teachers and students here today, as part of China's first Shakespeare Festival. The actors and actresses are from the Drama Society of the Foreign Language Department of Fudan University. Benedick and Beatrice, two main characters in the comedy, were played by Zhu Minqi and Si Rong, two teachers of English. Colin Lewis, a British teacher, played another character. The play was directed by Olivia Lillich, an American teacher of the department. "It was an unforgettable experience for me and my Chinese colleagues did a marvelous job," she said after the performance. Her mother sent an English tape from the United States to help the Chinese teachers and students. Founded in October 1985, the Drama Society now has 40 members, who played "The Merchant of Venice" in English not long ago. "We want to enrich our life and share Shakespeare with the whole world," said Zhou Jun, the president of the society. China's first Shakespeare Festival started on 10 April in Beijing and Shanghai. During the 2-week long festival, 24 plays of the famous English playwright and poet will be presented. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 21 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

SHANGHAI PARTY PROPAGANDA SCHOOL OPENS--With the approval of the Shanghai municipal CPC committee, the long-awaited party school for the city's 15,000 propaganda cadres made its formal debut. Yesterday's opening ceremony for the first semester was attended by 52 leading and support cadres from propaganda systems involving news media, publication, film, literature, and art, along with theoretical circles and a number of prefectures and bureaus. The participants were urged to link theory with practice by closely coordinating the study of the relevant tenets of Marxism with a penetrating understanding of the CPC's guiding principles and policies so as to strengthen the party character and examine and promote a new phase in propaganda work. Through study, the students' levels of understanding political theories and policy guidelines could thus be raised further and their ability to use basic Marxist theories to resolve practical problems in the new period and under new circumstances developed. Such a study course would therefore go a long way toward consciously implementing the spirit of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Congress and that of the CPC's National Congresses. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 85 p 2] 12661

CSO: 4005/383

HE HUANFEN, DEPUTY MAYOR OF WUHAN PROFILED

Beijing ZHONGGUO [CHINA] in Chinese No 3, 1986 pp 20-21

[Text] He Huanfen, Senior Architect of the Academy of Architectural Design of Hubei and Central Committee Member of the Jiusan Society, was appointed Deputy Mayor of Wuhan City. In the city construction work which she takes charge of, she enforces the law with impartiality in handling one knotty problem after another. The masses praise her as "the Iron Mayor."

Born in Hong Kong and brought up in Macao, He Huanfen hurdled lots of frustrations in her high school days. She fought for women's right to attend college, disregarded her family's opposition, and got admitted to the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Sun Yatsen University. In those days there were only 10 females among 1,000-odd college students. Following her graduation in 1947 she was not even permitted to sign her name on the draft paper drawing she herself designed, simply because she was a woman. Jobless after her return to Macao, she was forced to darn socks and stockings in the street to support the family.

In 1952, the third year following the establishment of the People's Government, He Huanfen and her husband Zeng Guangbin went to Wuhan to take up the jobs of Engineer offered in the academy of Architectural Design. Since the, she was no longer bullied and grieved for being a woman. In the Fifties while full-scale reconstruction in all areas was under way, Wuhan Theater, Wuchang Railroad Station, Radio/TV Building, etc. One project after another was handed over to her charge in design work. With the seniors and others of the same generation showing concern for her, she devoted herself to study and research. She had a feeling that her energy was inexhaustible. But just as she was able to put her aspirations to good use, political storms set in, one after another, and this person, born in Hong Kong, brought up in Macao, and with no small number of "overseas relations," was deprived of her rights of design and drafting... So she thought her string of line was snapped.

How was she to know that with the advent of the Eighties with its development and consolidation, she would be appointed Deputy Mayor after being nominated by Mayor Wu Guanzheng in July 1983? Upon hearing of this unexpected appointment, she had this to say to the city leader: "Won't do. My level is so low that I don't know the right thing to say. I'm not equal to the job." But the

Mayor replied, "We trust you, support you. Just go all out and give full rein to your abilities for the city construction of Wuhan."

On Sheshan, which stretches to the Yellow Crane Rock projecting over the river, the ruins of Jiangxia the ancient city remain faintly visible. Legend has it that in 208 A.D. the young commander of the Kingdom of East Wu commanded a major battle there. One thousand seven hundred and seventy-five years afterwards, in the City-Planning Bureau of Wuhan, this classical allusion serves to "weed out the old to bring forth the new"--now a heart-saddening fact is likened to it:

"How many unauthorized buildings are there in this city?"

"As many as Caocao's troops and horses--830,000 sq m!"

It happened on the day after He Huanfen assumed office. She couldn't sit idle. In the sweltering August days of Jiangcheng, she brought the City-Planning Bureau cadres to look into the streets and alleys of the three towns of Wuhan by day. And by night she read a large quantity of letters from readers, which were dispatched for her reference. The situation was very grave! These "troops and horses of Caocao's" had pitched up camps all over the city and encroached upon public places as they pleased. A street which had been 23 meters wide originally had gradually become a narrow alley. It seriously affected the appearance of the city and its traffic safety.

He Huanfen resolutely carried out the city government's decision to pull down unauthorized buildings. Within a year, ring upon ring of resistance was overcome and 2,760 unauthorized buildings were disposed of, 76 percent of the unauthorized buildings around schools were demolished. To make sure the people can live in a well-planned, orderly laid-out city, He Huanfen works hard day and night.

Whenever a high-water season sets in, water gathers inside Wuhan City. As soon as He Huanfen took up the position, she was charged with the vital task in the technical engineering work of harnessing the Huangxiao River. There were countless water conservancy technology problems that were encountered in the river waters harnessing project, and it presented new challenges to her. Humbly she consulted and learnt from the technologists. Together with them she did field prospecting, interpreted data, and familiarized herself with water situations. It took her only 6 months to complete the first phase of the Huangxiao River harnessing project. Thus the drainage condition on the west side of Hankou was improved and the gravity of water gathering in the Hankou region during high-water season was alleviated. He Huanfen was invited to the pump house for ribbon cutting. From an upper floor in the building she watched six big pumping units in turn start draining, and her heart swelled with emotion like the rippling water.

At present, He Huanfen is in charge of such major construction projects as: Wuhan International Airport, Changjiang Bridge No 2, the moving of Hankou Railway outside Downtown Hankou, Hankou Passenger Traffic Port and Civil Gas, together with the work relating to the feasibility study and plan examination

and approval of multi-storey buildings. She said, "My time is running out. I've got to dedicate my limited years and energy to the motherland and people that have brought me up. That's the ideal I've been after all life long."

13237/9312
CSO: 4005/516

HENAN CADRES SENT TO GRASSROOTS LEVEL FOR INVESTIGATION, RESEARCH

Zhengzhou HENAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Liu Chuanhe [0491 0278 3109]: "One-third of Cadres in Organizations Directly Under the Jurisdiction of the Province are Sent to the Grassroots Level for Investigation and Research; The Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial Government Ask that in the Future This Become an Institution"]

[Text] Organizations directly under the jurisdiction of the province have recently taken one-third of their cadres, approximately 3,000 people, and assigned them in succession to different places to carry out investigation and research, as well as to assist with work. The Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government stressed that, in the future, organizations directly under the jurisdiction of the province will regularly send one-third of their cadres to the grassroots level to do investigation and research work, and that this will gradually become an institution.

The important tasks of this group of cadres being sent to the grassroots level are: to examine the conditions and the implementation of the principles, policies, and stipulations already issued by the party Central Committee and the province; to investigate and research the reform of the economy, the reforms of the educational, scientific, and technological systems, as well as the new conditions and problems emerging from the construction of socialist spiritual civilization; and to conscientiously help the grassroots level resolve some practical problems.

The current investigation is led by the Provincial CPC Committee, 7 leading comrades of the provincial government, 163 cadres from provincial departments, and 600 section level cadres. The requirements of the Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government are that each investigative group must spend 3 to 6 months in investigation, and must write substantial investigative reports. Some problems can be solved on the spot at the grassroots level. Regarding difficult or vital problems, suggestions need to be made to the Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government for their reference when making policy decisions. At the same time, it was stressed that comrades sent down should carry out their work under the leadership of the local Party committee and government. They should not accept bribes or gifts, and should become one with the masses, playing the role of initiators in correcting unhealthy tendencies.

13138
CSO: 4005/549

PROPAGANDA WORK STRESSED AT HENAN CONFERENCE

Zhengzhou HENAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Zhang Jing [1728 7231]: "Recently Convened Province-wide Symposium on Propaganda Work Stresses That New Aspects of the Central Task of Initiating Propaganda Work Are To Be Centered On the Party"]

[Text] How should we assess the situation of the propaganda front in our province in recent years? What is the focal point of propaganda work this year? The Propaganda Department of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee responded to the above questions by convening and presiding over a province-wide symposium on propaganda work during 21-26 January.

The comrades participating in the symposium unanimously held that, in the 7 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the status of the propaganda and ideological fronts in our province is the same as the status of the economy and of political affairs throughout the province; namely, that it is one of the best and most crucial periods since the founding of our country. This is the main trend but, at the same time, many problems still exist. For example, the principle of the exchange of commodities definitely intrudes, to a certain extent, into the political life of the party: decadent and capitalist ideology is growing somewhat; some places have revived feudal, superstitious activities; we were swamped for a time with unhealthy small newspapers and obscene videotape products. In many places and many units, the phenomena of neglecting the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, and the slackening of ideological and political work exists. Some of these problems have already been corrected, and some have caused the party committee at all levels to pay close attention.

In light of these kinds of conditions, the focal point of this year's propaganda work is, first of all, to continue to concentrate on economic reform propaganda. To strengthen confidence, an educated public should approach this reform from the high plane of the two-line struggle and the depths of theory. We need to actively emphasize propaganda that the party style and the general mood of society have basically taken a turn for the better. To emphasize the improvement of the mood of the society, one first of all needs to emphasize the improvement of party style; to emphasize the improvement of the party style, one first of all needs to begin emphasizing the leading cadres and organizations. At the same time, we need to take further steps

to emphasize education in policy and in the "Four Haves" (to have ideals, morals, knowledge, and discipline); to educate cadres in Marxist theory; to enable everyone to understand the overall situation, and to do their own profession in order to realize the overall task of the party and the overall objective of uniting in struggle. In short, this year's propaganda work needs to uphold four basic principles: become closely involved with propaganda; act in the spirit of the National Conference of party delegates; unite closely with the central task of the party; and make new contributions to our province's two socialist civilizations.

The symposium held that excelling at propaganda work requires that we not only strengthen our investigation and research work, strive to feel the pulse of mass thought, and strengthen the direction of propaganda work. We must also insist on seeking truth from facts, improve the accuracy of propaganda work, and at the same time continuously strengthen the building of our own propaganda ranks.

Comrade Hou Zhiying [0186 1807 5391], Standing Committee member of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and Director of the Propaganda Department, made the concluding speech. He stressed that, first of all, propaganda work needs to be intensified. Under no circumstances should we lose contract with the overall task of the new period and the central work of the party. We should unite closely, and serve conscientiously to implement ideological work from the start to the finish. Secondly, the division of labor in the party and government should be clear-cut, and we need to draw a clear distinction between the Propaganda Department of the party Committee, and staff members of related departments on the propaganda front. The daily work of the Propaganda Department itself also has primary and secondary divisions, and cannot try to attend to big and small matters all at the same time. The important daily task of the Propaganda Department is still to stress ideological education, and the major general and specific policies and Marxist-Leninist theories of propaganda education. Moreover, we need to highlight main points in the subject matter of propaganda in order to better handle the research of high administrative problems and propaganda education. Propaganda must have a definite scope and, on the basis of that scope, strive for depth, making itself known to every household, striking root in the hearts of the people. We need to follow the mass line, be adept at mobilizing and organizing the masses, and concentrate together on doing the same thing. We need to strengthen our aim, strive for substantial results, adopt more diversified propaganda means and methods, and adapt these to the needs of the various social levels of the masses. Propaganda cadres need to diligently study Marxism-Leninism; to vigorously do investigation and research work; to attach importance to the summation of their own experience, renewed knowledge, and so forth; and to do something worthwhile to intensify the stress placed on the important measures and substance of propaganda work.

On the afternoon of the 24th, Comrade Yang Xizong [2799 2649 4844], Secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee attended the conference, listened to the reports and speeches given by his comrades, and then made an important speech. In his speech, he emphasized that all levels of the Party Committee and the government must attach importance to ideological and political work and the

construction of socialist spirit and culture. Cadres engaged in propaganda, ideological, and political work need to diligently improve their own sense of worth, to squeeze in study time among their work practices, to master extensive knowledge, and to continuously enhance and improve themselves. He hopes that the propaganda front in our province will produce more ideological and political specialists so that we can contribute even more of our strength to the construction of a socialism that possesses uniquely Chinese characteristics.

Municipal Party Committee propaganda directors, responsible cadres of units directly under the jurisdiction of the province, the Zhengzhou Railway Bureau, the Huanghe River Committee, and the Party Committee of the Zhengyuan Oil Fields, as well as section propaganda directors from institutions of higher learning and county (municipal) CPC Committees everywhere attended the symposium.

13138
CSO: 4005/549

HENAN HOLDS RURAL IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK FORUM

HK260903 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Apr 86

/Text/ On 18 and 19 April, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee organized a forum in Xingyang County on rural ideological and political work for leading comrades of the propaganda departments of all prefectural and city CPC committees and some counties. They discussed the problems of the current general mood of society of the rural areas.

The forum pointed out: It is necessary to understand fully the seriousness and harm of the unhealthy trends, including feudal and superstitious practices, extravagant wedding and funeral ceremonies, and gambling, now emerging in rural areas. The forum emphasized: Party organizations at all levels must simultaneously grasp two civilizations and resist and curb unhealthy trends, including feudal and superstitious practices, extravagant wedding and funeral ceremonies, and gambling, as an important part of building socialist spiritual civilization. It is essential to vigorously strengthen rural ideological and political work and to use communist ideology to educate the cadres and the masses. At present, it is imperative to stress conducting education on the situation and policies with the documents of the fourth session of the sixth NPC as the central content, to strengthen knowledge of the legal system, and to popularize scientific knowledge so that the peasants can conscientiously change prevailing habits and customs, strive to create five-good families, and build socialist civilized villages and towns.

At the forum, comrades of Xingyang and Huaiyang Counties and (Liuzhuang), Xinxiang County, introduced the experiences of party members and cadres in setting an example, resisting unhealthy trends, establishing mass committees for guiding the change of prevailing habits and customs, formulating village regulations and rules, and using varied, colorful, healthy, and progressive cultural and physical cultural activities to occupy the rural cultural position.

/12228
CSO: 4005/662

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK290947 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 86

/Excerpts/ The 18th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded yesterday /28 April/. Yesterday afternoon, the third plenary meeting was held; Chairman Jiao Linyi presided.

The meeting adopted the Hunan Provincial regulations on the labor protection of industrial enterprises; approved the regulations governing the autonomy of Xinhuang Dong Autonomous County, Hunan Province, the resolution on enforcing the PRC law of compulsory education, and the report on the examination of deputies made by the credentials committee of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and affirmed the validity of the qualifications of the 15 deputies, including (Jiang Jinsheng), for whom a byelection had been held.

The meeting decided to hold the fourth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 21 May.

The meeting appointed (Wang Xiaofeng) as chairman of the provincial Family Planning Commission, (You Pei) as director of the provincial Public Health Department, and (Xu Youliang) as director of the provincial Audit Bureau.

Vice chairmen Huang Daoqi, Ji Zhaoqing, Luo Qiuyue, Xu Tiangui, Qi Shouliang, Shi Bangzhi, Kong Anmin, Xie Xinying, and Li Tiangeng attended the meeting. Vice Governor Chen Bangzhu, provincial People's Procuratorate Chief Procurator Ma Chunyi, responsible persons of the provincial People's Higher Court and relevant departments under the provincial People's Government, and chairmen of some county People's Congress standing committees in the six cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government and in Xiangxi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

The sixth Hunan provincial People's Congress now has 997 deputies.

/12228
CSO: 4005/662

BRIEFS

TWO OFFICIALS REMOVED FROM POSTS--This morning, the 19th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee decided that the 5th session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress would be held in Guangzhou on 21 May 1986. At this morning's meeting, a proposed agenda for the Fifth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress is adopted and it would be submitted to the preparatory meeting of the Fifth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress for approval. Since Liang Guang and (Yan Yijun) resigned from their posts as chairman and vice chairman of the Credentials Examination Committee of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee at the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in August 1985, a decision was adopted at this morning's meeting to remove them from the posts. Comrade Luo Keming and (Yang Jun) were appointed chairman and vice chairman of the Credentials Examination Committee of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. /Text/ /Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Apr 86 HK/ 12228

HENAN HOLDS FORUM--The Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee recently held a provincial forum on the work of implementing the policy toward intellectuals, demanding that all places strive to accomplish the tasks of implementing the policy toward intellectuals before the end of this year. Since our province conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national forum on the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals in July last year, it has completed two-thirds of the tasks of solving the intellectuals' problems left over by history. However, work has developed very unevenly. Some units have a slack mood and a fear of difficulty. The forum demanded that the places which have this situation arouse their enthusiasm, strengthening their sense of urgency, and be bold in and responsible for handling the left over problems well. While completing the tasks of solving the problems left over by history and carrying out the tasks of implementing the policy toward intellectuals, we must seriously do well the all-round and normal work concerning the intellectuals. We must help the intellectuals get rid of worries and resolve difficulties and improve their conditions for work, study, and livelihood in a down-to-earth manner and as far as possible on the one hand and lead them to show concern for the important world and state events on the other hand so that they can vigorously plunge into the four modernizations. /Text/ /Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Apr 86 HK/ 12228

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES--The fourth session of the sixth regional People's Congress victoriously concluded in Nanning this afternoon after completing all its agenda. The executive chairmen present at the closing ceremony were Chen Huiguang, Gan Ku, Kuang Yun, Qin Yingji, Jin Baosheng, Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Huang Jia, Zhao Mingjian, Wei Zhangting, Gan Huaiyu, Qin Zhenwu, and (Zhang Jinming). The session approved six resolutions by show of hands. Gan Ku, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered the closing speech. /Excerpts/ /Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 May 86 HK/ 12228

HUBEI SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The 21st meeting of the 6th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, which opened in Wuchang today, decided that the 4th session of the 6th provincial people's Congress will open in Wuhan on 6 May. Han Ningfu, chairman of the standing committee, presided at the meeting today. /Excerpt/ /Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 86 HK/ 12228

DEATH OF CPPCC MEMBER--Comrade Guo Dihuo [6753 2769 3172], member of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, died of illness on 9 April 1986 in Guangzhou at the age of 82. [Summary] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 86 p 1] /12232

CPPCC MEMBER LI DIES--Comrade Li Boqiu [2621 0130 3808], member of the Standing Committee of the National CPPCC Committee and vice-chairman of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee, died of illness on 1 April 1986 in Guangzhou at the age of 82. [Summary] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 86 p 1] /12232

CSO: 4005/688

SOUTHWEST REGION

REGULATIONS TO ENHANCE IDEOLOGY, WORK STYLE FORMULATED

Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed Article: "Proper Work Style of the Party Begins with the Standing Committee Itself: The Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee Formulates Regulations To Strengthen Ideology and Work Style Constructions"]

[Text] Recently, members of the standing committee of the Guizhou provincial party committee have conscientiously learned from the series of important speeches on the proper work style of the party delivered by the leading comrades of the central authorities at the General Meeting of Cadres of the Party Central Committee Organs. Based on the spirit that the proper work style of the party begins with the standing committee of the provincial party committee itself, members of the standing committee discussed and formulated "Some Regulations Pertaining to the Enhancement of Ideology and Work Style Constructions of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee." These regulations are:

1. Enhance the Study of Marxist Theories and Other Related Areas of Culture

Every standing committee member must emphasize the study of Marxist theories and make an effort to improve his own conceptual quality. Set up a practical schedule based on his own theoretical basis and diligently study the original works of Marx and the expositions of the leading comrades of the party Central Committee on the construction of a socialism with Chinese characteristics. Besides individual studies, members should also methodically organize group studies and discussions: standing committee group studies should take up no less than 2 and ½ days a month. Members should regularly attend these group studies and must not take leave without good reason. Members must maintain a study style of integrating theory with practice. By studying, they learn to understand better the party line and the party's general and specific policies and understand better the construction of a socialism with Chinese characteristics and they fortify their sense of principle, system, foresight, and creativity in every task.

Every member of the standing committee must become an integral part of his assigned responsibilities. He must diligently acquire relevant professional knowledge and administrative know-how and strive to be an expert in his

assigned area of responsibility. At the same time, he must also pay attention to learning other sciences and basic legal theories and be familiar with the laws and regulations pertaining to his own line of work.

2. Maintain Unity with the Party Central Committee in Ideology and Politics

Members of the standing committee must seriously study, repeatedly examine, and thoroughly understand the true essence of the party Central Committee's political lines and general and specific policies as well as the major instructions of the party Central Committee's leading comrades, and they must relate them to the actual situations in Guizhou when implementing those policies and instructions. They must explicitly oppose and take effective measures and stop and rectify all activities specifically prohibited by the party Central Committee. They must purposefully carry out, and strive to accomplish, the tasks required or promoted by the party Central Committee; they must not neglect or evade their responsibilities.

Members of the standing committee must uphold the party's practical and realistic ideology. Integrate the party Central Committee's political lines and specific and general policies with Guizhou's actual situation and, in the spirit of blazing a new trail, launch their tasks with enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity.

3. Energetically Promote the Trend of Investigations and Studies

Every year, members of the standing committee should spend no less than 3 months in the primary units to conduct investigations and studies in the countryside, the factories, the mines, the stores, and the schools. These investigations should be goal-oriented and methodical. The members should grasp the apparent situations and, more importantly, analyze typical cases. Each member of the standing committee should become an integral part of his assigned responsibilities and pay attention to the enhancement of ideology and political works and the fortification of the constructions of socialism and spiritual civilization.

Integrate the tasks of investigations and studies with reforms. Within the standing committee, there should be prompt exchanges of the results of the investigations and studies, and there should be in-depth analyses of the problems reflected in such investigations, which should be taken into serious consideration when plotting strategies.

Promote friendship with the workers, the farmers, and the intellectuals. Advocate the establishment of personal contact points with the primary units. Promote a trend in "reading, conducting investigations and studies, and writing." Advocate a work style of extending good and practical services to the grassroots and the masses.

4. Further Amplify the System of Democratic Centralism

Uphold the system of the integration of group leadership and personal responsibility. Major issues must be discussed and decided by the standing

committee as a group. Internally, the standing committee must fully manifest democracy and promote freedom of speech. In ratifying decisions, uphold the principle that the minority is subordinate to the majority, the individual to the organization. Individuals are entitled to differences of opinion, but they must show unity in action. When speaking on behalf of the provincial party committee at major functions, the members of the standing committee must first discuss their viewpoints with the standing committee as a group; the speeches are to be drafted by the relevant department and examined and approved by the standing committee. Every member of the standing committee must boldly bear his job responsibilities and take the initiative. Members should responsibly make clear suggestions on matters which require the attention and decision of the standing committee.

Further accentuate the separation of party and politics so that members of the standing committee can spend more time and energy on the important matters of studying and implementing the party's general and specific policies. They must fully manifest the function and purpose of the government. Administrative matters should be taken care of by the provincial government. Serious matters that require the attention of the standing committee of the provincial party committee should be referred to the provincial party committee by the party organization of the provincial government.

Fully manifest the function and purpose of all departments of the provincial party committee. The standing committee should not decide matters within the domain of individual departments, nor should the provincial party committee interfere. The standing committee should methodically listen to reports on major issues from the departments and put forward its guiding suggestions.

Members of the standing committee should support each other and enhance their solidarity. They should seriously launch criticisms and self-criticisms. Suggestions should be brought out in the open; behind-the-back criticisms that impair solidarity will not be tolerated. The standing committee should hold internal meetings on democratic life twice a year.

5. Uphold the Party's Integrity and Ability; Appoint Cadres on Their Merits

Every member of the standing committee has the right and the obligation to discover and recommend cadres. Cadre recommendations must be fair and upright. Insist on ability and integrity; appoint people on their merits. Recruit from "all corners of the land" not just those who are close and acquiescent. Cadre appointments must be discussed by the standing committee as a group; no one individual may make a decision on his own or impose his decision on the organization. All cadres, no matter on whose recommendation, must be examined and appraised by the organization department before they are referred to the standing committee for their final concerted approval.

6. Refrain from Seeking Special Authority, Personal Gain, or Individual Prominence

Each member of the standing committee must take the initiative in obeying the "Principles Pertaining to Political Life in the Party." He should lead in

obeying the constitution and the law and lead in the struggle against violations of discipline. He should educate his own family and children and demand that they obey law and order. Standing committee members must strictly follow the regulations of the party Central Committee and the State Council on matters of housing, cars, and staff member assignments.

When committee members go down to the grassroots for investigations and studies, they must not expect the local or county leading comrades to arrange special welcomes or send-offs or accompany them at every step. There should be no special receptions or gifts or souvenirs. The standing committee member must pay regular fares for their food and lodging. There should not be special welcomes or send-offs when members go abroad on business.

Newspapers and radio and television stations must not single out individual committee members for publicity. They may make suitable reports on the committee members' visits to the grassroots, but should minimize reports on their everyday discussions and activities.

Members of the standing committee should attend the organized activities of the party branches as average party members. They should be addressed as "comrades" and not by their official titles.

7. Seriously Implement These Regulations

In mid-year and at the end of each year, the standing committee should review its work progress and make a brief summary or a full report.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

PROVINCIAL ORGANS LEAD PARTY RECTIFICATION

Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

/Article: "Provincial Party Committee Convened Leaders of the Provincial Organs Directly Under the Party Central Committee To Report on the Progress in Studying the Speeches of the Party Central Committee Leaders; Requesting the Provincial Organs To Set an Example for the Whole Province in Party Rectifications"/

/Text/ Yesterday, the provincial party committee convened a meeting of leading cadres of the provincial organs directly under the party Central Committee to report on the progress in studying the major speeches of the party Central Committee leaders and on the situation of party rectification. At the conference, provincial party committee secretary Hu Jintao made an important speech on the duty of the provincial organs to set an example for the whole province in rectifying party style.

On 20 January, the provincial party committee dispatched a circular on the conscientious learning of the speeches of the party Central Committee leaders delivered at the general meeting of the cadres of the central organs and requested that party and government organizations at all levels organize the party members and the cadres to study seriously and in a practical manner and play the vanguard role in rectifying party style. Over the last 10 days, local party and government organizations have widely organized cadres and party members to launch the studies. In order to review the progress made in the previous phase by these provincial organs, and in order to exchange experience, locate discrepancies, formulate policies, guide the studies toward a greater depth, and promote further the movement of inducing the provincial organs to set an example for the whole province, the provincial party committee convened the leaders of various department committees and party organizations of the party Central Committee's provincial organs to report on the progress of the studies. The meeting was presided over by Ding Tingmo /0002 1694 287/, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee. At this report-back meeting, the provincial party committee of the Communist Youth League, the provincial finance department, the provincial people's administrative office, the provincial higher people's court, and the party organizations of the provincial cultural associations reported on their respective progress. Because the leaders stressed the importance, these units had a good grasp on the studies, and they integrated studies with practice: concurrently they studied, investigated and corrected mistakes, and achieved good results. Their methods enlightened the comrades at the conference.

After hearing the reports, Comrade Hu Jintao made an important speech on the duty of the provincial organs directly under the party Central Committee to set an example in rectifying the party style for the whole province. In his speech, he first confirmed that most units in the party Central Committee's provincial organs have vigorously organized the party members and cadres to study conscientiously, as requested by the provincial party committee. The result is good. But the overall situation is unsatisfactory and is far from meeting the requirements of the party Central Committee. Moreover, some units have not studied hard enough, and they have not made an effort to implement the demands of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee. It is hoped that the unit leaders of these provincial organs will pay ample attention and quickly take steps to study seriously and conscientiously.

Comrade Hu Jintao emphatically pointed out that the study of the major speeches of the party Central Committee leaders is the extension and permeation of studying and implementing the spriit of the National Congress of the CPC and is an important strategy in enhancing the construction of the spiritual civilization; it is the effective measure for rectifying party style and for realizing the two fundamental improvements. Only by studying, and by thoroughly educating the general party members and the cadres in party spirit, party style, and party discipline, so that everybody understands clearly the significance of the vanguard role of the party Central Committee's provincial organs in rectifying party style, realizes his own responsibilities, and consciously increases his abilities to resist the corrosive ideologies of capitalism and feudalism under these new historical conditions, only then can we create the favorable ideology and political environment for rectifying the unhealthy tendencies and for investigating and handling unlawful practices. In organizing the studies, first emphasize conscientiousness and sincerity; guard against vague generalizations, avoid superficiality, and oppose lip service. Second, integrate practicality, expose problems, and locate discrepancies; never rely on empty words or speak in generality. Third, get involved. Leading cadres must spearhead the studies, measure against the standards, and lead in rectifying the unhealthy tendencies.

Hu Jintao continued to say that the provincial organs directly under the party Central Committee must treat the task of spearheading the rectification of the work style of the organs and the unhealthy tendencies of the party and of setting an example for the whole province as their primary duty toward organizational constructions. Here, first consider the status and the function of the party Central Committee's provincial organs. They are the commanders and the general staff in rallying the people to develop and build up Guizhou, to invigorate the province, and to enrich the people. The morale in these provincial organs and their performance will directly affect the whole province. If their problems are not solved, we cannot speak authoritatively; we will not be convincing. Therefore, in order to realize the fundamental improvements in party style throughout the province, we must start with grasping the provincial-level organs. Second, consider the present condition of the party style of the provincial organs. In recent years, there have been fundamental improvements. The vast majority of party members and cadres in these provincial organs are good or fair. But we must not ignore the fact that there are unhealthy tendencies, as pointed out by the party Central Committee leaders. There is a

bureaucratic style of work, liberalism in politics, individualism in ideology, and selfish departmentalism in work; in matters of employment and service, often personal favors are substituted for party spirit, personal relations are substituted for principle, and there is remissness in organization and leniency in discipline. These unhealthy tendencies are reflected in varying degrees in some units and departments. Some situations are more serious, and there are isolated cases of gross violations of the law. Without rectifying the unhealthy tendencies in the party it will be difficult to assume our glorious historical responsibilities, and it will affect the progress of the province's four modernizations efforts. No matter how we look at it, the provincial organs directly under the party Central Committees must set an example for the whole province in improving the work style of the organization and rectifying the unhealthy tendencies in the party.

In discussing specific requirements to correct the unhealthy tendencies and rectify party work style, Comrade Hu Jintao said that in accordance with the party Central Committee's guiding principle of, first, be firm and, second, be persistent in rectifying the party work style, correcting unhealthy tendencies, and banishing corrupt phenomena, the party Central Committee's provincial organs must pay attention to the following points: (1) grasp firmly and earnestly. The party organizations and discipline inspection commissions must pay special attention to the leading comrades and assign top priority to the task of rectifying the party's unhealthy tendencies to ensure a correct ideology, lucid condition, and firm resolution. Grasp ruthlessly and relentlessly. In order to satisfy the prerequisites of thorough investigations of problems, boldly make decisions, and never procrastinate or hesitate. (2) Strive to grasp the practical. We cannot just talk about rectifying unhealthy tendencies or stop at acknowledging its importance and necessity. We must start with specific problems and cases, solve the problems one by one, and seriously investigate and handle the cases one by one. At present we must start with the six areas of unhealthy tendencies as demanded in the documents of the party Central Committee office and the State Council office. Never hide the problems, never investigate without rectifying the problems, or worse yet simultaneously investigate and commit crimes. (3) Ruthlessly grasp the investigation and handling of major and crucial cases. Staunchly uphold this task and dare to tackle the tough. The investigation and handling of cases involving leading cadres, their families and relatives are especially critical. Those who commit serious economic crimes must be given harsh punishments. There can be no leniency. (4) The leaders must lead. Rectifying party work style must start with our leading cadrds. They must set an example, practice what they preach, and face up to tests. Not only must they refrain from unhealthy tendencies, but they must educate and train their children and families. Those comrades whose party work style is flawed or erroneous must heighten their awareness, submit themselves to examinations, and resolve to make amendments. When family members violate laws and regulations, we must support the discipline inspection commissions and the government judicial departments in their serious investigation and handling according to the laws of the state and discipline of the party. Here we must reiterate that the standing committee of the provincial party committee welcomes the regular supervision by the general party members, the cadres, and the public and welcomes criticisms and the exposure of any flaws and mistakes in our tendencies

and style of work. The standing committee of the provincial party committee is determined that rectification should begin with the committee itself. (5) Grasp with both hands. With one hand grasp the socialist material civilization constructions, with the other hand grasp the socialist spiritual civilization constructions. With one hand, grasp constructions, with the other hand grasp the legal system. Grasp external opendoor policy and internal revitalization with one hand, and grasp the crackdown on serious economic crimes with the other hand. In short, we must uphold the general policies of reforms and liberations, and we must conscientiously implement the duty to rectify the party's unhealthy tendencies and improve the general morale of society. These goals must never be changed.

Finally Comrade Hu Jintao pointed out that during the studies, the examinations, and the rectifications, we must mobilize the public but must not stir up a commotion; we must amplify the party's system of democratic life and correctly conduct criticism and self-criticism, but we must not make the process into an ordeal for everybody or make it into a political campaign. The party Central Committee is determined to carry out this task of party rectification and has formulated correct guiding principles and strategies. As long as we comply with the requirements of the party Central Committee and grasp the task in an down-to-earth manner, we will succeed. The provincial organs directly under the party Central Committees will successfully set an example for the whole province.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

NONPERMANENT PROVINCIAL ORGANS STREAMLINED

Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Pu Defu [5543 1795 1381]: "Simplify Structure, Increase Efficiency: 60 Nonpermanent Provincial Organs Eliminated"]

[Text] The provincial party committee and the provincial government have recently decided to eliminate 60 various nonpermanent organs and combine 2 other organs.

Since the 1983 organization reform in this province, 68 provincial-level organs have been added to the 30 preserved from the pre-reform days, making a total of 98 organs with an authorized size of 205 staff members. These nonpermanent organs have their specific functions at various times but too many of them also have created problems: leaders have to assume too many concurrent posts, and there has been an increase in links and steps within the functioning departments, which adversely affects efficiency. The provincial party committee and the provincial government therefore have decided to streamline the various leading groups and committees and other nonpermanent provincial organs. To date, 46 of these organs have been eliminated, 14 will expire in time, and 35 will be temporarily preserved.

The provincial party committee and the provincial government request that during this period of cuts and consolidations, the affiliated provincial departments conscientiously prepare their staff ideologically and politically and prepare themselves for smooth transitions to insure that work can proceed normally. The assets and funds of the eliminated organs must not be seized or appropriated for private use or arbitrarily transferred; violators will be severely punished. The provincial party committee and provincial government also request that prefectures, zhous, cities, and counties should also seriously consider streamlining their nonpermanent organs according to local conditions.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

PARTY DISCIPLINE INSPECTION GOALS DISCUSSED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Chen Nengwen [7115 5174 2429]: "The Provincial Commission for Discipline Inspection Convened the Seventh Plenary Session of the Enlarged Party Committee Meeting; Conscientiously Implement the Party Central Committee's Instructions on Grasping the Work Style of the Party; This Year the Main Tasks in Discipline Inspection Are: (1) Concentrate on Stopping Unhealthy Tendencies; (2) Continue To Investigate and Deal with Major and Critical Cases; (3) Strictly Enforce Discipline; (4) Utilize Positive and Negative Examples To Enhance Party Spirit Education"]

[Text] Sichuan Province's CPC commission for discipline inspection held the seventh plenary session of the enlarged party committee meeting from 5 to 10 March. The commission's deputy secretary, Cao Qingze [2580 1987 3419] relayed the gist of the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. The committee members discussed the situations in the province, summed up the tasks, exchanged experiences, and discussed the goals and tasks for 1986.

Xu Mengxia [6079 1125 0204], member of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and chairman of the provincial advisory commission; Zhang Lixing [1728 0500 5887], member of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection; and Xu Chun [6079 1557], member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee; and other comrades attended and spoke at the conference. Wang Yichun [3769 0001 4783], secretary of the province's commission for discipline inspection, reported on work progress in 1985 as well as plans for 1986.

The comrades who participated in the enlarged meeting conducted practical and in-depth studies of the essence of the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. On the basis of grasping the essence of the documents, the committee members reviewed the progress of our province's discipline inspection works in the past year. In 1985, our province's discipline inspection commissions at every level conscientiously encompassed reforms and integrated party rectifications and followed the series of instructions from the party Central Commission to stop the new and unhealthy tendencies. They have basically halted or drastically reduced the practices

among party and government organs and cadres of setting up private business or enterprises; awarding clothing, money, and subsidies arbitrarily; drawing unauthorized salaries; misappropriating public funds to purchase luxury goods for the staff; profiteering on steel products and automobiles; and printing and distributing obscene publications and showing pornographic videotapes. In matters of investigating and handling major and critical cases, they followed the provincial party committee's instructions and concentrated on breakthroughs. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee and its commission for discipline inspection personally went to various areas to investigate and to supervise and guide the investigation and handling of major and critical cases and achieved good results. They took further steps in striking against criminal activities in the economic realm; they solidified and expanded the achievements in correcting new and unhealthy trends. Ever since the party Central Committee handed down the notice on solving the serious problems in the work style of the various organs, the provincial party committees have carried out a comprehensive clean-up and rectification in the provincial level organs and dealt with problems concerning automobile purchases, foreign travel and receptions, and other activities. In grasping the party's work style, the ideological education of the general party members and the cadres as well as the structure of the discipline inspection commission itself have been fortified.

According to the consensus at the meeting, the present outlook on the party's work style is good. In order to expedite fundamental improvements in the work style, the committee members used the speeches of the leading comrades of the party Central Committee as their guide, the gist of the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and the plans of the provincial party committee as their bases when they discussed the main goals of the discipline inspection tasks for the province for this year:

(1) Concentrate all efforts on stopping the unhealthy tendencies. Realistically implement the party Central Committee's Document No 57 to put a stop to the six unhealthy tendencies. The focus is on the party and government organs at above the county level, especially the provincial-level organs. These organs which have not yet cleaned up the unhealthy tendencies or the clean-up has not been thorough must proceed to do so in earnest. At the same time, every area and every profession must cleanse itself of its peculiar unhealthy tendencies; practices like misuse of authority or goods for private gain, extortion, and blackmail must be firmly rectified. Problems with work style in the primary organizations and among leading members should be realistically solved in coordination with party rectification. Pay close attention to the struggles in the realm of ideology: promptly investigate and deal with violations of the four basic principles or the promotion of bourgeois liberalism, (2) Continue to grasp major and critical cases. Many major and critical cases, especially those involving serious economic crimes, are directly related to improper tendencies among cadres. The leaders of the party Central Committee instruct us that grasping the work style starts with grasping concrete cases. We must heed this instruction and take a firm grip on the investigation and handling of major and critical cases so that we can develop new breaks in cracking down on speculation, fraud, bribery, corruption, theft, and other economic crimes. (3) Strict enforcement of party discipline.

Inability to stop certain unhealthy tendencies effectively and halt the violations of discipline is intrinsic to slack discipline; therefore, to attain improvements in the work style of the party, we must resolve to enhance party discipline. All areas and all departments must conduct investigations and studies of the disciplinary conditions of their subordinate areas and units. Pinpoint and straighten out problems. All discipline violation cases must be promptly attended to. Resolve the problem with people who disregard the violation of discipline and law, those who investigate but do not deal with the violations, those who feign compliance, and those who disobey the law and ignore the prohibitions. (4) Utilize positive and negative examples to reinforce party spirit education. An impure party spirit is the source of an unhealthy work style. At present in conducting party spirit education, we should be aware of individualist, bureaucratic, and liberalist tendencies among a few party members. Besides maintaining education in positions, ideals, ethics, and the legal system, and other forms of routine ideological education, the discipline inspection commission at every level must utilize numerous positive and negative examples to conduct vivid and concrete education of the general party members.

Nie Gonggui [5119 2837 6311], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, spoke at the close of the meeting. He emphasized the need to understand and ascertain accurately the situation of the party's work style. At present, some leaders do not fully understand the seriousness of the problems with work style and the urgent need for solutions; they have not taken vigorous acting. On the other hand, some cadres and masses have exaggerated the problems and lack confidence in the fundamental improvement of work style. Both views are biased. They should see that the mainstream of the work style is good and that is is moving toward a basic improvement. In order to bring this year's discipline inspection tasks to a satisfactory conclusion, Nie further emphasized that party policies should be accurately implemented, and he demanded that the whole party should grasp the work style in earnest, and that each member personally grasp the work style and personally tackle the major problems.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

RESOLUTION CALLS FOR IMPROVED LEADERSHIP STYLE

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 86 p 3

/Article: "A Provincial Party Committee Resolution Requested the Cadres of All Levels To Improve Earnestly the Leadership Style and Conduct Indepth Investigations and Studies of the Realities in Life"/

/Text/ The Yunnan provincial party committee recently formulated a "Resolution Pertaining To Earnest Improvements in Leadership Style and Indepth Investigations and Studies of Realities in Life."

The "Resolution" pointed out that Comrade Hu Yaobang recently issued an important instruction pertaining to the two areas that require the attention of the leaders. From the high plane of Marxist epistemology, he reasserted the extreme importance of integrating theory and practice and integrating book learning and practical knowhow. He expounded profoundly on the intimate relationship between the party's work style and the party's ideologies and lines. These are the prerequisites that ensure the correct leadership of our leading organs and leading cadres and are fundamental to the healthy growth and maturity of our cadres. Cadres at all levels must adapt to the new environment, focus on reality, and strive to "reach higher altitudes." Study and master the basic theories of Marxism, modern administrative knowhow, and scientific and technological knowledge. At the same time "penetrate the lower depths" and properly integrate the high and the low.

The main points of the "Resolution" are:

1. Leading cadres at the provincial, the prefectual, and the county levels must lead in learning the realities of life, in investigating, and in studying. Try to understand the affairs of the state, the provinces, the counties, and the townships. Grasp practical knowledge and lead the grassroots in a face-to-face manner. The provincial-level, the department-level, and the bureau-level leading cadres at their posts should spend no less than 3 months of a year in the countryside and the factories; the prefectural and county leading cadres should spend even more time there. Within these 3 years, members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, the provincial governor, and the lieutenant governor must travel to all the counties; the leading cadres of the party and the government in the prefectures, the (autonomous) prefectures, and the municipalities must travel to all the districts under

their respective administrations; and the county party committee and county government leading cadres must travel to all the townships within their respective counties. Leading cadres at all levels should establish permanent or relatively permanent grassroots contact points to know and understand the local situations better. Especially in implementing major policies or implementing major reforms, they should personally participate as much as possible in order to understand better the course of events, gain a more systematic experience, and guide the overall procedure.

2. Continue to organize large groups of office workers and technical people to go down to the countryside and the factories and launch the movements of "wealth through increased production" and "the three synchronisms of increased production." Organize these trips three times a year: from February to April, in July and August, and in December and January of the next year. The main purposes of going down to the countryside are: to publicize policies, investigate and study, formulate plans, implement measures, examine and supervise, extend practical assistance, summarize experiences, popularize role models, and provide useful services for developing commodity production and invigorating enterprises in rural areas. In addition, select from the provincial-level organs a group of young cadres who have good political qualities, who have reached a certain ideological and political standard, who are educated, and who have some work experiences, and send them to the posts in the more problematic counties for practical training. These assignments should rotate every 2 years.

3. When the cadres go down to the countryside and the factories, they should emphasize practical results and avoid formalism. Every year the leading cadres at the provincial level and the prefectural offices should carry out indepth investigations and studies, explain a couple of practical issues from the point of view of Marxist epistemology, and personally write a clear and concise investigation report that has instructive value.

4. In this year's cadre theory studies, besides the usual program, the leading cadres at and above the county level should, concurrent with learning the realities of life, restudy Comrade Mao Zedong's "On Practice," "On Contradictions," and "Where Did Man's Correct Ideology Come From?" and study the major expositions of the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. Integrate reading and studying with investigations and solving practical problems and further enhance the sense of principle, systematization, foresightness, and creativity in work.

5. From now on, the leaders should write their own major speeches and reports. Leaders should supply the idea and the viewpoint for major documents of the leading organs; they should personally supervise and guide the rough draft. After the rough draft, they should seek comments in the pertinent circles, hold democratic discussions, and pool the wisdom of the people. Based on these, the leaders then must personally revise and finalize the documents carefull

6. To insure that the leading cadres at all levels can concentrate their energy an investigations and studies and on solving all kinds of practical problems, the amount of paper work and the number of conferences should be

drastically trimmed. Before the provincial organs convene the leading cadres of the prefectures, counties, and enterprises, the meetings should be examined and authorized by the provincial party committee office and the provincial government office. This year, there will be a drastic reduction in outlay for meetings and in the number of participants at the various department meetings. Nonessential and indifferent meetings should be cancelled. Those meetings that are necessary should be well planned; strive to improve the substance of the meetings and hold small meetings, brief meetings. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee or the provincial government need not be invited to speak at the departmental meetings. The provincial party committee office should take the initiative in clearing, modifying, and condensing the documents, the short reports, and the various reference-type internal publications.

12986/12228
CSO: 4005/619

NORTH REGION

REFORM, PARTY STYLE RECTIFICATION DISCUSSED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "We must Uphold Reform and Insist on Rectification of Unhealthy Tendencies"]

[Text] We must uphold reform and rectify the unhealthy tendencies. Reform does not conflict with the rectification of unhealthy tendencies. To rectify the unhealthy tendencies in the party and society is to ensure the long-term and healthy development of the reforms.

Some comrades view this differently, believing that the reforms have brought with them unhealthy tendencies and that to rectify the latter is to correct the "mistakes" of the former. Therefore, they are skeptical and non-committal toward the reforms. This is all wrong.

This is because they have not analyzed the dialectical relationship between the unhealthy tendencies and reform based on the principle of seeking truth from facts.

Such passive phenomena as the unhealthy tendencies do not emerge only after the reforms and the open-door policy. This is a basic fact. Unhealthy tendencies had existed in the past, exist at present, and will also exist in the future; of course, their forms and extent are different. This is because in our society the ideology of the exploiting class still exists and will corrupt some of us with weak will-power. Thus, as long as there is the influence of nonproletarian thought in the society, there will be unhealthy tendencies. We cannot blame the unhealthy tendencies on the socialist system nor on the reforms.

Of course, the unhealthy tendencies which emerged in a new historical period have their own historical conditions, forms, and characteristics. Thus, they are not entirely unrelated to our reforms and the open-door policy. In the past few years, we have implemented the policy of open-door and domestic rejuvenation, liberating people's minds and promoting economic development. Yet, under these new historical conditions and in the complex international and social environments, decadent capitalist and feudal ideas have also increased their corrupting influence on our contingents. At the same time, we

still lack practical experience in reform and the regulations and system cannot become perfect or sound quickly, thereby providing the opportunity for some to engage in unhealthy tendencies. Moreover, there is bureaucratism in some of our leading organs and comrades, and within a certain period, they are afraid to control and deal with these tendencies so that in some areas and departments such tendencies have spread.

However we should understand that only because the reform measures are not sound, thereby providing an opportunity for some to engage in unhealthy tendencies, does not mean that the reforms have "gone wrong." This is also totally different from those who, while waving the banner of reform, engage in unhealthy tendencies. As for the weakness of the reforms, we have to sum up our experience and improve them gradually through appropriate measures so as to reduce the chances of being taken advantage of. This is the process of summing up experience and engaging in self-improvement and not rectifying "what had gone wrong." As for the unhealthy tendencies, we have to fight and curb them with determination. Besides ideological education, we have to use administrative, economic, and legal means. If we confuse the two above problems which are different in nature, then we will abandon our struggle against capitalist and nonproletarian ideologies and this will adversely affect the rectification of the unhealthy tendencies. We may develop a misunderstanding toward the reforms, to the point that we may abolish them altogether. Then, we are making a mistake.

Practice has proved that in order to rectify the unhealthy tendencies effectively, we must not stop or abolish the reforms; instead, we must uphold and adopt policy, regulatory, and organizational measures to minimize the growth and spread of unhealthy tendencies. At the same time, we must realize that only through the rectification of unhealthy tendencies can we create a good social environment for the reforms and guarantee their sound development. To uphold reform and insist on the rectification of unhealthy tendencies are not contradictory but mutually promoting. We must do well on both fronts.

12380/9312
CSO: 4005/555

COMMISSION ADOPTS FIVE PARTY STYLE IMPROVEMENT INDICATORS

Discipline Inspection Commission Meets

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 86 p 1

[Article: "Five Major Indicators for Realizing the Basic Improvement of the Party Style"]

[Text] The Third Enlarged Plenum of the Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission which ended yesterday adopted five major indicators for the realization of the basic improvement of party style in our city. The five major indicators are:

1. To be able to implement earnestly the party line, principles, and policies; to uphold the four basic principles and to be consistent with the Party Central in ideology, politics, and action.

2. The leading cadres can set an example with their integrity and their obeying of party regulations and state laws so as to be a model for the masses. There is a harmonious relationship between the leaders and the masses.

3. The party style responsibility system is carried out, the unhealthy tendencies of one's unit is rectified promptly, and cases involving the violation of law and discipline are handled seriously, thereby rectifying the party style.

4. The principle of democratic centralism is upheld; the system of life within the party is sound so that criticism and self-criticism can be developed correctly, the party members can play the role of model vanguards, and the basic organs of the party can play the role of fighting bastions.

5. The improvement of party style helps to improve the social trends, to push the work forward, and to promote reform and economic development so that work efficiency and social and economic benefits are increased markedly.

Importance of Indicators Stressed

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Take Seriously the Five Indicators"]

[Text] The Third Enlarged Plenum of the Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission reiterated the demand to improve fundamentally the party style of the city and pointed out that as far as a unit is concerned, there are five indicators for such improvements. These indicators clearly point to the focus, method, and demands of the basic improvement of party style and play a role in restraining, encouraging, and spurring on the party organs and members at every level. Yet, no matter how good they are on paper, they have to be implemented through everyone's efforts; otherwise, they will be merely worthless empty words.

The issue of the style of the ruling party is related to the survival of the party itself and to the success or failure of the socialist enterprise: it affects the total situation. We have talked a lot about this already. Now, the issue of party style is no longer a theoretical question but one of practice. What is important is to practice it seriously and in a down-to-earth manner. We have to follow the principle of "first, be determined and, second, persist and the spirit of "talk raised by the five indicators", follow them closely. We must not relax for even 1 day so that we will indeed obtain actual results.

The "five indicators" are of course very important and we have to follow them faithfully. Yet they are not equal in importance. The crucial one is the demand that the leading bodies and cadres play a model role. As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out, all our party committee members must understand this-starting with myself, everyone from the top down must set an example. In the rectification of party style, the chief cadres must exert themselves so that each level will be practicing and be responsible for each other. The "five indicators" propose that we should implement seriously the party style responsibility system in order to create the situation in which the entire party carries out party style rectification; still, the prerequisite is that the leading cadres must bear the major responsibility for the rectification of their individual units. The higher levels must first do what they request of the lower levels and refrain from doing what they do not want the lower levels to do. The leading cadres must first do what they request of the ordinary cadres. For those units whose party style is incorrect and which also fail to improve, we have to hold the leadership responsible.

To improve the party style and rectify the unhealthy tendencies, we must begin with the investigation of specific cases, paying special attention to the major ones. In dealing with major cases, we have to en determined and be bold in our investigation and not be afraid to confront difficulties. We should investigate whatever we have uncovered and not be afraid to break the "web of relationships." No matter to what level of organs or cadres the investigation

may lead, we must persist in getting to the bottom of the cases and be determined to deal with whoever is implicated. We must truly work toward the goal of equality for everyone before the law and in the face of party discipline. In our country, we do not allow the existence of "special citizens" who are above the law; in our organizations and bodies, we do not allow the existence of "special cadres" who are not subject to political discipline; and in our party, we do not allow the existence of "special party members" who are not subject to party discipline.

The situation and the people demand the improvement of party style. If we are determined and exert a serious effort, the fundamental improvement of the party style stands a very good chance of success.

12380/9312
CSO: 4005/555

NORTHEAST REGION

SECRET OF DENG XIAOPING'S LONGEVITY GIVEN

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "The Secret to Deng Xiaoping's Longevity; Swimming for the Body, Playing Bridge for the Mind"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping is more than 80 years old this year and his body is still extremely healthy. What is the secret to his longevity?

He once said: "My good health is probably because I like swimming, especially swimming in the sea. And I still do it! As for my mental strength, playing bridge is the best. As soon as you play bridge it becomes obvious if your brain is reacting slowly or not."

In this weekend photograph of Deng Xiaoping with a cigarette in his mouth just as he is preoccupied with preparing to play cards, his stern manner truly resembles a mental gymnastics "athlete" (bridge, chinese chess, go, playing cards, and so forth are called the "mind's gymnastics" in China, and are classified as sports events).

During Deng Xiaoping's summer vacation he often goes to the seashore, sometimes to the BoHai Sea and sometimes to the Yellow Sea, to enjoy the pleasures of seabathing. In August of the year before last, he spent his summer vacation on Bangchui Island in Dalian. During the 7 days of his vacation, he spent every morning in the ocean swimming to his heart's content. Just at a time when Deng Xiaoping swam alone to a distant spot, the plain shout of his granddaughter, who often accompanied him swimming, came from the direction of the ocean: "Baba! Baba!" Suddenly, Deng Xiaoping made his way through the water and caught his granddaughter just in time, teasing her till she laughed cheerfully. Deng Xiaoping's mastery of swimming is fairly good; he can usually swim 90 minutes at a time and can continuously swim far out into the ocean. His heart and lungs are healthy, and doctors are all amazed.

13138
CSO: 4005/550

LIAONING COMMENDS UNITS FOR IMPLEMENTING INTELLECTUALS POLICY

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Recently the provincial party committee and provincial government commended 100 advanced units in work on intellectuals in the province and presented certificates of merit to these units.

This was the first time units were commended for doing good work on intellectuals in Liaoning Province. The units commended were determined through recommendations level by level from the grassroots up and after repeated deliberations, careful investigation, and solicitation of opinions from the general public. Their common characteristics are: Their leaders conscientiously follow the party Central Committee's series of instructions on implementing policies toward the intellectuals, regard this task as one of major importance by taking charge of it personally and carry it through to the end; they handle the work in implementing policies toward intellectuals with a keen sense of political responsibility and urgency, constantly overcome feelings of relaxation and weariness, pursue difficult lingering cases without letting up and try in every possible way to solve them; politically they have full faith in the intellectuals, try hard to solve the intellectuals' problems in joining the party and pay attention to promoting middle-aged intellectuals who have real knowledge and ability and are in the prime of life to leading posts; they insist that leadershlp means service and try to do more practical things for the intellectuals and relieve them of their worries in work, study, and daily life; and the intellectuals are more enthusiastic than ever in working for the four modernizations and are achieving notable successes and producing good economic results in production, scientific research, and other work.

12802
CSO: 4005/585

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAOYANG BUILDS MANAGERIAL CADRE TRAINING BASE

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporters Sun Hao [1327 3185] and Chu Shaoyan [5969 1421 4282]]

[Text] A rather large and regular managerial cadre training base has been established in Liaoyang City. Recently the first group of 203 managerial cadres from the city's government organizations and enterprises began systematic professional studies and short-term training here.

The training base, marked by a signboard which reads "Liaoyang City Managerial Cadres College," is dominated by a five-storied teaching building and attached facilities occupying more than 7,000 square meters. It has purchased electronic computers, video recorders and other modern teaching instruments and strengthened the teaching staff by recruiting new teachers and sending teachers to universities in Liaoning and other provinces for advanced studies in specific fields. In the past year, the training base's teaching staff has been reinforced by 41 teachers with a college or higher educational background. It has also established ties with the Liaoning Finance and Economics College and other universities and colleges and invited two associate professors and four lecturers to teach some courses and provide educational consultation services at the college. The college offers five specialized courses including industrial and business administration, finance and trade, financial management and so forth. It now has four college-level classes in two professional fields, and has run 13 short-term training classes, training more than 1,000 cadres in various kinds of managerial positions. A relatively systematic education system has begun to take shape.

The Liaoyang City Managerial Cadres College was established at the end of 1983. Liaoyang City did everything possible for the college. Under state control of the investment scale and the city's own tight financial situation, the city still managed to squeeze some funds from its limited capital construction budget and added the construction of the education building at the college to the 1984 construction projects. When the city party committee and city government put forward the plan on building a modern business management cadre training base, many enterprises in the city quickly responded. They held that this was a good thing aimed at training competent people for them, and eagerly contributed money and materials, including an investment of 1.2 million yuan by 33 enterprises. Recently departments concerned from Anshan, Fushun, Yingkou, Tieling and other cities have come to visit. They think that Liaoyang City has provided useful experience in building a stable, regular and institutionalized cadre training system.

12802
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NORTHEAST REGION

STRENGTHENING OF AUDITING WORK DISCUSSED

Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Wang Ke [3769 0344], chief Auditing Bureau, Jilin Province]

[Text] According to the regulations of the constitution, the State Council announced "Temporary Provisions Concerning Auditing." These are the first auditing laws since the creation of New China, and they are an important step toward fulfilling the constitution with regard to the functioning of the auditing system, in order to gradually realize the systemization and legitimization of the auditing process. It is very important to serviously carry out the temporary provisions, to strengthen auditing, to tighten the discipline of financial operations, to guarantee the healthy development of the economic revolution, to build and perfect the economic management and control systems, and to strengthen management and supervision.

The temporary provisions have made it clear that the auditing offices represent the State in carrying out the auditing job. They occupy a disinterested position because they do not have any concrete administrative duties, and they do not have any direct relation with the audited units with regard to financial benefits, and they can therefore avoid confinement in terms of area, department, or specialized management; and at the same time, the auditing offices independently exercise their auditing power according to the law, without any interference from other administrative offices, social groups or individuals. They represent the State in performing supervisory duties, having both independence and authority. They occupy an important position in all of the Nation's financial supervisory activities.

In accordance with the policy of organizing construction while working set by the State Council and under the leadership of the government and of Party committees at all levels, the auditing offices at all levels of our province have, since their creation, aggressively completed the organizing, enthusiastically done their work, and achieved a definite results.

In the past two years, the auditing offices at all levels in our province have audited 1594 units altogether, have discovered violations of financial regulations, accounting discrepencies, losses and waste, such as skimming of government income and indiscreet allotment of goods amounting to a total of

180,550,000 yuan, of which 49,850,000 should have been sent to the Financial Department; already 24,140,000 yuan has been sent. According to the estimate of financial accounts payable, the auditing cadres of the province average 63,000 yuan per person; according to the amount paid, the average per person is 31,000 yuan.

This has had a positive effect on tightening the financial management regulations, correcting unhealthy tendencies, improving financial management, elevating economic efficiency and increasing financial income. The facts prove that it is necessary to create auditing offices and to implement the auditing system.

Of course, we will also see that some problems still exist in some departments and units. Some people cheat, or exploit opportunities provided by reform, misappropriate financial income, and some withhold or divert special funds for other fundamental construction outside of the plans, some use their office to illegally give money and goods, to lavish, to waste etc. If effective measures are not adopted to stop and correct these unhealthy trends and evil practices, the transformation of the financial system and the smooth development of the four modernizations will be disrupted. This shows that the responsibility placed in front of us is rather formidible.

Right now, auditing must be combined with the reform of the financial system through the auditing of fiscal and financial income, in order to make progress in maintaining discipline in financial management, increasing economic efficiency, and increasing macroscopic control and management, and to better serve the reform of the financial system.

Within the framework of financial system reform, we must go on investigating such large cases of violations of the financial regulations as cheating, exploiting the opportunities of reform, misappropriating government funds etc.; we must focus on the auditing of the financial administration, the tax administration, the department of finance and those businesses and units with massive financial management, bad economic efficiency, or tremendous waste; we must analyze the problems found in auditing, and provide suggestions for strengthening macroscopic control and management. We also have to strengthen the investigation of research work, catch in time the symptoms of discipline violations in financial management, check erroneous ideas at the outset and take preventative measures. As to those typical cases which are both serious and tendentious, we have to grasp them firmly, dig the problem out at the root, and deal with them severely. Only by doing this can justice be served, and the evil wind be stopped.

In order to do the auditing job well and to better fulfill the mission of auditing, we must, on the one hand, strengthen the building of the auditing offices, seriously select and train the auditing personnel, and augment and strengthen the auditing cadres. On the other hand, we must build a healthy department and create interior auditing offices for the units, make a trial of a social auditing organization, and bring their auditing effect into greater play. The field of auditing is new, and many people do not yet understand its importance and necessity. Therefore, we must step up the

promotion of the mission, function and regulations of auditing. Through publicity, we can raise the consciousness of the cadres and the public to auditing, make more people understand and support auditing, and combine auditing with the effect of public opinion.

At the same time, we must also improve auditing correspondence, build up an effective communications network for auditing and facilitate the exchange of correspondence in order to achieve complete communication between upper and lower levels. In time, we must reflect on what auditing has uncovered relating to reforming, lifting restrictions and invigorating, and on the new situations and problems of economic activity discovered by auditing. Then we must propose solutions, as good consultants to our leaders.

Now the auditing offices bear a very heavy and glorious responsibility. Those comrades who are engaged in auditing must not betray the trust of the party and the people, and must bravely accept this burden. Encouraged by the spirit of the National Conference of Party delegates, we must follow the instructions of the leaders of the Central Committee, and seriously carry out the "State Council Provisional Regulations Concerning Auditing." Displaying bravely the spirit of pioneers, we must strive endlessly toward the gradual building of a socialist auditing system with a Chinese character.

13117/9435
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NORTHEAST REGION

NEED FOR POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS REAFFIRMED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Don't Let Intellectuals Wait Until They Have Gray Hair"]

[Text] After several years effort, our province's work of implementing a policy on intellectuals has achieved great progress, by and large solving the historically bequeathed problem of the political nature of intellectuals. At present, the focal point of implementing a policy on intellectuals is to fully bring the role of the intellectual into play, creating an environment where the intellectual's knowledge and talent won't be obstructed or stifled, and can be totally applied to the construction of the four modernizations. The Harbin Joint Scientific and Technological Consulting Service Company has achieved definite success in this respect. The role of intellectuals there has been brought into play comparatively well, resulting in obvious economic and social benefits. The experience of their success deserves serious attention from the leaders of party and government departments at all levels.

In terms of the scientific and technological personnel now in our province, the numbers are limited, and their use and distribution is neither the best nor the most equitable. Scientific and technological personnel in rural areas, outlying districts, and in middle-sized and small cities and enterprises are scarce. The phenomena of not having people to work when problems crop up still fairly commonly exists. Scientific and technological personnel are excessively concentrated in large cities and enterprises, in institutions of higher learning, and in scientific research units. People in many units have inadequate jobs, some have nothing to do, or have too much spare time. Thus, there is great potential. In particular there are some high and middle level scientific and technological personnel, who also have a second or third specialized field, whose intellect and natural resources are not being fully taken advantage of.

In terms of the intellectuals themselves, one distinguishing feature of our country's intellectuals is their strong dedication to their work. The intellectuals in their prime worry they spend their time in vain, that they lie waste, and that ultimately they will accomplish nothing; intellectuals already past middle age spent their best years during the 10 years of upheaval, and hope that in the remaining years of their lives they can make a little more

of a contribution to their country; older intellectuals sense the pressure of time and worry about the lifelong regret that they will not carry out their aspirations before they die. To them there is no greater happiness than to offer one's knowledge as a tribute to one's country, and there is no greater suffering than to not have the opportunity to put their talents to good use.

These aspirations of the intellectuals and the contradiction of wanting to contribute but not being able to are, in a word, also the problem of bringing the role of the intellectual into play. The Harbin Joint Scientific and Technological Consulting Service Company is writing an article on this matter now, on shifting the potential or misplaced intelligence of the intellectuals to the areas where there are "no people when problems crop up", in order to settle the pressing need of regions and departments with an astonishing shortage of talent, to vigorously develop the economy in these places by replenishing their vitality, and, to a certain extent, by promoting the rational flow of knowledge from the regions concentrated with qualified personnel to the deficient regions. Due to all kinds of circumstantial limitations, it is hard for talented personnel to truly "flow" in a rational way in a short time. It is also very hard to make use of irrational conditions to change this overall arrangement. Thus, the organization of scientific and technological personnel and the carrying out of the flow of knowledge like that of the Harbin Joint Scientific and Technological Consulting Service Company's is extremely significant.

The work of developing this "intelligence flow" also needs to be realized through the technological market. As a technological commodity to sell to areas and departments in need of technological capability, the results of the mental work of intellectuals in the technological market will cause the scientific and technological flow to enter the sphere of social production. If production units have spent money to buy a technological commodity, then they will know how to expedite the realization of this use value by every means possible. In the process, the function of intellectuals will be fully reflected and brought into play, and their desires to render service to their country will be fulfilled at the same time. Therefore, to implement a better policy on intellectuals, we must, on the one hand, give full play to work involving the role of the intellectual in our own departments and units. On the other hand, to cause the potential intelligence of intellectuals to be brought into play in an even larger framework, we must undo the limitations of our departments and units and better utilize the technological market.

Of course, how to implement a better policy on intellectuals is a new question for study. The implications are rich, and the scope is wide-ranging. For example, we should be concerned with intellectuals politically, support them in their work, show consideration to their livelihood, and so on. However, the purpose of it all still is to depend on the role of the intellectual, whose role has been fully brought into play, to be used in the construction of the four modernizations. Therefore, in implementing a policy on intellectuals in the future, we should, on the one hand, continuously try to seek out and summarize new methods, new avenues, and new experiences. On the other hand, Party and administrative departments at every level must not only do this kind of work. In a sense, administrative departments should undertake more and heavier responsibilities.

13138
CSO: 4005/550

NORTHEAST REGION

HARBIN PROMOTES VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporters Li Zhenmin [2621 2182 3046] and Wang Yan [3769 3601]]

[Text] Harbin City has made vigorous efforts to reform its secondary education system and promote secondary vocational and technical education. It has initially changed the structure of secondary education, which in the past provided only one type of education. So far, more than 22,000 students have graduated from various types of vocational schools and become competent workers for economic development.

The city began to develop secondary vocational education in 1979. Since then, 40 vocational middle schools have been established, and 74 schools have set up vocational senior middle school classes, offering training in 68 specialties including commerce, clothing, accounting, cooking, preschool education, arts and crafts, radio repair, watchmaking and so forth, enrolling nearly 40,000 students. With their specialized training, graduates from the vocational senior middle schools have both culture and professional skills and are very favorably received by hiring units. Among the more than 50 students of the first graduating clothes-making class at the First Vocational Middle School, one-half met the national cutting, grade 2, sewing, grade 3 and finishing and ironing, grade 2, standards, and more than 30 percent can make high-grade woolen clothes independently. More than 50 students of the commodity selling specialty graduated from the same school last year, and because they did exceptionally well in school, they were all hired by the Tongji Bazaar. At a meeting on hiring competent people sponsored by the Second Vocational Middle School this year, 42 hiring units watched students demonstrate their skills and techniques and hired more than 200 on the spot. More than 10,000 graduates from the city's vocational schools have landed jobs because of their superior ability.

With specialized skills and knowledge, vocational middle school graduates are able to work regular shifts immediately upon arrival at their new jobs, play their part and become key members of the production force. Zhang Hongtao, an arts graduate from the First Vocational Middle School, landed an industrial arts job at the Rihua Plant No 4. He boldly changed the artistic designs for the "Black and Shining" shoe polish tubes and casings and also designed the

cover picture for a floor wax and did the art work for more than 10 large-size advertisements, which were well received. Three electrical engineering graduates from the Fourth Vocational Middle School were hired by the Harbin Welding Equipment Plant. They have since been selected for advanced studies or have made contributions in developing new products.

As the vocational middle schools' popularity grows in society, more and more students are applying for enrollment. Last year, in the Daowai, Dongli, Taiping and other districts, junior middle school graduates whose first preference was to enroll in a vocational senior middle school outnumbered those who opted for regular senior middle schools. For some specialties, the minimum mark for admission is 350, which is much higher than the admission requirement for regular senior middle schools.

12802
CSO: 4005/585

NORTHWEST REGION

RESOLUTION ON STRENGTHENING IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Resolution of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee on Strengthening Ideological and Political Work, Adopted on 7 February 1986]

[Text] The CPC National Conference pointed out emphatically that it is imperative to step up vigorously the building of a socialist spiritual civilization and strengthen ideological and political work. This is of extremely great significance and serves a very urgent and practical purpose in guaranteeing the correct orientation and smooth progress of our reform and construction work. To implement conscientiously the guidelines of the party's national conference and strengthen effectively ideological and political work, a decision has been made on the following questions.

1. Firmly Implement the Principle of Building the "Two Civilizations" Simultaneously

A socialist spiritual civilization is one of the goals of socialist construction, an important manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system and our real advantage with which to overcome difficulties and advance continuously. The building of the spiritual civilization not only gives a tremendous impetus to the development of the socialist material civilization, but guarantees its correct orientation. Therefore, we must really change the idea of looking down on building the spiritual civilization, firmly implement the principle of building the "two civilizations" simultaneously and see to it that the "two civilizations" develop in synchronization.

Ideological education with communism at the core determines the socialist character of the spiritual civilization and serves as the pillar in its development. Party committees at all levels must change from despising and neglecting ideological and political work to attaching great importance to it, from doing ideological work passively when problems crop up to doing it constantly and conscientiously, from doing ideological work off and on to doing it in a well-planned and systematical way and from merely depending on the functional departments to do ideological work to getting the whole party to do ideological work. Party committees at and above the county level should hold at least one meeting every 3 months to discuss ideological and political work, analyze the ideological state of cadres and the masses, set

tasks and goals of ideological work and lead and organize the departments concerned to implement them.

Administrative and operational departments and mass organizations should also adhere to the principle of building the "two civilizations" simultaneously. In thinking over a problem or doing our work, we should keep in mind not only the production of material goods but also the training of new people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, culture and a sense of discipline. We must not think that ideological and political work concerns only party committees and political work departments and has nothing to do with ourselves. On the contrary, we should regard it as our own unshirkable responsibility to engage in ideological and political work while doing our own jobs in the economic and other fields of practical work.

In drawing up economic and social development programs for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period and making yearly plans, we should see to it that they embody the principle of building the "two civilizations" simultaneously, and that education, science, literature and art, journalism and publications, radio and television, public health and physical culture and other cultural facilities for the masses are included in the plans and completed on schedule. The manpower, material and financial resources needed to step up the building of the spiritual civilization and ideological and political work must be guaranteed.

From now on, when evaluating the work performance of an area, a department, a unit and a leader, it is necessary at the same time to evaluate their work and achievements in building the "two civilizations."

2. To Strengthen Ideological and Political Work, the Party Style Must First Be Improved Fundamentally

Ideological and political work must be adapted to the new situation in reform, opening to the outside world and enlivening the economy and the new requirements of the four modernizations drive, uphold the four cardinal principles, serve the realization of the party's general tasks and goals and follow the guiding principle that it should be conducted in light of the actual conditions of economic construction and reform of the economic structure. At present, it is necessary to continue to pay serious attention to education on the current situation and policies, education on ideals and discipline, education on eliminating "leftist" and old ideas and emancipating the mind and education on the legal system; combat the influence of all "leftist" ideas and the idea of sticking to old ways and refusing to make progress; oppose and resist corrosion by decadent capitalist and feudalistic ideas; oppose putting money and personal interest above everything else; and oppose bourgeois liberalism and anarchism.

To strengthen ideological and political work, the emphasis should be placed on strengthening ideological education for party members, particularly party members who are also leading cadres, striving to improve the party style as quickly as possible. We must thoroughly correct the evil practices like using one's power to seek personal gain, which are most resented by the masses,

carry forward the idea of serving the people and the Yanan spirit of hard struggle, further improve inner-party political life to strengthen the party's sense of organization and discipline and make a determined effort to overcome irresponsible bureaucracy to increase work efficiency.

The party's 12th National Congress set the goal of fundamentally improving the party style in 5 years. In the past 3 years, the party style has taken on new changes in numerous ways, but it is still a long way from being fundamentally improved. Party organizations at all levels should have a sense of urgency and responsibility in striving to improve the party style and make vigorous efforts to do their work well and fulfill the targets set by the 12th Party Congress within 2 years. Every department and unit should have confidence and determination, work out a realistic plan and solve problems one by one. It is necessary to organize several party-style inspections in a serious and well-planned way to inspect and promote the work level by level and to handle the problems uncovered in a serious manner. If leading cadres themselves have unhealthy tendencies, they should criticize themselves and resolutely correct their errors on their own initiative. If their relatives or children have violated law and discipline, they should support the discipline-inspection, public security, procuratorial and judicial departments to handle the cases sternly according to party discipline and state law. They should teach their children to carry forward the fine traditions and set an example in observing law and discipline. In handling big and important cases, if leading cadres, their children, or famous persons are involved, it is all the more necessary to pursue the cases seriously and relentlessly. Units where party consolidation is in progress should be given elaborate guidance so that party consolidation is not carried out perfunctorily and that problems in improving party style can be solved through the party consolidation. Progress in improving party style should be reported to the masses inside and outside of the party, listening to their comments, accepting their supervision and winning their recognition.

On the premise of rectifying the party style and through joint efforts of all concerned, we should strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the standard of social conduct. We should strive to further strengthen public order, improve in general people's work and service attitude, notably reduce the number of criminal offenses and see to it that all kinds of unhealthy trends and evil practices, like benefiting oneself at the expense of others, seeking personal gain at public expense, preferring ease to work, "putting money above everything else," unscrupulously seeking ease and comfort, and isolating and attacking the advanced elements, are effectively checked and publicly despised. We should also resolutely wipe out the ugly phenomena which vanished in the China long ago but have now reappeared.

3. Vigorously Strengthening Party and Government Leading Organs Ideologically and in Work Style

The strengthening of party and government leading organs at the provincial, prefectural and county levels ideologically and in work style plays a key role in promoting the party's cause, enhancing the party's prestige, changing the party style and social conduct and influencing and leading the grassroots

units and the masses, and thus must be given serious attention. Provincial-level organs in particular should make strict demands on themselves and set an example for the people in the whole province.

The most important task in the ideological building of leading organs is to educate all cadres on the purpose of serving the people and solve the serious problems which exist among some cadres, including bureaucratism, lack of spirit, political liberalism, using one's power to seek personal economic gain, putting the stress on personal connections at the expense of principle in hiring people and in choosing between right and wrong, and lack of the sense of organization and discipline. Through education, they should be helped to establish firmly the idea of serving the people, the four modernizations and the grassroots level wholeheartedly and implement the party's line, principles and policies unswervingly and creatively.

The ideological building of leading organs should first be strengthened organizationally. The principal leading comrades of party committees at all levels should personally take part and lead the way and keep at it. Provincial, prefectural, city and county party committees should generally have one deputy secretary to serve concurrently as secretary of the party committee of organizations directly under them or to be concurrently in charge of its work. All provincial, prefectural, city and county departments should have one party-member leading cadre to take charge of each department's ideological and political work and the work of its party organization and effectively strengthen leadership over the ideological building of the leading organs.

It is necessary to establish and perfect various ideological and political work systems in organizations, including the party's organizational activities system, theoretical and policy study system, discipline inspection system, grassroots-level investigation and study system, personal responsibility system and so forth. Party committees in organizations should do a good job in implementing the various systems with the assistance of the propaganda, organization and discipline-inspection departments of party committees at the same levels.

In the first half of this year, party and government leading organs at the provincial, prefectural, city and county levels should devote a period of time to organize party members and cadres to study conscientiously the important speeches of comrades Hu Yaobang, Tian Jiyun, Wang Zhaoguo and Yang Shangkun at the meeting of cadres of the central organs, hold democratic discussions on the current situation and policies and, through discussion on the tremendous changes in China and the great achievements in reform and construction since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, study and digest the party Central Committee's relevant line, principles and policies, sum up experience, distinguish between right and wrong, achieve unity in thinking and increase their understanding. At the same time, it is necessary for these organs to rectify earnestly their work style. They should follow the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee General Office and the State Council General Office on solutions to several serious problems in the work style of party and government organizations at the present time and the provincial party committee's request, carry out a complete review of what has been done

in checking unhealthy tendencies in the past few years and seriously investigate and deal with the big and important cases so that notable results will be achieved as quickly as possible in strengthening party and government organizations ideologically and in work style.

4. Do a Good Job in Ideological and Political Work at the Grassroots Level, Starting with Education on the Current Situation and Policies

Ideological and political work, like other kinds of work, should also follow the principle that "the whole party must get actually involved, and the work must be carried through to the grassroots level" so that the condition of weak ideological and political work at the grassroots level can be effectively changed, and so that the role of primary party organizations as fighting bastions and the exemplary vanguard role of party members can be brought into full play.

In strengthening ideological and political work at the grassroots level, the emphasis for rural areas at present and for some time to come is to implement the circular issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation on arrangements for party consolidation work in the rural areas, the party Central Committee's 1986 Document No 1, and the provincial party committee's decision on sending a large number of cadres to the countryside to strengthen work and train cadres at the grassroots level, in order to solve two problems: One is to consolidate party, administrative, economic, security, mediation and mass organizations at the township and village levels by stages and in groups to change their state of laxity and flabbiness, transform the work style of cadres at the grassroots level and improve the various work systems. The other is to strengthen education of the peasantry on collectivism, patriotism and socialism, starting with education on the current situation and policies, to guide the peasants in eliminating poverty and getting rich along the correct direction charted by the party and to check feudal superstitions, gambling, stealing, destruction of public facilities and other unhealthy trends and evil practices. The main measures for strengthening ideological and political work in the rural areas are: 1) in conjunction with party consolidation in the rural areas, continue the work in sending provincial, prefectural, city and county cadres to the countryside to strengthen work at the grassroots level and help train rural cadres; 2) put town and township cadres in charge of ideological and political work in villages, and party members in households, so that ideological and political work can be carried out among the masses; 3) continue the activities to develop civilized villages (townships), five-good families and two-civilization households; and 4) mobilize the masses to do a good job in running wired broadcasting stations, cultural activities centers, houses of young militiamen and other propaganda and cultural positions and promote healthy and useful cultural and recreational activities.

Enterprises at present are mainly to do good ideological and political work in the process of reform. Ideological and political work should be done jointly under the unified leadership of party committees and with the close cooperation of party, administrative, trade union and CYL organizations. On the basis of doing a good job in education on the current situation and

policies, it is necessary to conduct in-depth education on ideals and discipline to educate workers and staff members to firmly establish the communist belief, strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters, adhere to the correct orientation of reform, unswervingly strive to make the reform a success and push the economic construction forward. While strengthening education of cadres and party members, special attention should be paid to education of young workers, guiding them to oppose and resist consciously corrosion by the decadent ideas of every description of the exploiting classes, enhance their sense of the legal system and discipline and become a new generation of the working class with lofty ideals, moral integrity, culture and discipline.

Schools of all kinds and at all levels must conscientiously implement the party Central Committee's decision on reforming the education system and follow the requirements for all-round moral, intellectual and physical development to train qualified people who are both red and expert and correct the tendency to neglect ideological and political work and moral education while one-sidedly stressing intellectual development. Party organizations should sum up past experiences and, on that basis, formulate plans and measures to strengthen and improve ideological and political work and mobilize and organize all forces to work in concert to strengthen ideological and political work. Administrative cadres should earnestly engage in ideological education while performing their own administrative duties. Special attention should be paid to strengthening ideological work on teachers, helping them make up their minds not only to impart knowledge but to educate people and to set an example for students in word and deed. Vigorous efforts should be made to reform the political theory and ideology and morality classes to provide correct answers and solutions to questions raised by students in the light of their actual ideological state. Work on students in each class or grade should be strengthened energetically, and teachers who are relatively well qualified ideologically, morally and professionally and who enjoy some prestige among students should be selected to be in charge of classes or serve as political instructors. Students should be encouraged to educate themselves, and the exemplary vanguard role of party and CYL members among students should be brought into full play.

Leading cadres at various levels have gone to enterprises, schools and rural villages, where they discussed issues directly with the masses, listened to their opinions, publicized the current situation and explained policies to them with very good results. This practice should be popularized and continued so that it will become an institution.

5. Ideological, Cultural and Educational Departments Should Make Social Benefit the Sole Criterion

In building socialist spiritual civilization, great responsibilities fall on the press and publications, radio and television, literature and art and other ideological, cultural and educational departments. They msut make social benefit the sole criterion of their work, insist on maintaining a high degree of ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee, implement the four cardinal principles and promote the sense of

organization and discipline. All ideological and cultural workers should share weal and woe with the people and the motherland, link their own thinking and feeling with the great cause of the Chinese nation's new rise, enthusiastically go to the grassroots level and among the masses, work hard to create rich and varied outstanding works of literature and art to inspire the masses to unite and struggle for the achievement of the great new goals, and make vigorous efforts to develop various kinds of mass cultural work to serve the people, socialism and the party's general tasks and goals.

Enterprises and establishments under the ideological and cultural departments should also make social benefit the supreme criterion, correctly handle the relationship between social benefit and economic returns and oppose the idea of "putting money above everything else.' The practice of newspapers, periodicals, radio and television demanding excessive fees and dealing in "news for a price," reporters engaging in advertising and other businesses and running enterprises, film distribution and showing units selling tickets at "floating prices," and some cultural and propaganda units operating on a contract basis, has shown poor results and should be changed. It is necessary to stop resolutely the production, importation and circulation of bad products and firmly oppose propaganda for bourgeois liberalization.

It is necessary to establish and perfect an examination system for intellectual products. Examination should begin from the first step in the production process, followed by further checks at each level of production. If examination is neglected at the first and middle links and conducted only at the last step, it is likely to cause not only economic losses but, more important, often political losses. Particularly in the production of films and television shows, it is necessary for the departments in charge to carry out serious examinations from the preparation of film scripts to their shooting and showing. The same kind of examinations should be carried out on other intellectual products if necessary.

Funds required for the production of intellectual products should be guaranteed. Most of the production departments of intellectual products are limited in financial resources and lack the ability to develop on their own. Governments at various levels should gradually increase the operational funds and capital investments for these units, and the financial departments should reduce or exempt their taxes according to the actual conditions. These units themselves should strengthen administration and management and guard against extravagance and waste.

It is necessary to strengthen the leadership of party committees at various levels over the propaganda and cultural departments. They should spend about 6 months time beginning from now to organize the propaganda and cultural departments and the enterprises and establishments under them to sum up seriously experiences and lessons, adopt a correct guiding ideology for their operations, formulate measures for improving the production and management of intellectual products and strengthen their leading bodies in accordance with the guidelines of the party's national conference and the relevant instructions of the provincial party committee.

6. Seriously Organize the New and Veteran Cadres in the Province to Study Marxist Theory

The Marxist theory is our party's guiding ideology and guide for action. The development of the Marxist theory is the basis and the soul of the socialist spiritual civilization. It is imperative to attach great importance to theoretical study, research and propaganda.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said at the party's national conference that all party cadres, new ones and veterans, should study Marxist theory in order to acquire a stronger sense of adhering to principles in work, a systematic approach, foresight and creativity. Conscientiously implementing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's call and overcoming the tendency to neglect theoretical study are of extremely great and far-reaching significance to stepping up the building of the socialist spiritual civilization and strengthening ideological and political work. Party committees at all levels must adopt effective measures to organize cadres to study theory and improve their political quality and professional competence. Cadres' theoretical study is focused on leading cadres at and above the county and regimental level. The main content of the study is basic Marxist theory centering on the question of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. As to time, in addition to studying theory and policies regularly, cadres should be released from work to concentrate on study for 1 month each year. The provincial party school will arrange for cadres at the department and bureau level to be released from work for study, and other party and cadre schools will make similar arrangements for cadres at the county and regiment level. Cadres below the county and regiment level will study according to arrangements made by the provincial party committee's propaganda department.

Party committees and their responsible comrades will be directly responsible for cadres' theoretical study. Party committees at the provincial, prefectural, city and county levels and various provincial-level departments should all set up a core study group, as the organizational form of leading members' regular theoretical and policy studies and at the same time to guide and push forward other cadres' studies. The propaganda departments of party committees, lecturer groups and theoretical teachers should serve as good assistants responsible for study organization and guidance. In addition to strengthening the lecturer groups at the provincial and prefectural (city) levels as soon as possible, full-time theoretical teachers should be assigned to all provincial-level departments, county party committees and large and medium-sized enterprises.

To study Marxist theory, first it is necessary to do serious reading to learn and grasp the basic theory. Next it is necessary to sum up experience in the light of one's current thinking and work to acquire greater understanding, rectify the party style and make improvements in work. We must on the one hand oppose dogmatism which is divorced from realities, and on the other hand oppose pragmatism and the unhealthy study style of not matching words with deeds.

While strengthening cadre theoretical study, it is also necessary to promote vigorously theoretical research and propaganda. It is necessary to further organize the ranks of theoretical workers to step up research and propaganda with the emphasis on the province's political, economic, social and cultural development strategy and problems in reforming the economic system.

7. Strictly Enforcing the Legal System and Discipline

The legal system and discipline are important guarantees for the development of the material and spiritual civilization and the fundamental improvement of the party style and social conduct and also the indispensable means to strengthen ideological and political work. Therefore, to achieve the four modernizations, we must on the one hand pay attention to construction and on the other hand strengthen the legal system. While putting major emphasis on education by positive example, we must also strictly enforce law and discipline and firmly overcome the phenomena of lax discipline, laws being violated and failure to enforce strictly the law and make sure that lawbreakers are dealt with.

First of all, it is necessary to strengthen education on the legal system and discipline and step up the development of the legal system and discipline. It is necessary to implement conscientiously the plan on popularizing basic legal knowledge in 5 years, educate the cadres and the masses to shift from the past practice of relying mainly on policies in doing things to the path of relying not only on policies but also on the legal system, increase their understanding of the importance of the legal system and enhance their awareness of the legal system and consciousness in implementing law and discipline. At the same time, in view of the new conditions and problems arising with the developing situation of the reforms and the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the economy, it is necessary to establish, improve and perfect various kinds of laws, decrees, disciplines, rules and regulations in good time to insure that the economic reform will move forward along the correct orientation.

Second, in performing our duties, we should have the courage and know how to apply the legal and disciplinary means and correct the tendency to be "over-lenient" in enforcing law and discipline. We must really make sure that discipline and laws are observed and that those who violate discipline and laws are punished. Particularly the habitual and serious economic and criminal offenders who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated education, including criminals engaged in selling women and children, superstitious occupations and activities of reactionary superstitious sects and secret societies, prostitution and so forth, must be severely punished according to law.

Third, it is necessary to strengthen the ranks of discipline-inspection, public security, procuratorial and judicial personnel and bring into full play the functions of these departments. Cadres of discipline and law enforcement and other supervisory departments must conscientiously study law and discipline, use law and discipline as the yardstick, observe law and discipline in their own words and deeds, adhere to the principle of fairness and honesty, carry forward the fine style of honesty in performing their official duties

and readiness to take up the cudgels for a just cause, firmly uphold the dignity of law and discipline and protect the interests of the party and the people. The leadership at all levels and all sectors of society should support the work of the discipline-inspection, public security, procuratorial, judicial, audit, tax, finance, price and industrial and commercial administration departments, respect their authority and accept their supervision and control. It is necessary to give full play to the legal supervisory role of the NPC over the government and the procuratorates and courts and to the supervisory role of the masses of the people over the government and the law-enforcement organs and personnel. There should be mutual supervision both vertically and horizontally to check all acts of corruption, favoritism, embezzlement and so forth in violation of law and discipline and insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations drive.

8. Earnestly Strengthening the Ranks of Ideological and Political Workers

In the ideological field of work, the propaganda departments of party committees are at once advisers and assistants to the party committees and the departments exercising unified control. They must bring into full play their enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness in work, carefully study the new situations, solve new problems, sum up and popularize new experiences and organize and coordinate all the forces to make their work a success.

It is necessary to further improve and strengthen the ideological and political work organizations and personnel. Departments, bureaus, large and medium-sized enterprises and universities and colleges with relatively more units under their jurisdiction should set up sound discipline-inspection, organization and propaganda departments; departments, bureaus and enterprises with fewer units under them should set up combined ideological and political work organizations and should have full-time propaganda cadres; small enterprises and collectively owned enterprises should have full-time political work cadres; and individual industrial and commercial households should set up party organizations according to trade or area. Organizations which are weak must be strengthened as soon as possible. Those which were unreasonably abolished or merged should be restored as soon as possible. Those whose authorized staff is too small should be allowed to expand step by step. Those with unfilled positions should have the positions filled as soon as possible. Attention should be paid to insuring the quality of the cadres.

It is necessary to train the political work cadres in a well-planned and systematic way to improve their political quality and professional competence. First, it is necessary to do a good job in short-term training. Relevant provincial-level departments have the responsibility to organize rotational training of responsible cadres in charge of ideological work in departments and units at and above the prefectural and city level. Relevant departments and prefectural and city party committees have the responsiblity to organize rotational training of political work cadres in units and departments at and below the county level. Second, it is necessary to give consideration to long-range needs and select the key members from among the ranks of political work personnel in a planned way to receive regular training for 2 years or longer at provincial and prefectural party schools or universities and colleges. Third, it is necessary to do a good job in organizing political work cadres to study theory and professional knowledge on their own without leaving their posts, encouraging and supporting them to gain competence through self-education.

NORTHWEST REGION

WORK REPORT OF SHAANXI'S HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 86 p 2

/Excerpt of the Provincial Higher People's Court's Work Report Delivered at the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress on 13 March 1986 by Liu Mingxin /0491 2494 2450/, Vice President of the Provincial Higher People's Court/

/Text/ 1. Maintain the Guiding Principle of "Speedy and Stern" Administration of Justice, Continue To Crack Down on Serious Criminal Offenses

In 1985 the provincial courts, in accordance with the plans of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, and in close association with the procuratorates, engaged in a deep struggle to crack down on the criminal elements who endangered society and severely penalized those who threatened the lives and the wellbeing of the people and those who disrupted law and order in society. For the year, a total of 8,171 criminal cases were tried and decided, and 8,209 counterrevolutionaries and criminal elements were sentenced.

In the struggle to crack down on crimes, we have steadfastly maintained the party Central Committee's guiding principle of the "speedy and stern" administration of justice, added to it the requirement of "precision," punished those who should be punished, severely punished those who deserved to be severely punished, and sentenced to death those who deserved the death penalty. While cracking down relentlessly on the criminal elements, those very few people who really did not commit a crime or whose actions did not constitute a crime were exonerated. Those cases where the facts were unclear or the evidence was insufficient were reverted to the procuratorates for further investigation. Last year 137 people were exonerated by the people's courts and 937 cases, involving 1,586 people, were reverted to the procuratores for further investigation.

2. Crack Down Severely on Serious Economic Crimes To Protect the Economic Constructions, Ensure Smooth Progress in Restructuring the Socialist Economic System

In this historical era of implementing liberation, revitalization, and reforms, the prosecution of economic crimes and the protection of the socialist economic constructions and economic reforms are the major and urgent tasks before the people's courts. In 1985 our provincial people's courts followed the party

policies and the laws of the country and promptly brought to justice those criminal elements who took advantage of the reforms and engaged instead in corruption and bribery, smuggling and trafficking in contraband, speculation and fraud, profiteering, tax evasion, theft of state property, and the criminal violation of legal rights of the specialized households and the integrated economic bodies. Last year, the provincial courts handled a total of 1,553 cases of economic crime cases and sentenced 1,657 offenders. Because the courts exacted fines, confiscated properties, and retrieved illicit money and goods, the state and the collectives were able to recover 2.27 million yuan in economic losses. The courts effectively protected our economic constructions and defended the restructuring of the economic system.

3. Enhance the Judicial Work in Civil Cases, Mobilize the People's Enthusiasm in Socialist Constructions

In recent years, as a result of the internal economic revitalization, the restructuring of the urban and rural economic systems, the rapid developments in the commodity economy, and the corresponding changes in financial relationships, there has been a steady increase in civil lawsuits. In 1985, the provincial people's courts handled 37,123 new civil suits, which was an 8 percent increase over the 1984 total; added to those cases left over from 1984, the total reached 40,646 cases. There were significant increases in cases involving debts, arable and forest lands, water conservancy, residential bases, and compensations. Administering justice in civil suits is a great responsibility, and the pressure is great. The people's courts manifested their pioneering spirit and positive attitude and handled many civil cases precisely, judiciously, and promptly. They gave top priority and found proper solutions to cases pertaining to reforms, "integrated two households," and conflicts at the risk of further aggravations. Last year the provincial people's courts tried and closed 36,869 first-time civil cases, 3,362 second-time cases, and 572 civil appeal cases. At the same time the courts handled more than 140,000 letters from the people and received over 174,900 visitors.

4. Initiated a New Phase in Economic Judicial Work, Expedite Developments in Restructuring the Economic System

In 1985, in compliance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's "Resolutions Pertaining to the Restructuring of the Economic System" which specified that "the courts should enhance their judicial work in economic cases," the provincial people's courts at all levels actively embarked on their economic judicial work and fully demonstrated the effectiveness and function of utilizing legal means to protect and to expedite economic reforms and economic developments. The courts handled 7,944 first-time economic dispute cases, which was a 117.8 percent increase over the 3,646 cases in 1984. They tried and closed 6,061 cases, which was a 132.4 percent increase over the 2,608 cases in 1984.

In 1985 not only did the number of economic dispute lawsuit increase, but the category of cases also increased and the sums of money in dispute multiplied. In addition, many economic criminal elements hid behind the names of "Company," "Center," or "Trading Company" and used legal or fraudulent contracts to engage

in speculations, fraud, and other criminal activities, and thus some economic disputes were tangled up with economic crimes, giving rise to a complex situation. In the face of the formidable tasks of examining these crimes, and under a new environment with new problems, the people's courts planned meticulously and spared no effort; they have finally achieved distinguished results.

5. Fortify the Construction of a Contingent of Courts, Improve the Political and Professional Qualities of the Cadres

During the past year, in order to satisfy the needs of the new environment and job requirements, the people's courts have fortified their construction of a contingent of courts and have taken various measures to expedite the improvement of the cadres' political and professional standards. A majority of the intermediate people's courts have linked up with the basic courts to consolidate party organizations and rectify ideology, work style, discipline, and organization in the contingent of courts and have produced a large number of progressive groups and individuals. Their actions have been recognized and commended by the leading organs at all levels. However, at present the standard of the contingent of people's courts is still inadequate in satisfying the increasingly complex and formidable duties. We must persist in grasping the construction of the contingent of courts so that they can become a highly qualified judicial team with a firm political stance, pure organization, strict discipline, professional excellence, and job efficiency.

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NORTHWEST REGION

PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEE REPORTS ON PARTY RECTIFICATIONS

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 86 p 1

/Article by Ji Xiaoyang /4764 2556 7122/: "The Provincial Party Committee Reported on the Situation of Party Rectification in the Provincial Organs Directly Under the Party Central Committee and Deployed the Next Phase of its Tasks: "Manage the Party Stringently, Rectify Unhealthy Tendencies, Improve the Work Style of the Organizations"/

/Text/ In the afternoon of 20 March, the provincial party committee convened the leading comrades of the provincial offices, bureaus, departments, committees, and groups directly under the party Central Committee, informed them of the developments in the previous phase of party rectification and work-style improvement, and deployed the next phase of the task.

The meeting was presided by Li Ziqi /2621 1311 1142/, the provincial party committee secretary. Initially, on behalf of the provincial party committee, Wang Zhanchang /3769 9584 2490/, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial party discipline inspection commission, reported on the developments in party rectification in the provincial organs directly under the party Central Committee. He said that it has been 1 and ½ months since the provincial party committee convened the general meeting of the cadres of the party Central Committee's provincial organs, and a vast majority of the organs have already taken action, so we can say that we have a good beginning. From the provincial-level leading organs to the members of the leading groups of the offices, bureaus, departments, committees, and organized groups, all have organized meetings on democratic life and have spearheaded self-examinations and self-corrections. Some units voluntarily returned the prize money given to them by subordinate units and repaid overdue taxes; some comrades even looked into the issue of accepting dinner invitations. Reactions among the people were good. Upon the groundwork of inspection and purification, the units grasped the investigation and handling of major and crucial cases as their breakthrough points and propelled the organs toward further improvements in work style. At present, the major and crucial cases can be divided into four categories: first, concerning those who were victimized by bureaucracy and fraud, causing the state and the collectives to suffer serious economic losses. Second, concerning those who abused official authorities, engaging in corruption and bribery. Third, concerning those who exploit reform and profiteered on state-owned goods and

materials, which is bribery in disguise. Four, gross violations of the law. Although only a few individuals are involved in these cases, the effects are damaging; they ruin the prestige of the government and the party, corrupt the morale of the party and the general mood of society, and undermine the people's confidence in the "four modernizations." Therefore these cases must be seriously dealt with. Concurrently, the units have also carried out a radical elimination of the six unhealthy tendencies as pointed out in the party Central Committee's documents. As of 7 March, the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and other departments have turned over 41 automobiles, abolished 8 "false-front companies" and companies doing business illegally, and halted the operations of another 11 companies. They have basically solved, and will continue to clean up, the problems with businesses operated by the party and government and their spouses, families, and relatives.

According to Comrade Wang Zhanchang, there are still some problems with the proper work style remaining in the provincial organs directly under the party Central Committee. These are mainly due to uneven developments; some units have lagged behind because the leading groups lack confidence while others lack precise directions. Some units are bogged down by a bureaucratic style: they engage in minor disputes, their discipline is slack, and their efficiency is low. Other units are marred by a total absence of organization and discipline and the display of liberalism in politics; they are overcritical and indiscrete with their criticisms, and they even engage in gossip and slander and propagate negative sentiments. The investigation and handling of major and critical cases in these units have fallen behind. Finally, Comrade Wan Zhanchang also have five suggestions for the next phase of the task.

Next, on behalf of the provincial party committee, Liu Bing /0491 0393/, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, reported on the democratic-life meetings of the standing committee of the provincial party committee.

Comrade Li Ziqi spoke after the reports were delivered. He said that during the previous pahse, some cadres and individuals inside and outside of the party had brought suggestions. These were sincere, well-meaning suggestions aimed at encouraging the provincial party committee to do a better job. These suggestions are welcomed. He also said that not only will improving the work style of the party be the goal of the provincial party committee for this year, but we shall not slacken our grip for 2 years. He emphatically pointed out that in rectifying improper tendencies, we must differentiate between the cause and the symptoms of problems in the party's work style; we must differentiate between the unhealthy tendencies and unintentional mistakes associated with reforms and differentiate between unhealthy tendencies and deliberate violations of the laws. By rectifying the unhealthy tendencies in the party we will achieve a good work style in the various organs.

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FOOD MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS IN PLA UNITS REPORTED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 24 Mar 86 p 6

[Text] (Special report from Beijing) The food is getting worse and worse for rank-and-file soldiers in China's armed forces. The matter is now brought to the attention of the top leadership of the military, and is being tackled as a serious problem.

According to an investigation by a department concerned, at present there are many loopholes in food management in the grassroots units of the armed forces. "Some regard food money as an 'all-purpose fund' which can be used for anything, even buying a radio cassette recorder; some cadres' (officers') family members come to the company to get rice, flour, and vegetables at will and for free, 'taking firewood from under the big pot to heat the oil in their small pot'; some unit commanders entertain guests and send gifts with money taken from the unit's food fund; and some cooks and management personnel practice fraud, graft, and embezzlement."

Because of this, in late January this year, the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department issued a directive to the whole army on strengthening food management, calling on the leadership at all levels to make serious efforts to strengthen food management and regard it as an important task.

The directive calls on unit commanders and headquarters, political and logistics organs to work in concert in strengthening food management. In units at and below the company level, one leading cadre must be specifically responsible for food management. At the same time, competent noncommissioned officers, supply personnel and cooks should be selected, and they should be given stepped-up ideological education to help them become good housekeepers who know their jobs, observe law and discipline, perform their duties honestly and have the courage to resist unhealthy trends.

The directive calls for serious attention to the formulation of various food management regulations, including regulations governing the rotation of menus, kitchen duties, checking and accepting supplies, consumption record-keeping, food sanitation and so forth. No one is allowed to buy staple or nonstaple food items from the soldiers' food stocks, give dinner parties or send gifts with money from the food fund or production income, use food money for other

purposes and so forth. It is necessary to strengthen control over purchases of nonstaple food items and vegetables, improve the economic committee system, examine the books periodically and publish monthly reports on expenditures for food.

The directive emphatically calls for efforts to increase agricultural and sideline production and thoroughly improve the rank-and-file soldiers' meals in 2 or 3 years. Units at and above the regiment level must use part of their funds to help the grassroots-level units solve problems in securing necessary production and living facilities. Production income should be used in a rational way. Except for repaying loans and expanding reproduction according to regulations, income from production should be used mainly for improving the living standards of the men and company and platoon officers. Income from spare-time production can only be used to improve the food for the rank-and-file soldiers.

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CSO: 4005/577

GENERAL STAFF'S HE QIZONG INTERVIEWED

Shanghai BAOKAN WENZHAI in Chinese 4 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "Youngest High-level Commander"]

[Text] He Qizong [0149 0366 1350], currently China's youngest high-level commanding officer, is from Yingshan County in Shichuan Province. In 1961 he joined the army while still in school. The following year he took part in a defensive counterattack in the eastern sector (Wa Nong District) during the Sino-Indian Border War, serving as the general's bodyguard. Afterwards he served 4 years as a platoon leader, then 11 years as a staff officer in the organization. As a deputy regimental commander and chief of staff he took part in the 1978 defensive counterattack against Vietnam, entered the Chinese PLA Military Academy for 2 years of study in 1980, and later became chief of the general staff and then a division commander in the Southwest Army. As a deputy army commander, he took part in the defensive counterattack against Vietnam at Zhe Ying Shan in April of 1984, being promoted to army commander soon after. Now 43 years old, he was transferred to the post of chief of the deputy chiefs of staff last year in March.

As chief of the four-man deputy chiefs of staff, He Qizong is personally responsible for organizational and supply work. He told this reporter that last year, the first year of the reform and reorganization plan of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the CPC, high-level army leadership units were merged, field armies were reconstructed and recomposed with all manner of troops into regiments, and other major undertakings were all linked to the plan, with steps carefully taken and completed. The elimination of 1 million soldiers and workers has been smoothly carried out and rules for the reform of relevant cadre organizations have been drawn up, discussed by the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the CPC, and submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for consideration.

Question: What reforms are you preparing for implementation this year?

Answer: The most important thing is for the entire military school and rear-service system and the county-level people's military supply departments to implement reductions. I estimate that this can be completed by all departments before the year's end.

Question: What are you doing to expedite equipment modernization:

He Qizong indicated that "eyeing the world's advanced levels, we are strengthening scientific and technological research as a starting point. Equipment and human talent are the two key problems of our peacetime military construction. In 1979, after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, weapons design and production have been raised a step. The use of computers has increased daily in planning, command, demonstration, navigation, handling, surveying, and other areas. The army's equipment has been progressively renewed, making this the best of times since the establishment of the New China. Because military expenditures are limited, from now on we will concentrate our material resources and manpower, highlight the main points, ans speed up the development of new types of weapons.

The outside world's notion of his being the son of the old cadre He Zhangzong is a pure biographical fiction. He Qizong said: "Around the time of Liberation my father worked as a cook at the county seat. Before Liberation my mother washed people's clothes. They passed away more than 10 years ago."

13263/9738
CSO: 4005/603

ANHUI MD COMMANDER ON MILITIA, RESERVE WORK

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Li Yuanxi [2621 0337 0823]: "Firmly Focus on National Economic Construction, Further Strengthen the Reserves"]

[Text] The strategic transformation of the guiding ideology of national defense construction is an indication that our country's armed forces have entered a new period of peaceful construction. As component parts of the national defense forces, the militia and reserves must adapt to this transformation. This requires that we meet with the Central Committee's target relating to the goal "every local party committee and government level and every military district level must center upon economic construction and strengthen the leadership of the militia and reserves," further unify ideology and knowledge, increase awareness of subordination and service to the direction of the overall economic situation, and actively strive to explore new approaches to militia and reserve work in the new era.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, under the guidance of the party's ideological line starting in 1982 we have implemented a series of reforms of the militia organizations and obtained some results: crack militia forces, an increase in the quality of the militia, a reduction in size of the pre-reform core of the militia, and increased preparedness for wartime mobilization. Furthermore, we have also had some success in drawing reserves from some districts and county seats, reducing training responsibilities, reforming training methods, adjusting and strengthening the militia's weapons handling, lightening the burden on the masses, strengthening the work of the militia's governing ideology, and arousing the militia's enthusiasm for taking part in the two kinds of culture building. Especially after the introduction in Lai An County of joint government and provincial military district on-the-spot meetings for "setting an example in getting rich through diligence and giving priority to the duty of defending the country," a large number of militia members have begun to set an example of getting rich by diligence and study. The entire province has given rise to over 20,000 militia households, over 17,000 militia economic cooperation associations, and the emergence of such progressive personalities as Zhang Chengzhi [1728 0015 2535] and Zhang Jinlao [1728 6855 0525].

But we must also observe that the development of the militia and the reserve situation is still not mutually compatible. Because of this, we must earnestly follow the 16-character slogan put forward by the headquarters of the General Staff and the General Political Department: "Reduce numbers, improve quality, grasp the vital points and lay a good foundation," further reform the militia and reserves, and improve their subordination and service to the overall situation of national economic construction.

The Central Committee clearly points out that the militia system is one of our country's traditional military systems, that militia building is an important part of national defense construction, especially under the conditions of the country's present concentration of resrouces on carrying out socialist modernization, economic construction, and the reduction of active forces, and that strengthening militia building and implementing a mutually integrated militia and reserve system are not only suited to the requirements of a future war to repel aggressors but is also the only path to the construction of a modern defense. We must have a correct understanding of militia and reserve work. We must make clear the relation between militia work and economic work and the reduction of forces and reserve building. We must make a clear distinction between a little training and no training, and between lightening and rejecting these two limitations. Clearly, militia and reserve work must never resemble the previous attitude of "going in for it in a big way," but we also cannot fail to do it. Our nation of 1 billion people, no matter that it is a time of peace, must uphold social order, defend the four modernizations, encourage scholarship among the masses in peacetime, and strengthen the concept of national defense and the spirit of patriotism. After the reduction of the active forces, it will still be necessary to strengthen reserve building. Militia and reserve work is indispensable. The problem is how to adapt national defense construction to the strategic transformation of the guiding ideology, further strengthen the leadership of the militia and reserves, and do this kind of work well. Under the guiding ideology, we must pay attention to and put militia and reserve work in its proper place. We must firmly focus on economic construction as our center, energetically organize and mobilize the militia as the spearhead and vanguard of economic construction, and make a contribution to economic construction. This way, the militia and reserve talent will uphold the correct direction and have a solid mass foundation and material foundation. The more this talent does, the better, thereby receiving the support and confidence of every local-level party committee and government.

Starting with the practical situation in Anhui, a thorough application of the 16-character policy should improve cooperation between militia and reserves. Upon the foundation of the present militia organization, managing with the greater part of the reserves, the key point is to grasp the core of the militia. At the same time, we must continue to reform militia and reserve work in the cities and towns, bring training right into enterprise management plans, and progressively, on an experimental basis, implement military training among high school and high-level middle school students,

with a plan to train them as reserve and militia members. Starting with the proper handling of the reserve organization in such areas as equipment and training, we must continue to grope for and accumulate experience in wartime mobilization. If we do these jobs well then we can establish a solid foundation for our nation's reserves and make the militia and reserves truly strong. At present, military training must be reduced in scale. Impoverished areas and severely afflicted areas may be exempted from training. The important thing is to arouse the militia to do good production work, transforming the appearance of the impoverished areas. We must reform training methods, give priority to selection as the basis of the training focus, implement "integration of military, political, and technological affairs," and satisfy the militia's desire for knowledge and wealth. We must highlight the main points, grasping well the training of militia cadres and soldiers with technical expertise. We must concentrate our efforts on improving quality, building militia and reserves that are few in number but well trained. We must continue to mobilize the militia to participate in the building of the two civilizations, take the lead in getting rich through industriousness, study science and literature, be completely eager to help with dangerous responsibilities, study the example of Lei Feng [9547 6912], uphold social order, etc. Going through these exercises will further temper the militia, encourage the militia organizations, and turn the expanded militia into an idealistic, ethical, cultured, and disciplined generation of new men.

We must do militia and reserve work well. We still have to strengthen the leadership of this work. This will be one type of guarantee that militia and reserve work will be done well. We must continue to develop the party's particular tradition of handling equipment and uphold the dual-leadership institutions of the local party committees and the military system. In light of the demands of the Central Committee and the Military Affairs Commission, county and town militia departments must rectify local construction, do this kind of work well, and strengthen the key link of leadership. After the rectification, how to make all the connections logical, how to maintain the continuity of military work, and not to strengthen the self-construction of the military departments in their ideology, organization, and work will be an important question before us. We must research these new conditions, new problems, and new times with an enthusiastic attitude toward the people in the military departments who are carrying on the leadership of military work. We should be concerned with and pay attention to those involved in building the military departments, help as much as possible to solve concrete problems, and thereby ensure the implementation of basic-level militia and reserve work.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

UNHEALTHY TRENDS IN SICHUAN MILITARY DISTRICT CORRECTED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Wei Zhiquan [7614 1807 0356], Ding Xueshu [0002 1331 2579], and Lu Jianzhong [0712 1696 0022]: "Taking the Lead in Correcting Unhealthy Trends"]

[Text] Actively responding to the Central Military Commission's call for the armed forces to take the lead in correcting unhealthy trends, the party committee of the Sichuan Provincial Military District headquarters has mobilized the cadres of leading organs to expose thoroughtly the existing unhealthy trends and turn them into "rats scurrying across the street with everyone yelling: Kill them, kill them!"

The headquarters party committee holds that at present there are three kinds of thinking and feeling adversely affecting the effort to expose and correct unhealthy trends. The first is, "doing what is popular is nothing to be ashamed of." Such unhealthy practices as giving dinner parties and sending gifts are regarded as "necessary for work." The second is the small-group mentality, the feeling that money and things can be used for whatever purposes without fear of consequences so long as they are not put into one's own pocket. The third is a manifestation of the thinking "don't wash your dirty linen in public," reporting only the good news and not the bad. To counter these ideas, the leadership of the headquarters took the lead in making self-criticisms, calling for everyone to supervise the leaders. Using the party Central Committee's documents as a mirror, the leadership and all other cadres of the headquarters examined themselves and identified the following unhealthy trends. Some units have their own "family property"; some units make purchases of monopolized or controlled goods at will without authorization; a corporation under the headquarters has loaned large amounts of money to local commercial units without authorization; and there have been cases in which visitors from higher organizations were treated in excess of authorized standards, and souvenirs were presented to those attending meetings. After identifying the manifestations of the unhealthy trends, the headquarters party committee made the following decision without waiting for a next time: 1) All departments and offices should make a thorough examination on how money made from outside-of-plan projects was spent and report the findings to the headquarters party committee before the end of January. 2) Units which have purchased monopolized or controlled goods and loaned large sums of money to local commercial units without authorization will be investigated and dealt with. 3) It is impermissible to give or accept reception in excess of authorized standards. Currently, the headquarters has closed down the corporation in question, and those who have problems of economic concern are under investigation.

SICHUAN STEPS UP DEMOBILIZATION OF CADRES

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial Government and the Chengdu Military Region have decided to work together and start early in organizing the training of more than 2,000 cadres to be transferred to civilian work in Sichuan from PLA units stationed in the province in 1986, cadres who need vocational training. This was learned by this reporter at the conference on the training of cadres to be transferred from PLA units stationed in Sichuan to civilian work, opened on 25 January. It was learned that this is the first reform of its kind in China.

Specifically the reform involves the following: First, the PLA units will provide in advance a namelist and other basic information to the local authorities, and the local personnel departments will make a preliminary classification. After the cadres' new lines and places of work are determined, they will be organized jointly by their units and the local authorities for training in specific vocational fields and practice in specific local organizations to prepare them for the work they will do after their transfer. Then they will be evaluated and assigned jobs within limits set by state policies, and the methods of job placement include recommendations by military units, assignments by local authorities and selection by the hiring units. In this way, training, evaluation, and job placement are integrated organically.

Gu Jinchi [7357 6855 3069], vice governor, and Shao Nong [6730 6593], director of the Political Department, Chengdu Military Region, spoke at the meeting on 29 January. They expressed the hope that the units concerned will have a better understanding of the importance of the training work and take concrete actions to support the streamlining and reorganization of the armed forces and local economic development.

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SICHUAN STUDENT PILOT RECRUITMENT BEGINS

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Cao Dong [2580 2767 2088]: "Comprehensive Student Pilot Recruitment Begins in Our Province"]

[Text] The 1986 comprehensive student pilot recruitment program has begun in our province.

The targets of this year's student pilot recruitment are the high- and mid-level graduates of 1986. Their ages this year will be between 16 and 19 (those born between 1 January 1967 and 31 December 1970). The time for student pilot recruitment will be divided into the March mobilization, the April physical check-ups, and the nationwide cultural examination from 10 to 12 May covering the five subjects of mathematics, physics, chemistry, language and literature, and politics. The method of recruitment: on the basis of voluntary student enlistment, after a recommendation from the school, passing a physical examination, political interrogation, and the cultural qualifying examination, following the principle of selecting and recruiting the excellent, a leading group of student pilots from the province will be examined and approved.

This year's pilot recruitment physicals will go beyond the methods of the standard provincial physicals and extend to the cities and districts as well. There is a new stiuplation for the political interrogation, requiring a thorough policy of "stressing political expression" and upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts. The students must have a total score of over 300 in the five subjects to pass the entrance examination.

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GANSU MD COMMANDER ON RESERVE BUILDING

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Gansu Military District Commander Zhou Yuechi [6650 6390 3069]: "Reserve Building Amidst Reform"]

[Text] How to reform the militia and the reserve service so as to make them suit the new situation is an important problem we really need to study and solve. Recently, having thoroughly studied the essence of the pertinent Central Committee documents, we feel, in connection with a practical investigation and analysis of Gansu, that the several related items below should deal with it:

First, we must correctly recognize and deal with the relation between militia building and economic construction, be aware of subordination and service to the general situation of economic construction, and work hard to contribute to the vigorous development of Gansu's economy. The relation between militia building and economic construction is the relation between the part and the whole, the general situation being the subordination and service of militia building to economic construction. We cannot strengthen the militia until the country is wealthy. These past 2 years, we have gradually put into effect a transformation of the guiding ideology of militia work, upheld the goal "start the four modernizations of the militia, manage the militia by focusing on the four modernizations," and given full play to the "two cultures"-building function of the militia. The militia and reserves have also developed anew to make contributions to the promotion of Gansu's economy. By practice and proof, this way of doing things, benefitting country, people, and militia, is the basic direction of militia work under the new circumstances. It is also the basic outlet for militia work. From now on, we must firmly and unwaveringly uphold this direction. This way our militia- and reserve-building work can succeed.

Second, we must correctly recognize and handle the relation between perseverance and blazing new trails of reform, boldly blaze new trails of reform on a foundation of perseverance, and actively explore new ways of militia- and reserve-building work under the new conditions. During the protracted revolutionary struggle, our militia and reserves formed their own particular traditions and style of work. Especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, under the guidance of the party's

ideological line, the party Central Committee has implemented a series of reforms of the militia and reserves, established a system of mutual integration of the militia and reserves, and opened up new channels for building a reserve system with Chinese characteristics. Recently, the Central Committee, the State Council, and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the CPC set some important targets for the reform of the militia and reserves. Their essence is subordination and service to the overall situation of national economic construction and the gradual reduction of quantity, raising quality, highlighting the key points, and laying a firm foundation. We must adapt to this transformation and upon the foundation of actively upholding our particular traditions, truly make good the reforms, actively explore new approaches, and stimulate new growth in our militia and reserves under the new conditions.

Third, we must clearly recognize and handle the relationship between quantitative reduction and qualitative improvement. Some comrades look at the further quantitative reduction of the militia after the reduction in scale and then consider that militia work is unimportant, leading to a slackening in the requirements of militia and reserve work. This is a one-sided understanding. The Central Committee has strongly pointed out that the militia system is our country's traditional military system. Militia building is an important part of the modernization of national defense. In particular, under the conditions of the current national concentration of resources on implementing socialist modernization, economic construction, and the great reduction of active-duty forces, it is even more important to look at building national defense reserves. It must be seen that the mutual integration of a crack standing army and an enormous reserve is the only road to follow in building the modernization of national defense. Numerical reduction, lessening of scale, and reserve building are not contradictory. An army is not numbers but spirit. This truth is applicable to militia building. Therefore, we must correctly recognize and handle the relation between quantitative reduction and qualitative improvement, work hard to raise the military and political quality of the primary militia and reserves, raise their combat effectiveness, and meet the requirements of combat readiness.

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BRIEFS

SHANGHAI GARRISON PAFD TRANSFER--The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal government and the Shanghai Garrison held a meeting on 22 April to make arrangements for the transfer of the district and county people's armed forces departments to local governments. Mayor Jiang Zemin addressed the meeting. It is learned that the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal government and the Shanghai Garrison have jointly formed a leading group to oversee the transfer. Currently, proper arrangements have already been made for this transfer. /Text/ /Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 23 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

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GOVERNMENT'S NEW STRATEGY TOWARD HONG KONG DESCRIBED

Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese No 105, Apr 86 pp 60-62

[Article By Chiang T'ien-hsiang [3592 1131 4382]: "Three Main Parts in 'Psychological Warfare'--Perspective on Taipei's New Plan for Strategy Toward Hong Kong"]

[Text] On 19 December 1984, China and Britain signed a joint declaration, and Hong Kong's overall situation became clear. Since then, what sort of change in mental attitude has the Taipei "government" gone through? What does it intend to do now?

The initial reaction of the "government" to the "joint declaration" was to declare that it "did not recognize" it. However, later it could not but face reality, because if it always shouted "no recognition" not only would it not hurt the "joint declaration," but, on the contrary, it would draw the disgust of all persons at home and abroad, on the island and off it, who had the slightest national instinct.

It Hesitated for a Year and Then Decided To Wage "Psychological Warfare"

What is more important is that, faced with the established fact of Hong Kong's " '97 " reversion, the "government" considered that its own (Taipei's and Taipei's in Hong Kong) interests were a very urgent matter. With regard to its organizations in Hong Kong, Taipei initially considered "withdrawing" them. For example, a certain airline company threatened to stop flying the Hong Kong-Taiwan route. However, from a purely commercial viewpoint, "withdrawal" would suit the books of commercial adversaries in various quarters. Other people would fill the gap and would most welcome such a move.

The case of other economic businesses was the same. Also, "withdrawal" would isolate itself even more.

If it didn't withdraw could it cause "disruption"? According to what was disclosed by a figure with very close ties to the Taipei upper stratum, Taipei did consider a plan for causing "disruption" but decided the risks were too great. "Disruption" not only would offend the Chinese communists and Britain and Hong Kong, but also would anger the several million Hong Kong people. If it were not handled well, Taipei would lose all its capital there.

High-ranking officials of the "government" and experts in various fields pondered the question over and over. After several meetings and discussions, finally, in the middle part of December 1985, the "Land Work Association" of the central party headquarters in Taipei formulated a specific plan, which would be an important aspect of the Taipei authorities' work on Hong Kong (including the mainland). The heart of this plan was to wage "psychological warfare." Taipei weighed the advantages and disadvantages of "withdrawing," "causing disruption," and "staying," and came to the conclusion that "staying" and "sinking roots as much as possible" would be best. At the same time, it could use Hong Kong as a base for the active infiltration of the mainland.

Hong Kong is a place that has quick access to information and that has full freedom of speech. Therefore, it provides Taipei with conveniences for its "psychological warfare." According to the boast of a figure loyal to Taipei, there are now about 2,000 pro-Taiwan nongovernmental organizations in Hong Kong. If the number of governmental organizations is added, the number is bigger. Among them there is naturally no lack of "written propaganda warfare" and "pschological warfare" organizations. Moreover, the main points of this latent "psychological warfare" plan of the "Land Work Association" were formulated with the new situation on the mainland, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan in mind.

According to what has been disclosed by a well-informed figure living in Taipei, information which has been confirmed by an old friend who saw the documents with his own eyes as well as by other new sources, this "psychological warfare" plan really exists and its main parts are being implemented.

There are three main parts of the "psychological warfare" activities.

Incite Factionalism and Sedulously Create Contradictions

The theme of the first part is the "expansion of factional struggle." At first glance this does not seem to be anything new. Looking back on the CPC congress in September last year, after there was a major readjustment in the CPC's core and in the central leading stratum, there were various analyses and comments at home and abroad, among them carefully "fabricated goods" by psychological warfare experts in Taipei. For example, Ye Jianying withdrew from his post as member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Politboro, and his vacancy has not yet been filled. Taipei concluded that "Chen Yun [7115 0061] made difficulties and prevented Deng Xiaoping's choice Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539] from filling the vacancy." Two or three months after the event, this "psychological warfare" switched its approach in propaganda by saying that after Ye withdrew "Deng Xiaoping made difficulties and prevented Peng Zhen [1756 4176] from filling the vacancy." The purpose of this switch was very obvious, namely, to create the impression that Deng Xiaoping used his power everywhere "to oppose Chen Yun and Peng Zhen." It portrayed the CPC core as forming two factions--the Deng, Hu [Yaobang], and Zhao [Ziyang] faction and the Chen [Yun], Peng [Zhen], and Li [Xiannian] faction-- that were frequently engaged in fierce factional strife.

Toward the lower- and middle-level cadres, it took pains to propagate the idea that Chen Yun's "line" had the special quality of the Communist Party and communism and that Chen Yun should be supported; on the other hand, it propagated the idea that Deng Xiaoping was not practicing socialism and was blindly adopting capitalism, and that after his death he would suffer the misfortune of a dead enemy tyrant whose body is whipped in order to give vent to one's hatred, and thus and so!

The "Land Work Association's" psychological warfare experts had the idea that after the contradictions between Deng and Peng (Zhen) intensified, the two factions would be impelled to lay their cards on the table at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Committee.

Obviously, this main part had points that differed from the previous psychological warfare tactics.

Incite the Leadership and the Rank and File of the Armed Forces To Oppose Deng

A major reform of the Chinese communists' military system of organization occurred in the first half of 1985. The most crucial reform and readjustment was settled at an enlarged meeting of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee held from the last part of May to 6 June: reduce the armed forces by a million men, merge 11 big military regions into 7 big military regions, and replace and make younger in average age the greater part of the senior officers in each big military region. That this major readjustment was carried out smoothly and gently was the fairly universal view of the comment abroad during June and July. Taipei was quite disappointed that no disruption was caused by this readjustment made by the Chinese communists. After several months of calm, some "media" in Hong Kong suddenly in succession carried many long articles full of voluble talk about "contradictions between the army and the party" and about the obstructions within the armed forces that the Deng faction had encountered. What was a pity was that these commentaries were given the cold shoulder by Hong Kong media circles.

However, if people understood the second main part of the "psychological warfare" plan they would know that the abovementioned reports were disseminated in accordance with the "psychological warfare" plan and that they "had a basis" in it.

This part was designed around the "sharpening of the army's opposition to Deng." The specific practices were: 1. In the name of the high-ranking cadres on the mainland, it pointed out that "the Liberation Army is the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat" (a common saying of the Chinese communists). It said that, by forcing a batch of old communist army cadres out of the Politboro, Deng Xiaoping had weakened the place and influence of the armed forces in the CPC (leadership stratum), and that the old high-ranking cadres of the communist army should struggle to safeguard their original places and power. 2. It advocated that low- and middle-level cadres give their full attention to "the Liberation Army playing its role of a 'great wall of steel' defending the power of the CPC" (also a phrase habitually used by the Chinese communists). Therefore, Deng Xiaoping's elbowing out of communist army cadres was causing the "great wall" to self-destruct and was

weakening the position of the communist army. By this means it would sharpen the contradiction between the army and the party. 3. In the name of the younger communist army cadres, it pointed out that the CPC's Politburo, Central Committee, Central Advisory Commission, and Central Discipline Inspection Commission had all been readjusted, and that only the "Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee" was still dominated by the old communist army cadres and had not yet been readjusted. By this means it would intensify the dissatisfaction of the "young and vigorous" faction" in the armed forces with the Deng faction.

Making Use of Students Studying Abroad To Oppose "Four Upholds"

In the past several years, the mainland has sent tens of thousands of students and intellectuals to study and engage in advanced studies in Europe and America. There are many of them who left the mainland at their own expense to study. On the advice of the "psychological warfare" experts in Taipei, they presented a good object for effecting anticommunist influences. Based on what was disclosed by reliable sources, the third main part of the "psychological warfare" activities is to work on the students studying abroad and the intellectuals.

There are two specific points in doing this: 1. Using students studying abroad as a pretext, it criticizes the Chinese communists' "reform and open door" policies for "only introducing advanced technologies and 'economic management' experiences, but not introducing advanced democratic ideas and systems." Therefore, it says, the reforms are not done well, and the "four modernizations" will not be successful. 2. In the name of intellectuals, it criticizes the "four upholds" as restricting the reform of the economic system and hampering the raising of the standard of living, and calls on Deng Xiaoping to abandon the "four upholds" and become a "thoroughgoing reformer."

The core of this part is to create the impression that "intellectuals are the big enemy of the Communist Party," and thus sharpen the "contradictions between the intellectuals and the party." If they understand this main part, people should not feel too surprised when they read the "strongly anticommunist" press of the recent 2 or 3 months. Things that were unimaginable in the past have now become possible. An ordinary student studying abroad and an intellectual who has come out of the mainland (there is a necessary condition, namely, that he have a certain news value, but one must not make excessive demands that he be a famous scholar or of any particular "speciality") need not necessarily make "anticommunist" statements. Provided he provides fairly incisive materials critical of the Chinese communists on the mainland, they will be propagated with the speed of modernized news coverage. It may be said that this is also a respect in which the "government's" psychological warfare tactics take on a little new meaning.

What is worth writing about again is that, after a long time of weighing whether to "leave" or "stay," the higher-ups finally decided all of the "government's" organizations in Hong Kong should "hold fast to their posts" and not "withdraw," at least not "leaving" before "'97." This is because if they were to "withdraw" to Taiwan, the economic and political losses would not be small. As for going to "excesses," besides offending the Hong Kong and

British authorities, naturally they would not be tolerated by the Chinese communists. "Excesses" could facilitate the authorities concerned making a clean sweep of Hong Kong. Wouldn't this be a case of "the hen has flown away and the eggs in the coop are broken"--all is lost? Therefore, Taipei's general strategy is: actively participate, quietly infiltrate, maintain strength, and make a wide circle of friends.

According to the latest news from Taipei, the "government" authorities in charge of "written propaganda" are quite pleased with certain practices of the news dissemination media. They think that these media have made use of the convenient conditions that, since the Chinese communists began their open-door policy, there are fairly many materials exposing the defects and dark side of things on the mainland, to repackage them, give the names of real persons, analyze and synthesize them, mix the true with the false, carry special pages and special columns, and carry stories for long periods of time, in order to attract readers. In the view of "written propaganda" authorities, to follow the example of the "media" under the banner of praising them seems somewhat better than the past practice of cudgeling the brains to fabricate stories.

Summing up what was said above, people can see that, in the Taipei authorities' strategic plan for Hong Kong, there are some changes that make it different from the past plan. The skirmish battle in the "psychological war" planned by the "government" has already begun. In Hong Kong, this small "paradise of freedom," Taipei, for the foreseeable future, will give priority to "verbal struggle." The possibility of "armed struggle" is very small. This policy seems to have been already determined.

How the Beijing side will answer Taipei's tactics of waging "psychological warfare" and "verbal struggle" against Hong Kong, and what kind of "new tricks" Taipei will use, presumably will draw the strong interest of observers.

9727
CSO: 4005/672

DEFENSE MINISTRY TO DISCHARGE REGULAR SERVICEMEN EARLY

OW040413 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 May 86

/Text/ The Ministry of National Defense has announced that between 1 June and 31 December this year a measure will be taken to discharge active-duty servicemen in regular military service 2 months earlier than originally scheduled in order to facilitate timely induction of new draftees. Because some of the new draftees have not been inducted timely this year, the Ministry of National Defense will adopt a measure, in accordance with Art 18 of the Military Service Law, to discharge active servicemen in the regular military service sooner so that spaces will be created for new draftees. The plan has been approved by the Executive Yuan.

The Ministry of National Defense says: All servicemen in regular compulsory military service in the three armed forces, including those who have been promoted to noncommissioned officer and college graduates performing regular military service, will be discharged 2 months earlier than their original discharge date if the originaly discharged date falls between 1 June and 31 December this year. The earlier discharge is not applicable to noncommissioned officers in voluntary military service. The earlier discharges will end and normal service length be restored on 1 January 1987.

Hearsay has it that all enlisted men and noncommissioned officers in regular military service will be discharged 2 or 3 months ahead of their original discharge date because of sufficient source of replacement: According to the Ministry of National Defense this is not true.

/12228
CSO: 4005/661

REPORTAGE ON DRAFTING BASIC LAW

Committee Members Feted

HK280911 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Apr 86

/Text/ On the evening of 27 April, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian met and feted some Hong Kong members of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Basic Law Drafting Committee at the Shaanxi guesthouse.

During the meeting, Bai Jinian mainly briefed the Hong Kong members on the gratifying changes on the province's industrial and agricultural fronts since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and urban economic structural reform in the province. The members of the Hong Kong Special Administration Region Basic Law Drafting Committee raised some valuable suggestions on developing economic construction in Shaanxi.

Li Hou, deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council and secretary general of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Basic Law Drafting Committee, and Zhang Bin, provincial vice governor, attended the banquet.

The visiting delegation, consisting of some Hong Kong members of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Basic Law Drafting Committee, arrived in Xian on the evening of 26 April. Yesterday, the members visited the museum of the Qinshihuang emperor's tomb warrior figures and other places of historic interest and scenic beauty.

Li Hou on Drafting of Basic Law

HK051426 Hong Kong LIAOWANG Overseas Edition in Chinese No 17, 28 Apr 86 pp 21-22

/Report by LIAOWANG reporter Liu Hao /0491 3185/: "Secretary General Li Hou on Work to Draft Hong Kong Basic Law"/

/Text/ On 22 April, the 5-day-long second plenary session of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee concluded in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Li Hou, the secretary general of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee, briefed the reporters on the session.

Li Hou said that this session had three topics for discussion. The central topic was to discuss the adoption of the draft of the structure of basic law; and other two topics were to discuss the adoption of the regulation governing the work of the Basic Law Drafting Committee and the establishment of special basic law drafting groups. Through the 5 days of hard work, the session adopted the "structure of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (Draft)," the "Regulations Governing the Work of the Basic Law Drafting Committee for the Hong Kong Special Administative Region of the People's Republic of China," and the "Decision Regarding the Establishment of Special Groups of the Basic Law Drafting Committee for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China."

The Meeting Was Held in a Very Democratic Atmosphere

Li Hou said that throughout the whole session, all the members were in high spirit and spoke out freely whether in group discussions or in speeches delivered at the plenary session. A Hong Kong member said that the meeting was held in a very good atmosphere in which he did not feel different from the meetings called in Hong Kong and that everyone spoke openly, thus greatly enhancing his confidence in doing a good job in the drafting. Some Hong Kong members even particularly mentioned that in group discussions, participants took the floor one after another without the slightest hesitancy as well as modestly listened to others' opinions. Such an atmosphere made one feel pleasant.

Li Hou said that in order to fully bring into play democracy and let members have more chances to speak, the secretariat also made corresponding adjustments in the arrangement of the agenda and schedule of the session. Learning that Hong Kong members wished to have chances to make speeches in addition to group discussions, we gave them chances to speak at the plenary session. Discovering that half a day devoted to session speeches was not sufficient, we added another half a day. With a view to strengthening the exchange of group discussions, personnel of the secretariat worked until midnight every day, or even overnight. Generally, they could print out the bulletin on the discussions held in the morning every day in the afternoon for members to read and the bulletin on the discussion held in the afternoon every day early the next morning. The secretariat was highly spoken of by members for its work efficiency.

During the session, members discussed and studied the draft of the structure of basic law for discussion clause by clause, sentence by sentence, and word by word and put forward many constructive opinions and suggestions. In the light of the policies expounded by the Chinese Government in the "Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong" and the relevant annexes and on the basis of fully accepting the suggestions raised by members, the secretariat revised the draft of the structure of basic law for discussion on several occasions and made changes in over 60 places. In brief, in the light of the principle of comprehensively and correctly reflecting the principle of "one country, two systems" and the spirit of very well integrating "one country" with "two systems," members cooperated harmoniously with each other and laid a sound basis for the work of special groups in the future.

The Birth of the Draft of the Structure of Basic Law

Regarding the birth of the draft of the structure of basic law for discussion, Li Hou said that in order to prepare an outline of the structure to be studied and discussed by members during the second session, members responsible for the drafting work in Hong Kong and the interior as well as the secretariat did a lot of work. Entrusted by the first session of the drafting committee, the 25 members in Hong Kong responsible for the drafting work initiated and set up a consultative committee. The consultative committee compiled the opinions of all circles in Hong Kong on the structure of basic law into six batches of materials and sent them to the secretariat. Last December, director Ji Pengfei and I as well as some of the personnel of the secretariat went to Hong Kong to make an on-the-spot investigation. Afterwards, Lu Ping, deputy secretary general of the Basic Law Drafting Committee, led another work group to Hong Kong to conduct a 1-month-long investigation and extensively listen to the opinions of people of all circles in Hong Kong. Besides, the secretariat collected a large amount of opinions from newspapers and magazines in Hong Kong. On this basis, the secretariat synthesized the opinions of all circles, in particular the opinions of people of all circles in Hong Kong, and drew up this draft of the structure of basic law for discussion.

Li Hou said that while working out the draft, we took the following three aspects into full consideration: First, to as much as possible comprehensively and correctly reflect the Chinese Government's fundamental principles and policies on Hong Kong, or in other words to as much as possible satisfactorily reflect the concept of "one country, two systems." Second, to as much as possible extensively adopt the opinions of people of all circles in Hong Kong, so as to make it tally with the actual situation in Hong Kong. The main basis for working out this draft for discussion are the six batches of materials presented by the Hong Kong basic law consultative committee and the opinions of personages of all circles in Hong Kong collected by the work group led by Deputy Secretary General Lu Ping. Generally, members in Hong Kong express satisfaction with the draft and believe that it is not concocted out of thin air by the secretariat. Third, we strived to find a literary form readily acceptable to the people in Hong Kong. As we had noticed that people in Hong Kong are very satisfied with the literary form of the "Sino-British Joint Declaration," as well as its Annex I, we made the literary form of the draft for discussion generally similar to the layout of the "Sino-British Joint Declaration" as well as its Annex I. If you asked about the features of the draft for discussion, the above three points can all be regarded as its features.

Li Hou said that as we had extensively solicited the opinions of people of all circles in Hong Kong and experts in the interior, we were very confident in drawing up a draft structure that would be satisfactory to every circle. We expected this draft for discussion to be basically in conformity with the opinion of the people in Hong Kong. The result of discussions held during this session shows that this draft for discussion is relatively good. Many members in Hong Kong believe that this draft for discussion is better than what they expected.

Speaking about the revision of the draft of the structure of basic law, Li Hou said that our enacting a basic law for the Hong Kong special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China is to stipulate our country's fundamental principles and policies towards Hong Kong in the form of law in the light of the guiding principle of "one country, two systems." Therefore, it is completely natural and normal that there are various different or even opposite views on such an important and complicated thing with no ready-made experiences from which to draw lessons as drafting the basic law. It is very inspiring that during the session all the members shared a common wish and strived for a common goal to draft a basic law for the Hong Kong special Administrative Region that will be statisfactory to the people of the whole country, including the people in Hong Kong. Therefore, regardless of differences of opinion, all the members were sincere and sought common ground while reserving differences. The numerous revisions and the adoption of the draft of the structure of basic law are exactly a specific expression of such a spirit.

Working Procedure Has Rules To Follow

Speaking of the working procedure in the drafting of the structure of basic law, Li Hou said that on the eve of the second session, there was once a small disturbance in Hong Kong "that someone had access to the draft in advance." Some people who did not know much about the situation believed that this way of doing things by the secretariat was to try to decide everything at the higher level but not make an official announcement in advance and then perform the formality of voting, with the intention of turning members in Hong Kong into "rubber stamps" or "voting machines." During the session, some Hong Kong members questioned the validity of this way of doing things. In fact, this was a misunderstanding. The draft of the structure of basic law for discussion drawn up by the secretariat only served as an outline for the drafting members in session and could be hardly called a final text. If the members felt it unacceptable, they were completely entitled to start anew. As for that some members pointed out that it was unfair that director and deputy directors had access to the draft for discussion earlier than members, in fact the drafting had to be conducted according to certain procedures.

From the beginning, the secretariat proceeded to draw up a draft of the structure of basic law for discussion in the light of the spirit of synthesizing the opinions of all circles and providing the session with an outline for discussion. After the draft for discussion was drawn up, first, it would be sent to Director Ji Pengfei and then every other deputy director. After it was examined and approved in the meeting of directors, it would be submitted to all the members for discussion. Basically, this is the working procedure. After discussion, people all believed that this way of doing things is rational. Of course, there is also an issue that the working methods in Hong Kong and the interior are not quite the same. A member in the interior said that the working methods in the interior tend to stress more substance than procedure. In order to prevent the unnecessary worry of the people in Hong Kong, in the future we should be more considerate about the working methods. Through discussions, this session has adopted the regulations governing the work of the basic law drafting committee. With these regulations, people should feel more relieved.

Li Hou said that every step forward in the drafting of basic law can bring some chances for exchange and mutual understanding. We treasure these chances very much. In some people's opinion, sometimes the people in Hong Kong are too sensitive. However, in the opinion of the people of Hong Kong, it is sensitive instead of being too sensitive. By fully understanding this point and the mentality and concept of the people in Hong Kong, strengthening the exchange and communications between members in the interior and members in Hong Kong in the future work and between members and the secretariat and being more considerate in the work of the secretariat, we can surely avoid misunderstanding and eliminate many unnecessary worries. I think that this will be very important in enhancing the confidence of the people in Hong Kong.

The Draft of Basic Law to be Passed in Early 1988

Regarding the schedule of the drafting of basic law, Li Hou said that after the determination of the draft of the structure of basic law, the work of the drafting committee will enter the stage of specific drafting. The period after the conclusion of the second session until the end of next year will be mainly the time for the special groups to work. In the fourth quarter of this year, the third plenary session will be held to listen to the work reports of every special group and open up the preliminary discussion. Three more plenary sessions will be held next year to discuss each special issue. In 1988, the draft of basic law will be passed.

Regarding the setting up of the special groups, Li Hou said that the special groups were set up by the Basic Law Drafting Committee in the light of needs. Their task is to study and investigate relevant special issues and submit reports and plans for solution to the plenary sessions of the Basic Law Drafting Committee. The division of the special groups was primarily based on the chapters of the draft of the structure of basic law. However, in consideration of the limited number of members and that it is inappropriate to make each chapter a special issue, only five special groups have been set up and some similar or related chapters and issues have been incorporated into one single group. The schedule for every special group to submit reports and plans concerning relevant issues is as follows: The two special reports on the relationship between the central authorities and the special administrative region and the basic rights and obligations of residents must be submitted before the fourth session; the special report on the political system must be submitted before the fifth plenary session; and the two special reports on economy and science and education must be submitted before the sixth plenary session.

Li Hou said that we have learned that the people in Hong Kong hope that the special issue of the political system will be studied and discussed as early as possible. Personally, I think that it is more proper to let this issue be discussed at the fifth session. As this issue is relatively complex and people have very different opinions, if more time is allowed, it will be more favorable to the work of the special group.

See that the interview is drawing to a close, the reporter seized a chance to raise the issue that some Hong Kong members set forth the issue of "surplu

power" at this session. Regarding this issue, Li Hou aired his personal opinions. He said that in a federal country, there is an issue of "surplus power" because each prefecture and state hands over some powers to the central authorities to be exercised. Our is a unitary country, and the power of localities is delegated by the central authorities. My personal understanding is that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be empowered by the central authorities to enjoy a high degree of autonomy and will be completely different from a federal country.

Finally, Li Hou smilingly said that no long ago some members in the interior and Hong Kong maintained that they had nothing to do. After the second session, they will have more work to do. By then, we will just fear that they would not have the time to do work rather than staying idle.

/12228
CSO: 4005/660

PRC PLEDGES ASSISTANCE IN IMMIGRATION MATTERS

HK250619 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Apr 86 p 1

[By Terry Cheng and Stanley Leung]

[Text] China has pledged to offer help in immigration matters when necessary to holders of British National (Overseas) [BNO] passports after 1997.

In memorandums exchanged between Britain and China and released yesterday, China said it will, when necessary, state to the governments of third countries that holders of BNO passports will be able to return to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [SAR] after 30 June 1997. China considers BNO passports travel documents. Its pledge to help should ease fears about the acceptability of the passports overseas.

The memorandums exchanged between the British Embassy in Beijing and the Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry also spoke of new arrangements in connection with the introduction of BNO passports.

The memorandums exchanged in Beijing on 11 April were in fact a confirmation of an agreement reached on travel documentation for Hong Kong residents and related matters at the third meeting of the Joint Liaison Group last month.

From 1 July next year, to coincide with the introduction of the new passports for those with the status of a British Dependent Territories Citizen, the Government will issue a new form of permanent identity card to people who have the right of abode in Hong Kong which states that its holder has that right. Another form of identity card for those without that right will not carry the endorsement.

The memorandums said Britain will have an endorsement on the BNO passports saying "the holder of this passport has the Hong Kong permanent identity card number which states that the holder has the right of abode in Hong Kong."

BNO passports bearing this endorsement and issued before 1 July 1997 will remain valid until after their expiry date, which in most cases will be after 30 June 1997. The passports renewed or replaced after 30 June 1997 whose holders have the same right of abode in Hong Kong will also contain the endorsement.

The memorandums said the new identity cards, which will not specify dates of renewal, will continue to be used after 30 June 1997 until such time as they are replaced by identity cards issued by the Hong Kong SAR government. The repalcement of a permanent identity card issued by the SAR government will bear the same number as the identity card issued before 1 July 1997. Any reference to "Hong Kong" on permanent identity cards and endorsements in travel documents will, on and after 1 July 1997, be taken to mean the Hong Kong SAR.

According to the Principal Assistant Secretary for Security, Mrs Regina Ip, 3.2 million people will be entitled to BNO passports by July next year, and 1.74 million will become Certificate of Identity holders, who are wholly or partly of Chinese race having resided in Hong Kong for seven years or more. Mrs IP said existing immigration ordinances which have no mention of the right of abode have to be amended to cope with the changes.

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END

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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

CHINESE, SOVIET, AMERICAN DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS CONTRASTED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 7, 1 Apr 86 pp 6-7

[Article by Hua Di [5478 0966]: "Three 50 Percents"]

[Text] Recently this writer received several readers' letters in which they asked: The Soviet Union and America in succession have made new proposals on disarmament, indicating that in the first stage each side should reduce its nuclear weapons by 50 percent. The Chinese government long ago made the proposal that nuclear weapons be reduced by 50 percent. What, in the final analysis, is different about these three 50 percents, and wherein lie their differences?

Below is an introduction to the relevant situation.

The proposal to reduce nuclear arms by 50 percent was first made by the Chinese government at the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament in 1982. At that time many countries expressed a great deal of concern about the fact not even the slightest progress had been made on the disarmement question since the first special UN General Assembly session on disarmament and that world peace faced threats. Focusing on the reality at that time, the Chinese delegation set forth in detail China's principled stand on the disarmament question. Representing the Chinese government, it made major proposals to the General Assembly for stopping the arms race and carrying out disarmament. Among them one measure was that [boldface begins] "the Soviet Union and America stop the testing, improvement, and production of nuclear weapons, and that they reduce all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery by 50 percent." [boldface ends] When explaining this measure, the Chinese delegation pointed out that it would be a concrete step toward achieving the goal of the final elimination of all nuclear weapons and would be taken under the circumstances at the present stage. Afterward, in 1983, at the 38th UN General Assembly, China further clarified this measure, saying that, after the Soviet Union and America had taken the lead in the "three stops and one reduction," a conference, in which all nuclear countries would take part and which would have a wide representation, should be held for all nuclear countries to conduct talks on the question of their joint reduction of nuclear weapons. The "50 percent reduction" is a question of the quantity of nuclear disarmament; "stopping the testing, improvement, and production" is a measure for preventing the escalation of the nuclear arms

race in quality. This "three stops and one reduction" proposal not only reflects the reality of the current situation and the urgent aspirations of the world's people for curbing the U.S.-Soviet arms race, but also is a fair and reasonable measure for the Soviet Union and America, which together possess more than 95 percent of the total number of nuclear warheads in the world. It is a feasible measure for practically curbing the escalation of the quality of the arms race. At the same time, China has again and again solemnly reiterated that the small number of nuclear weapons possessed by China are solely to be used for self-defense, that China will under no circumstances be the first to use nuclear weapons, will under no circumstances spread nuclear weapons to other countries, and also will under no circumstances deploy nuclear weapons outside China. China is prepared, from first to last, after America and the Soviet Union have committed themselves to the abovementioned nuclear disarmament, to take corresponding actions to discharge its own proper obligation and responsiblity for disarmament.

The Chinese government set forth its basic principles on disarmament and the abovementioned major measures for disarmament based on China's peaceful foreign policy. They immediately drew a strong response at the disarmament session and the UN General Assembly at that time. The representatives of many countries at the session praised the Chinese government's position and highly appraised it. They held that it fully expressed the Chinese government's sincerity about opposing the nuclear arms race, and also that the viewpoints were clear-cut, the opinions were pertinent, and the position was rational.

Now, the Soviet Union and America have also, one after the other, proposed a "50 percent reduction," but behind these same words there exists between them in reality very large differences.

1. Difference in Preconditions. The Soviet Union made as a precondition to its proposed 50 percent reduction in strategic weapons a ban on the development, testing, and deployment of outer space weapons. It even included laboratory research on outer space weapons in the ban, and demanded that the relevant laboratories be opened to inspection. America maintained that the purpose of the Soviet Union's precondition was to make America abandon research on its "Strategic Defense Initiative." Because under no circumstances was it willing to abandon this initiative, it flatly refused. America's counterproposal for reducing nuclear weapons by 50 percent was also conditional. It stressed that nuclear disarmament and conventional disarmament must be linked, and that disarmament and the resolution of regional conflicts must be linked. This condition was precisely what the Soviet Union opposed.

2. Difference in the Scope of Reduction. The 50 percent of the nuclear weapons that the Soviet Union proposes to reduce and the 6,000 warheads it proposes to retain mean the nuclear weapons that "are able to strike at each other's territory." According to this criterion, because the Soviet SS-20 medium-range guided missile cannot strike America's territory, it would not be calculated in the 50 percent reduction, but the Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed by America in Western Europe can strike the Soviet Union and so, of course, would be included in the reduction. America opposed this method of calculation, and insisted that medium-range nuclear weapons not be

included in the total number of nuclear weapons to be reduced by 50 percent. According to the Soviet Union's method of calculation, America now has 2,200 strategic nuclear weapons, plus 1,160 medium-range weapons, and if there is a 50 percent reduction this means reducing 1,680 weapons; and the Soviet Union would only need to reduce its 2,500 strategic weapons by 1,250. That is to say, America would make a reduction of 430 more weapons than the Soviet Union would. According to America's method of calculation, it would only reduce its weapons by 1,100, namely, 150 less than the Soviet Union. With respect to warheads, the two countries' methods of calculation are also to each one's own advantage.

3. Difference With Respect to Medium-Range Missiles. The Soviet Union proposed that in the first stage it and America destroy their medium-range missiles in Europe, but it attached two main conditions: permit the retention of the SS-20 missiles deployed in Asia (according to reports there are 170 of them); and France and Britain must freeze their nuclear forces while America should guarantee that it will not send any nuclear missiles to its allies. America's counter-proposal did not agree to the attached conditions in the Soviet proposal; it proposed that by the end of 1989 all medium-range missiles be reduced to zero, including both those in Europe and Asia. The counter-proposal was divided into three specific stages: by the end of 1987, America and the Soviet Union would each reduce its medium-range missile launchers in Europe to 140 while making corresponding reductions in those in Asia; in 1988, the two sides would further cut the medium-range missile launchers by half; and by the end of 1989, the two sides would completely eliminate this type of weapon.

4. Difference With Respect to the Types of Weapon Systems To Be Reduced. The Soviet Union advocates that with regard to the three types of weapon systems that the two sides possess--land-based ICBM's, submarine-launched strategic missiles, and bombers loaded with nuclear bombs--no matter how they are cut, the number of warheads in any one system must not exceed 60 percent of the 6,000 quota, namely 3,600. Because the Soviet Union's superiority lies in its land-based ICBM's (6,420 warheads), then, according to its method of calculation it can retain all of its existing most powerful SS-18 missiles (3,080 warheads). Of the three types of strategic weapons, America's superiority lies in submarine-launched and bomber-carried nuclear weapons. America now has about 6,000 submarine-launched strategic missile warheads. If it wants to retain 3,600, not only will it have to reduce the number of warheads of this type of weapon by a little over 2,200, but it will also have to reduce greatly the numbers of the two other types of weapons. America has 316 strategic bombers (each bomber can carry 4 to 12 nuclear bombs, a total of 2,570); the Soviet Union has 145 bombers (each bomber can carry 2 nuclear bombs, a total of 290). A nonreduction of strategic bombers is obviously advantageous for America. Therefore, the plan America has consistently insisted on is: First, reduce missiles but do not reduce bombers. Second, in the reduction of missiles, the Soviet Union would reduce more than it would. It proposes that within the next 5 to 10 years, American and the Soviet Union would reduce the number of land-based ICBM's and submarine-launched strategic missiles until the total number of each side was reduced to 850. America would only have to reduce its total number by 50 percent, while the Soviet Union would reduce its total number by 64 percent. Third, the two countries

each have a total number of 7,500 of the abovementioned missile warheads, and to reduce the total number to 5,000, each would make a one-third reduction; of the 5,000 warheads, land-based ICBM warheads could not exceed 50 percent, namely 2,500. At present the Soviet Union has 5,732 land-based missile warheads and America has only 2,153. Therefore the Soviet Union would have to make a 56 percent reduction, and America could increase its number by 437 [figure as published] to reach its quota of 2,500.

5. Difference in the Restrictions Placed on the Improvement of Weapon Quality. In its new proposal, the Soviet Union does not have any clear formulation on the restrictions placed on the upgrading of strategic weapons, but the Soviet Union has reiterated the validity of its past restrictions, namely: from the day that the two sides reach an agreement on the reduction of nuclear weapons, they are banned from deploying new-type weapons and from carrying out modernized refitting on the nuclear weapons they have deployed. The Soviet Union's development of its new generation of land-based ICBM's has already been completed, but America's two new types of missiles--MX and "Midgetman"--are still being developed. This proposal would obviously place restriction on America, and it has been opposed by America.

Many foreign commentators think that the two plans of the Soviet Union and America, as before, are cases of "trying to go south by driving the chariot north"--acting in a way that defeats one's purpose--and that each has its own calculations. If, when proposing the initial plans they are still this complex, following the step by step involvement in talks, after many hints and ambiguous formulations are further clarified, one cannot tell how many times the difficulties in the talks will be multiplied.

In its proposal set forth in 1982 for America and the Soviet Union to take the lead by reducing their nuclear weapons by 50 percent, China called for the reduction, without exception, by 50 percent of "all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery," including both strategic weapons and medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, and including both old nuclear weapons and new nuclear weapons. The scope of this reduction is not like that advocated by the Soviet Union that restricts them to nuclear weapons that "can strike each other's territory," or like that insisted on by America that restricts them to strategic nuclear weapons. Our country's proposal has no ambiguous concepts or complex methods of calculation; it is simple, convenient, and easy to do; and it would make inspection easy. It is a proposal that proceeds from the fundamental interests of the world's people and that truly opposes the American and Soviet arms race.

The above are the different points in the three 50 percents.

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GENERAL

JIANG ZEMIN SPEAKS AT UN POPULATION CONFERENCE

OW201216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Madrid, 19 May (XINHUA)--The International Conference on Population and the Future City opened in Barcelona, Spain, today to tackle problems arising from urban population explosions.

Opening the conference, Rafael Salas, executive director of the UN Fund for Population Activities, sponsors of the conference, called for immediate and effective measures to slow population growth in big cities.

The conference is being attended by representatives of 47 major cities and includes a delegation from China comprised of mayors and city planners of 12 cities as well as Vice Minister for Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection Lian Zhong.

Jiang Zemin, Chinese delegation leader and mayor of Shanghai, was the first to address the gathering. He said that China has long had an explicit, effective basic policy for control of big cities, rational development of medium-sized cities and positive development for small ones.

Jiang, who was elected vice-president of the current conference, stressed family planning as a major and effective step toward bringing about planned urbanization. He said that China has successfully brought down its natural population growth rate from 2.84 percent in 1965 to 1.123 percent in 1985, a major contribution to the control of the world's population.

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GENERAL

MEANING OF SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO JAPAN ANALYZED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 5, 1 Mar 86 pp 6-7

[Article by Jia Bei [0502 6926]: "Japanese-Soviet Relations as Seen From Soviet Foreign Minister's Visit to Japan"]

[Text] From 15 to 19 January, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze visited Japan, the first visit to Japan for 10 years by a Soviet foreign minister since Gromyko's visit in 1976. This may be said to be a major event in Japanese-Soviet relations.

During his visit to Japan, the Soviet Foreign minister met with Prime Minister Nakasone and confirmed the invitation for mutual visits by the heads of state of the two countries. He held four talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, signed a land tax treaty and the 1986-90 trade and payments agreement, and reached some other agreements. At the end of his visit, a joint communique was issued, in which it was decided that the foreign ministers of the two countries in the future would hold regular consultations at least once a year, that routine consultations at the vice minister level would be continued, that the level of economic and trade consultations would be raised to that of vice minister, and that the activities of the scientific and technological cooperation committees would be revived. The two sides will also extend the exchange of notes on cultural interchange between the two countries. The communique showed that there was some flexibility in Japanese-Soviet relations, which had been stiff and cold for a long time, and that they could continue to develop in the future.

The Soviet Union's adoption of a fairly flexible policy toward Japan is a link in the readjustment made by the new Soviet leader in its Asian strategy after the U.S.-Soviet summit talks. Its main goals are: First, to make the trilateral relations among the Soviet Union, America, and Japan develop in a direction favorable to the Soviet Union and unfavorable to America. Specifically, the Soviet Union is trying, under the circumstances of shelving territorial questions, to open up a new situation in Soviet-Japanese relations and to extricate itself from its plight of diplomatic isolation since its aggression against Afghanistan. It is trying to facilitate the conclusion of good-neighbor and mutually beneficial cooperation treaties between Japan and the Soviet Union, and to check the development of Japanese-American relations and America's activities in the Asian-Pacific region. It is trying to impel

Japan to take part in the concluding of a nonnuclear accord, and to prevent Japan from taking a direct part in, or helping, with its advanced technology, America to achieve its Strategic Defense Initiative. It is trying to instigate Japan to play an "important role" for the holding of an "all-Asian conference" in order to expand the Soviet Union's influence in Asia. Second, in bilateral relations, it is promoting economic and trade relations in order to meet the needs of its domestic economic construction. The Soviet Union hopes to draw in Japanese investment and get Japan's advanced industrial technologies (particularly in the fields of robots, micro-information processors, and biological engineering), so as to exploit the Far Eastern region and to achieve its goals of distributing its industry eastward, accelerating the development of its national economy, and catching up with the West in economic aspects and technology and nearly doubling its national income by the end of this century.

In the positive but cautious attitude shown by Japan toward developing Japanese-Soviet relations, there are the following considerations: First, it wants to spur some flexibility in the Soviet Union's position on returning the four northern islands. It is seeking to slow the Soviet Union's deployment of powerful military forces in the Far East and the consequent formation of real pressure. Second, in its economy and trade it is seeking new markets to lessen the increasingly serious friction on its foreign economy. The Japanese side, that is Japanese enterprises, has also had further exchanges of opinion with the Soviet Union in the hope of signing contracts with the Soviet Union for four large chemical projects for the exploitation of Sakhalin's liquefied natural gas and other projects.

This visit shows that between the two sides there still exist serious differences on the question of the Northern Territories and on some major international questions. With regard to the question of the Northern Territories, Japan wants the Soviet Union to reconclude the agreement in the Japanese-Soviet joint statement, that is, "resolve the various outstanding questions after the war (verbally acknowledge that they include the territorial question), and afterward conclude the peace treaty." The Soviet side firmly maintains that the territorial question has already been resolved. After several fierce disputes, it was clearly written in this joint communique that "the two sides conducted talks on the conclusion of the peace treaty, including the fact that the agreements determined on the basis of the 10 October 1973 Soviet-Japanese joint statement should become questions in the content of the Japanese-Soviet peace treaty. The two sides agree to continue the talks on this at the next consultations held in Moscow." This ambiguous wording was the result of a compromise reached by the two sides, and makes it convenient for each side to put its own favorable interpretation on the question. Before leaving Japan, the Soviet foreign minister asserted at a press conference: The Soviet Union's position that the "territorial question has already been resolved" has not changed. The Japanese side stressed that this part of the communique's content included the territorial question. The Soviet side proposed that relations of trust be cultivated between Japan and the Soviet Union, and the Japanese side, for the reason that the territorial question had not yet been resolved, refused to go along. The Japanese side proposed that Japanese citizens be allowed to go to the four northern islands to pay respects to the dead, but the Soviet Union has not yet agreed to this.

On other questions of bilateral relations, there are some questions on which breakthroughs cannot yet be made. The Soviet Union very much hopes to sign an economic cooperation agreement with Japan. Sticking to the principle that political and economic affairs cannot be separated, the Japanese side has indicated that there is not yet the political environment for the signing of this agreement. After the talks between the Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers, Nakasone said the improvement of relations between the two countries must "await" "concrete actions taken" by the Soviet Union. The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently announced: Only under the preconditions that the Soviet Union agrees to Japanese going to the four northern islands to pay their respects to the dead and a Japanese-Soviet cultural agreement is signed will the Japanese foreign minister visit the Soviet Union. At the beginning of February, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs also hinted that if the Soviet Union, within the effective period of the declaration, made concessions on the territorial question, a visit to the Soviet Union by Prime Minister Nakasone might be considered. On 10 February, Prime Minister Nakasone took the initiative by sending a letter to General Secretary Gorbachev inviting him to first visit Japan and reiterating Japan's principled stand on the relevant question. On international questions, the Soviet foreign minister hoped that Japan would not take part in America's Strategic Defense Initiative and the Japanese foreign minister replied that Japan would "make its own judgment on the position it would take on the basis of the Japanese-American security treaty." The Soviet side hoped that Japan would support the Soviet proposal for an "all-Asian conference," but Abe replied that "based on its stand on the territorial question" Japan could not "take a positive attitude" on this proposal. The Soviet Union wanted Japan to set its mind at ease about the Soviet Union's military deployment in the Far East, saying that the purpose of the deployment was to deal with America. The Japanese side said, "This viewpoint is precisely opposite to our viewpoint." On the questions of the Korean peninsula, Kampuchea, and Afghanistan, the positions of the two sides are also widely divergent. With regard to the suggestion made by the Soviet Union in the middle part of January for nuclear disarmament, Nakasone stated directly to Shevardnadze that Japan "could not sacrifice Asia" by the carrying out of nuclear disarmament, and he called on the Soviet Union to cut back its deployment in the Far East and its arms in the Northern Territories.

There has appeared a limited flexiblity in Japanese-Soviet relations, and their economic and trade relations could pick up. However, the analysis of opinion abroad is that because it is difficult for Japan and the Soviet Union to reach a substantive agreement on the territorial question, the development of relations between the two sides will be limited and the basis for it is fragile. Japan's ASAHI SHIMBUN has said that with regard to Japanese-Soviet relations "we must be neither pessimistic nor optimistic, but must calmly engage in repeated dialogues."

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GENERAL

BRIEFS

BAVARIAN LEADER IN ALBANIA--Tirana, 21 May (XINHUA)--Franz Strauss, minister-president of Bavaria in Federal Germany, visited Albania privately from May 19 to 20. This is Strauss' second private visit to Albania since 1984. The chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers Adil Carcani met Strauss and the two exchanged views on bilateral relations. In recent years, Albania has negotiated secretly with Federal Germany over war reparations and establishment of diplomatic relations. According to reports "the negotiations have made some progress." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 21 May 86 OW]/12766

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UNITED STATES

HISTORY, FUTURE DIRECTION OF THREE 'FRONTIER' STRATEGIES

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 6, 16 Mar 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Wan Qing [5502 7230]: "America's Old Frontier, New Frontier, and High Frontier Strategies"]

[Text] When speaking about America's strategy, people frequently think that this means military strategy. Actually, America's strategy is many-sided. Besides military strategy, which is a component part of America's global strategy, there are diplomatic, economic, scientific, and cultural strategies. The subject of this article is three "frontier strategies," which perhaps better reflect America's past, present, and future general strategies, or what is called America's national strategy. From the War of Independence to the present, no matter whether in the years when it was opening up the West or today when it is opening up space, America has, without exception, possessed major strategic significance.

Old Frontier Strategy

It is 210 years from 4 July 1776, when the "Declaration of Independence" was adopted and the United States of America was founded. Although its history is short, its achievements have been impressive. In this stretch of history, America's opening up of its West can be considered to be of strategic significance. It expanded America's territory, and formed an internal and external environment extremely favorable to America. The West was later called America's old frontier. To this day in many respects it is America's "superlative," where, for example, there are the most advanced branches of science and where people of talent come forth in large numbers. Of the important officials in the present government, President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and Secretary of Defense Weinberger all came from the State of California. California is the optimum area in America for attracting foreign investment. Almost every day a branch company of Japan appears in California, and there are already in that state 2,000 Japanese branch companies with an investment of $6 billion. People think that America's old frontier though old is new. It is attracting more and more investment from the Pacific region, and the West's bays are flourishing. Perhaps the Americans who opened up the West did not expect that the western frontier would have such major strategic significance for America, from military affairs to economic affairs.

New Frontier Strategy

The new frontier strategy is a continuation of the old frontier strategy. The West retains remote, thickly forested mountains and underground natural resources that have not been exploited. This is America's long-range strategy of "as long as the green mountains are there, one need not worry about firewood." Going from the West there is the Pacific Ocean. Many Americans have traveled far across the sea, and they have deep affection for the sea. America is a country sandwiched between two large oceans, but in recent years it has shown more interest in the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is the world's largest ocean. Encircling it are Asia, Oceania, Africa, the American Continent, and Antartica. Around it are more than 30 independent countries and about a dozen areas that are not yet independent. The Pacific region has a large population and abundant natural resources, and its strategic position is important. It is richly endowed by nature. For example, the area of the ASEAN countries alone is as big as Europe. America and the Soviet Union both stress that they are Pacific Ocean countries. On 16 April 1984, on the eve of his visit to China President Reagan said to reporters, "America is a genuine Pacific Ocean country." In June of the same year when discussing the focus of America's national strategy for the next 20 years, the Rand Corporation advocated that the strategic focus be gradually shifted to the Pacific Ocean region.

Before the Reagan government, for a time America's influence in the Asian and Pacific region was shrinking, but going into the eighties there was fierce rivalry in the Pacific Ocean region between various countries. The Soviet Union greatly strengthened its naval forces in the Pacific Ocean and expanded its naval bases there. The Soviet Union's Pacific Fleet and America's Seventh Fleet are the biggest fleets of the two countries, and they both possess modernized weapons. In recent years the Soviet Union's industry has been distributed eastward, and America's economic center has moved to the West. Japan's economy is based on Asia and the Pacific and geared to the needs of the world. China is growing stronger day by day, and the development of the other countries in the Asian and Pacific region has been very rapid. The global strategic significance of the Asian and Pacific region is becoming more obvious day by day. Faced with the fact that in the Pacific Ocean region it is the Asian and Pacific region where changes are occurring particularly rapidly, the focus of America's economic strategy is really moving west gradually. Some people say that America is trying to turn the Pacific Ocean into its "frontier," and other people say that America thinks that the Pacific Ocean is its private lake. These expressions of opinion show the intent of America's new frontier strategy. In fact, in the American press there are many articles that, when discussing the Pacific Ocean region, regard it as a part of America's new frontier strategy for purposes of exploitation, and in the future there will be more such articles.

The westward movement of America's strategic focus and economic focus can be seen from its diplomatic strategy and trade strategy. In recent years America has frequently sent experienced diplomats to be the ambassadors to some countries in the Asian and Pacific region. Besides appointing officials such as the ambassadors to important countries like Japan and China, it recently sent Holdridge to be the ambassador to Indonesia. Even if recently America

has adopted a policy of protectionism toward its trade with the Asian and Pacific region, in 1983 America's trade with Pacific countries reached the total of $136 billion, $26 billion more than the amount of its trade with Europe. In 1984, America's trade with the Asian and Pacific region totaled $165 billion, about 30 percent of America's total trade. An article in the 1984-85 winter issue of America's FOREIGN AFFAIRS entitled "A Proposal Concerning the Pacific Ocean," said: "In the past 5 years, America's investment in the Pacific Ocean region grew by nearly 65 percent, but its global investment growth rate was only 39 percent. America's investment in these countries exceeded $30 billion, and the speed of its growth exceeded that of any other region." The Asian and Pacific region has become America's biggest overseas market for agricultural export. In 1982, it accounted for about a third of America's exported agricultural products. Although America has stressed that it will not abandon Western Europe, it is, after all, putting quite a lot of interest and attention on the Pacific Ocean region, which it considers to be its new frontier strategic area.

High Frontier Strategy

America's land, sea, and air strategy has developed into a space strategy, namely, the "Star Wars," which is now causing most comment in the world. It is said that it stemmed from the "high frontier" strategy plan. As early as 1980, during his run for the Presidency, Reagan set forth a "high frontier" strategic plan. The person responsible for this work at that time was Daniel Graham, an important member of the Reagan campaign team, former director of America's Defense Intelligence Agency, and retired army major general.

In 1981, once Reagan came to power, Graham invited more than 30 scholars in many fields to form a "high frontier" strategy group. After more than half a year of joint efforts, the group published in 1982 a book entitled "High Frontier Strategy." The concepts and content set forth in this book have drawn the attention of America and the world. There are two aspects in its content:

1. In the aspect of military and diplomatic strategy, it advocates that the "strategy of mutually-assumed destruction." The authors maintain that the "high frontier" strategy is a non-nuclear defence system of a positive and peaceful nature, and that it can stop a war just at the time it breaks out. In addition, it has many merits, military spending is rational and the scope for civilian use is enlarged. The "high frontier" strategy plan first of all sets forth a four-tier defense system, and this is what later became the several-tier defense system of "Star Wars."

2. In the aspect of industrial and economic strategy, it maintains that this provides a unique environment for the new era of economic development--an environment of weightlessness, close to a perfect vacuum, unlimited thermodynamic absorption, germ-free, and so forth. President Reagan has said. "We can make within 30 days life-saving medicines that on earth would take 30 years to make. We can make particularly pure crystals used in the production of super computers, and make things that even in our dreams we did not imagine --breakthroughs in technology and medicine." America maintains that accompanying the exploitation of space there will appear a space age in which

business is brisk, which will promote new developments in all trades and professions in America, which will provide employment opportunities for several hundreds of thousands of people, and in which will appear even more new products, new technologies, and new service departments. It "will open a new age of hope and prosperity for America and the world."

From this book people can fully understand the intention of America and the Soviet Union in launching an outer space arms race, as manifested by the "high frontier" strategy. The book says that all of the Soviet Union's activities in space have a military flavor. The number of spacecraft launched by the Soviet Union in the seventies exceeded 75, four to five times the number launched by America, and it is estimated that 70 percent of the Soviet Union's space activities serve military purposes.

The advancing of the "high frontier" strategy means that America will push the concept of the "frontier" into the domain of space, and the basis for this was provided in the "strategic defense proposal, namely "Star Wars," set forth by Reagan in 1983.

It looks as if it is precisely under the guidance of the ideas of the "high frontier" strategy that in recent years America has set up a spaceflight headquarters, a "Defense Technology Research Group," a "Strategic Group for Future Security," and so forth. To better study laser and particle beam space weapons, America wants to build a permanent manned space station. Based on the economic plan and the scientific and technological plan for exploiting space, Reagan has proposed a "second revolution" that would replace the nuclear age with the space age, but the fundamental point in it is to contend for the possession of the military "commanding heights" in space.

To achieve its "high frontier" strategy, America has "called for the development as a matter of great urgency of the multiple-use space shuttle." The so-called multiple uses of course include military use. The U.S. Government is striving to get its allies to take part in its plan for exploiting space. Therefore, the "high frontier" strategy and "Star Wars" will produce major effects on the world's politics, diplomacy, military affairs, economy, and culture.

There is a continuity and inevitability in America's old frontier, new frontier, and high frontier strategies. However, the times are different. The U.S. Government should see that the whole world will oppose the militarization of space and also that no one can monopolize space. The exploitation of space is an undertaking for all mankind.

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UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS U.S. SPACE PROGRAM ACCIDENTS

HK110636 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 86 p 7

["Newsletter from America" by reporter Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429]: "The Far-reaching Effect of the U.S. Space Accidents"]

[Text] On 3 May, due to main engine failure, the U.S. "Delta" rocket carrying a weather satellite went out of control and was subsequently blown up by the ground control station. This is another "disaster" for the U.S. space program following the explosions of the space shuttle "Challenger" on 28 January and the "Titan" rocket on 18 April of this year.

All the people in the United States have been greatly shocked by the consecutive grave accidents in the U.S. space program in over 3 months. Naturally, people are most concerned about the progress of the investigation by the Presidential Inventigation Committee into the accident of the space shuttle "Challenger."

The investigation into the cause of the accident of the space shuttle "Challenger" will soon be completed, and the Investigation Committee's report will be released early next month. Nevertheless, some important information has been disclosed in succession in newspapers.

Through the 3 months of salvage work, most of the debris of the space shuttle "Challenger" and its fuel tanks and boosters has been recovered. According to the study and analysis of the debris as well as the 10 photos taken during the liftoff and released by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and some testing by engineers, experts have initially reached two conclusions: A grave accident to the space shuttle would have happened sooner or later, and the space shuttle was not blown up.

Experts believe that the direct cause for the accident of the space shuttle was the malfunction of the sealed installation in the lower part of its right booster. Due to grave defects in design and the low temperature of booster, the superthermal gas within it leaded out, thus burning up the outer casing of the booster and resulting in the rupture of the outer fuel tank and rapid inflammation of the large quantity of liquid hydroxide. The experts have determined that while the fuel tank was on fire, the space shuttle just broke away from the fuel tanks and boosters rather than exploding instantly. While falling at high speed, the cabin carrying the seven astronauts was intact.

It is reported that the defects in the booster design were discovered as early as in 1977 and that some hitches even occurred in July 1985. However, NASA always failed to pay serious attention to it. On the eve of the launch of "Challenger" on 28 January, an engineer who had been involved in the manufacture of this kind of booster warned the Space Center that the launch might result in "disaster" due to the cold weather. Nevertheless, the officials of the Space Center paid no heed. It is said that at the last meeting held by the Investigation Committee on 2 May, people focused their attention on these problems. Not long ago, based on a host of materials exposing NASA's serious management problems, the NEW YORK TIMES pointed out that on the one hand, NASA indulges in reckless squandering, while on the other hand, it greatly reduces the funds that should be used to ensure safety.

Undoubtedly, the consecutive grave accidents in the U.S. space program constitute a great blow to the U.S. space plans. The "Delta" rocket was originally planned to put a weather satellite onto space orbit. The mission of the "Titan" rocket was to send an espionage satellite to outer space. At the moment, the three main carrier vehicles of military and civil rockets and space shuttles all have to laid aside, and the United States has to use two kinds of rockets having great limitations in the launching of satellites. The experts believe that in fact "the capability of the United States for entering outer space has been greatly reduced." In private, government officials admit that this will constitute a latent danger to national security. Moreover, public opinion has brought to account the reliability of the U.S. astronautic industry and NASA's management capability and even doubted the "strategic defense initiative project" of the Reagan administration.

Under the present conditions, the United States must reconsider some ambitious space development plans. For example, should space carriers of a new generation be manufactured? Should permanent space stations be built? Should manned spacecraft be launched to Mars for interplanetary exploration? These questions are all to be answered.

/12232
CSO: 4005/690

UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO NOTES CENTURY OF U.S. LABOR STRUGGLE

HK070817 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 86 p 6

["Newsletter from America" by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429] and Jing Xianfa [2529 2009 3127]: "A Hundred Years of Sea Changes; A Talk About the Past and the Present--Notes on the Centenary of the 1 May Haymarket Riot"]

[Text] On the eve of the 100th anniversary of the 1 May Haymarket Riot, we visited Chicago--the city which first made the voice of the American working class be heard by the people of the world.

A hundred years ago, the United States was undergoing the important process of a gradual transition from free capitalism to monopoly capitalism and the contradiction between labor and capital was constantly intensifying. As a result of rapid economic growth after the American Civil War, workers were forced to work 12 to 14 hours a day. The American workers' struggle for labor legislation and an 8-hour work day was on the upsurge. On 1 May 1886, 350,000 workers in various large American cities staged demonstrations and 200,000 workers held a general strike. The working class in Chicago was standing in the forefront of the struggle. On 3 May, the Chicago police outrageously fired at the masses on strike at Haymarket Square. The authorities arrested eight worker leaders on the pretext that someone had thrown a bomb at the police. Four among the eight men arrested were hanged the following year. This aroused a wave of protests in the United States and abroad. The Haymarket Square Riot became an incident that shocked the world. On its founding in 1889, the Second International set 1 May as International Labor Day, symbolizing the unity and the struggle of the workers of all nations.

When we arrived at Haymarket Square where the historical event occured, we could not find any trace of the riot except the name of the place. However, changes in the world during the past century, especially in the past 2 or 3 decades, are much more profound and extensive than the changes in this square.

When the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, which later became the American Federation of Labor, held its national congress in 1881, the electric light invented by Edison had a history of only 2 years, the telephone had a history of only 5 years, and neither the

automobile nor the radio had been invented yet. Today the United States is undergoing a "microelectronic revolution" and the transition from a traditional industrial society to the so-called "information society." Economic and scientific and technological development has had a profound influence on the industrial structure, the laboring masses, and the distribution of the industrial population in the United States. Such traditional industries as manufacturing, building, and mining are declining, while such service trades as banking, insurance, and data processing are developing rapidly. Statistics show that the jobs provided by the three major traditional trades accounted for 50 percent of all the posts in 1960 but account for merely 29 percent today. To cite another example, at the end of World War II, railway transport workers numbered 4 million, but now only 10 percent of this contingent remain in trade. The number of workers in the automobile, iron and steel textile, and other industrial has also declined drastically. About one-third of the American workers served in the manufacturing industry 30 years ago, but today only one-fifth are still working in the trade. Employees working in service trades now account for over 70 percent of American workers.

There has also been a conspicuous change in the regional distribution of the industrial population. Due to the boom in advanced technology, the electronics industry, and the energy industry, a large number of industrial workers are gradually moving southward from the Northeast where centers of traditional industries are located. Statistics show that since the 1970's, the increase in the number of workers in the "Sun Belt" is six times that in such traditional industrial bases as New England.

The changes in the industrial structure and the contingent of workers cannot but exert an influence on the labor movement. The number of workers has increased at an unprecedentedly high rate in the past 20 years. The number of workers increased by 1.3 million a year on average in the 1960's and by 2.1 million a year in the 1970's, while the number of trade union members has remained almost constant, with unemployed trade union members offsetting new members. Since the beginning of the 1980's, both the absolute number of trade union members and the proportion of trade union members to all the workers have decreased substantially. At present, trade union members account for less than one-fifth of the workers in the country. Some specialists hold that this is mainly because old industrial branches and trades where organized workers were massed are going downhill or gradually vanishing, while rising industries where workers are not organized so well are expanding rapidly.

In the United States, both economic depression and structural unemployment occur [words indistinct] industrial branches where workers' employment environments and economic conditions are much worse than in other production sectors. Since the beginning of the 1980's, the structural unemployment has totalled over 400,000 people, and this developmental trend seems irreversible. The decrease in the number of organized workers has directly affected the workers' struggle for better working conditions and pay. A printer in Chicago who had been on strike for 9 months told us that the printing company had long withheld payment of wages and allowances and several hundreds of printers on strike were surviving on the strike allowance issued by their trade union at the moment. Even in other trades, many companies or plants in recent years have often forced

their employees to make concessions regarding wages with the economic depression as an excuse, or to resign or retire early, warning that they would otherwise have to declare bankruptcy. For example, due to the current oil price slump on the world market, Exxon Oil Company announced the "early retirement" of 40,000 employees on a single occasion in April.

The U.S. Government has lifted restrictions on many enterprises in recent years to let them compete with each other freely. As a result, the interests of employees in these trades are subject to a more serious threat. For example, as soon as the government lifted restrictions on them, some enterprises dealing in civil aviation, highway transportation, and telecommunications made every effort to reduce their operational costs at the expense of their staffs' welfare and actual wages. They said they wanted their staffs to "make concerted efforts to tide over the crisis," but in fact they were shifting the crisis onto their staffs.

In the course of drastic changes, the labor movement in the United States is facing a new situation. As pointed out by a report recently published by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, which represents 13 million workers and 95 trade unions: "The United States is undergoing an economic, scientific, and technological revolution which is no less significant than the industrial revolution of the 19th century." The report frankly admits the fact that the American labor movement has encountered difficulties and setbacks and "failed to keep up with the ever-changing situation." The report also proposed measures to cope with the changes. The U.S. labor circles have proclaimed it to be "a historic blueprint of reform."

After a century of arduous struggle, the American workers have achieved great successes in striving for the right to form trade unions, an 8-hour work day, pension schemes, and so on. All these achievements and the difficulties they are now facing are beyond the expectation of their predecessors who sacrificed their lives at Haymarket Square 100 years ago. The American working class, which has glorious revolutionary traditions, is facing new challenges at this crucial moment of history. The spirit of dauntless struggle that the class showed a century ago is bound to be displayed in the new struggle.

/12232
CSO: 4005/690

UNITED STATES

U.S. JOURNALIST THEODORE WHITE DIES

OW162010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 16 May 86

[Excerpts] New York, 16 May (XINHUA)--Theodore White, a veteran journalist and well-known author who began his career in China as a "TIME" correspondent about half a century ago, died of a stroke last night in Lenox Hill Hospital at the age of 71, a hospital spokeswoman said.

The stocky, energetic and articulate American journalist was born in Boston on 6 May 1915. Starting as a newsboy, White completed college education at Harvard University with a major in Chinese history.

He went to China on a traveling fellowship after graduation in 1938 and there freelanced for the Boston GLOBE and Manchester GUARDIAN. Later he worked in China as a "TIME" correspondent until 1945.

During that period, White visited Yanan, where the headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party was located, and got acquainted with many veteran leaders of the Red Army, including Peng Zhen, now chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress.

After World War II, White returned home and co-authored with Annalee Jacoby the book "Thunder Out of China." During 1948-1953, he served as European correspondent for the Overseas News Agency, crowning his career there by producing "Fire in the Ashes," a book on the Marshall Plan and the postwar recovery.

White, who could speak Chinese fluently, visited China in 1972 as a member of former President Nixon's entourage. He revisited the country in 1984 and was met by Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen, and some other senior officials.

/12766
CSO: 4000/271

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

RONG YIREN LEAVES FOR U.S.--Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA)--Rong Yiren, chairman of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, left here today for the United States to receive an honorary doctorate from Hofstra University on Long Island in New York State. The Hofstra board of trustees said it was awarding the honorary degree to Rong to commend him for his role in implementing China's policy of opening to the outside world and importing foreign capital and technology. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1001 GMT 14 May 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/271

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DIPLOMAT TO HEAD PORTUGUESE TEAM FOR MACAO TALKS

HK030926 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 May 86 p 6

/Text/ Portugal has appointed a career diplomat to head its negotiating team in the forthcoming talks with China over the future of Macao.

A spokesman for the Macao Government yesterday confirmed the job has gone to Mr Rui Medina, currently ambassador to the United Nations.

A Legislative Assembly member in Macao, Mr Stanley Au, said although Mr Medina did not have a detailed knowledge of the territory, his experience as a diplomat would be an asset.

"His work in the Foreign Ministry of Portugal gave him lots of experience in negotiating techniques which will be very useful in this job," said Mr Au.

"I am sure there are other members of the Portuguese team who will have a deep understanding of the Macao situation and who will give advice to Mr Medina in the talks."

Among those tipped as members of the team are a former Macao undersecretary for economy, Mr Joao Costa Pinto, and former Governor Rear Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa.

Mr Medina could not be contacted for comment at his New York office yesterday.

Meanwhile, Radio Macao also reported that Portuguese President Dr Mario Soares will meet Prime Minister Dr Cavaco Silva next Monday when they will discuss the choice of a new governor for Macao.

/12228
CSO: 4000/259

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING: AGGRESSION ROOT CAUSE OF SRV'S DIFFICULTIES

OW122221 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1050 GMT 12 May 86

["International Current Events" Program: Article by (Zhang Zhihong), entitled: "How Can the Vietnamese Authorities Extricate Themselves from Their Economic Predicament?"]

[Excerpts] The Vietnamese authorities have admitted that Vietnam's national economy is now faced with serious imbalances in all fields. Agricultural production is extremely weak. The problem of feeding the people has remained unsolved for a long time. Industrial production is stagnant. The serious shortage in energy, raw materials, and semi-finished products, as well as machine parts, has become an almost insurmountable obstacle. The quality of industrial products is generally inferior. The shortage of manufactured goods for daily use if unimaginably severe. The nation's revenues have decreased. Over the past few years, per-capita income has been less than $100.

Vietnam's deteriorating economic situation is naturally inseparable from its own economic policy and administrative system. However, the root reason is Vietnam's policy of wanton military aggression. As a result, it has brought calamity to the nation and the people. It is precisely because of Vietnam's full-scale aggression against Kampuchea that it cannot give its full attention to peaceful construction. On the contrary, it has pushed its people, who have already suffered extensively for several decades from war, into further misery.

At the same time, Vietnam has amassed troops along the Sino-Vietnamese border to persistently oppose China. Vietnam's military expenditures account for more than 50 percent of its annual national outlays. Its financial difficulties are becoming more and more serious with each passing day. Right now, its foreign exchange reserves only amount to slightly more than $10 million, while its debts have already reached $7 billion. Due to the lack of resources for repayment, Vietnam is naturally unable to obtain new loans. In 1985, the International Monetary Fund announced that Vietnam was no longer qualified to obtain more loans.

Right now, there is only one way out for Vietnam. That is, to face reality, accept the eight-point proposal made by Democratic Kampuchea to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, and concentrate all its efforts on domestic economic construction.

/9738
CSO: 4005/719

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

HENG SAMRIN SOLDIERS CAPTURED, ALLEGED SPIES

OW171838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Bangkok, 17 May (XINHUA)--Five soldiers of the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, allegedly on a spy mission, were captured at the Thai border on 15 May, the evening paper BANGKOK WORLD reported today.

The five Heng Samrin soldiers, intercepted by a Thai border patrol police unit north of Aranyaprathet Town in Prachinburi Province, were later taken away for questioning by military authorities.

In addition, 10 Heng Samrin soldiers defected on 6 May to the Thai authorities in the same province, according to the border police.

The defectors, who brought along some weapons and ammunition, said that they disliked Vietnamese soldiers stationed in their country who were given high authority over senior Kampuchean soldiers.

Meanwhile, the supreme command of the Thai armed forces reported that 40 Vietnamese and 95 Heng Samrin troops surrendered to Thai authorities in areas under the jurisdiction of the Burapha task force during 7-14 May. The Burapha task force is responsible for security matters in the east which borders Kampuchea.

/9738
CSO: 4000/279

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO ON RECENT MUTINY ATTEMPT IN CAMBODIA

HK090744 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 86 p 6

["Jottings" by Huang Ping [7806 1627]: "To No Avail"]

[Text] According to a press report from Thailand, a deputy minister and some high-ranking officers of the Heng Samrin puppet regime have been recently dismissed from their posts because of an abortive mutiny instigated by a battalion of puppet troops to oppose Vietnamese occupation.

Actually, the deputy defense minister and these high-ranking officials have every reason to protest against an injustice. In accordance with the instructions of "chairman" Heng Samrin, they made endless efforts to conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking "ideological work in order to enhance the political consciousness" of their men. However, all in all, the soldiers have their own legs. If they want to flee, no demagoguery is useful to them. Over the past few years, many soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime have sneaked away or deserted. This has been a common occurrence. Sometimes they go in threes and fours, or even a whole battalion crosses over to the side of the people. What is the reason for this? It is because numerous facts have taught them to see Vietnamese aggressors in their true colors and their "political consciousness" has really been enhanced.

Dismissal of a deputy defense minister is, of course, nothing for "chairman" Heng Samrin. However, the key to the problem lies in the general trend of war-weariness. Of what avail is frequent substitution? If there is another mutiny in the near future, it is unknown who the person down on his luck will be.

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CSO: 4005/719

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA ON PHILIPPINES LEADERS' REACTIONS TO MARCOS LOYALISTS

Aquino Remarks

OW021946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 2 May 86

/Text/ Manila, 2 May (XINHUA)--Philippine President Corazon Aquino said here today her government's tolerance of agitation by deposed president Ferdinand Marcos' supporters should not be mistaken as a sign of weakness.

"Our new democracy has been criticized because it is tolerant of agitators. This was regarded by certain ignorant quarters as weakness. This is not so," Mrs. Aquino told the officers and men of the Philippine Air Force during its golden anniversary celebration.

Maximum tolerance, she explained, "is the clearest sign of a concrete confidence in our strength." She added that the nation "cannot continue in its agony."

"The pinpricks of bought and benighted loyalists will not provoke us to violate the basic principles for which we struggled and make us no better than the tyrant we deposed," she said.

During yesterday's labor day celebration in Manila, Marcos' loyalists clashed with followers of Mrs Aquino resulting in scores of injuries.

The Philippine News Agency quoted the police as saying today that 54 cars were destroyed during the bloody confrontation and more than 60 of Marcos' supporters were arrested.

Brigadier General Ramon Montano, acting chief of the National Capital Regional Command, ordered the arrest of the leaders of the loyalists and the filing of appropriate charges against them, the agency said.

Enrile, Ramos Warn Loyalists

OW050946 Beijing XINHUA in English 0938 GMT 5 May 86

/Text/ Manila, 5 May (XINHUA)--Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and armed forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos today cautioned the Marcos' loyalists that the government would use force to quell street violence and anarchy.

They issued the warning at an open forum in Manila hotel this morning in the wake of violent clashes during the past few days.

Enrile stressed that Marcos' followers have the right to act peacefully and the police and military forces will continue to employ "maximum tolerance."

"But when there is an appreciable element of force to the point of endangering the public and the destruction of property, then we have to use force against force," he emphasized.

Unruly mass actions should also be contained or totally controlled at all times, he added.

In a similar statement, Ramos warned the Marcos loyalists against possible military intervention. They should strictly abide by the conditions set under the mayor's permit, he said.

Yesterday, several thousand people loyal to deposed president Marcos tried to hold a rally at the Rizal park without authorized permit. They were later dispersed by the police.

The acting mayor of Manila has announced a policy of "no permit, no rally" after a violent confrontation between supporters of President Corazon Aquino and Marcos on 1 May.

A police chief was relieved of his post the following day for his failure to contain the unruly demonstration.

Observers here say the government is now getting tough with those who are trying to cause bloody confrontations.

CSO: 4000/259

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE STRESSES INDEPENDENT POLICY

OW100909 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Wellington, 10 May (XINHUA)--Prime Minister David Lange said last night that New Zealand would continue its independent foreign policy, apparently in response to U.S. trade threats in retaliation for New Zealand's anti-nuclear policies.

This morning, Radio New Zealand broadcast Lange's speech at the Auckland Regional Conference of the Labor Party.

Lange said that those who demanded New Zealand's foreign policies to be subservient to trading interests were "not in the real world."

"If anyone thinks that by adopting a dependent foreign policy we can secure ourselves markets they are deluding themselves," he said.

"Countries which trade in many markets simply cannot afford to be too closely identified with any particular power or protector," Lange said, adding that such countries had to adopt a more independent position because that was what suited their trading interest.

Lange criticized NATO countries for their reliance on nuclear weapons and said there was no point in New Zealand belonging to ANZUS, a military alliance involving Australia, New Zealand and the United States, if the alliance was to be seen as a projection of U.S. nuclear power.

"The fate of the world should not be the exclusive property of the nuclear powers," he said.

Lange said it would be a remarkable step forward in the cause of disarmament if Washington agreed to remove its nuclear weapons from the South Pacific region.

Relations between New Zealand and the United States have been cool since the Lange Government began denying port calls to U.S. nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships.

/9738
CSO: 4000/279

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

MARCOS LOYALISTS WARNED--In Manila, Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos warned Marcos loyalists that the government will use force to deal with violence in the streets. The warning, issued in an open forum held at the Manila hotel, was in response to encounters which broke out in the last few days. Enrile emphasized that Marcos supporters have the obligation to conduct themselves peacefully and that police and military will continue to enforce maximum tolerance. However, once public security is endangered and public properties destroyed, then the government will have to resort to force. Thousands of Marcos loyalists attempted to stage a rally at Rizal Park yesterday without a rally permit from the authorities, and thus were dispersed by the police. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 6 May 86 HK] /12232

SOLDIERS DEFECT TO THAILAND--Bangkok, 8 May (XINHUA)--Ten Heng Samrin soldiers carrying weapons defected to Thailand on 6 May. The local press said today, quoting a report from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet. The defectors, aged between 18 and 23, brought with them an anti-aircraft gun, a recoilless rifle, a heavy machinegun and 47 assault rifles. They told the Thai authorities about starvation, malaria and hard work in the Kampuchean battlefield. They also said that Many Heng Samrin troops would escape to the Thai border soon. Since the beginning of this year, defections of Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops have repeatedly occurred along the Thai-Kampuchean border. According to incomplete statistics, over 100 Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers have surrendered to Thai border troops. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 8 May 86 OW] /12232

COUP RUMORS DENIED--Manila, 17 May (XINHUA)--Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today denied rumors that he and Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos are setting up a military junta to topple the government of President Corazon Aquino. "As a matter of fact, I am going around the country precisely to convey the call for national reconciliation by the lady president," the Philippine News Agency quoted Enrile as saying at a regional peace and order council meeting in Davao City of the southern island of Mindanao. The defense minister has just concluded a four-day inspection visit to the island. Enrile's statement was in response to a question on the possibility of installing a military regime in the country. He stressed that there is no truth in the allegation that the military is planning a coup d'etat against the Aquino Administration. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 17 May 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/279

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH EGYPTIAN PARTY LEADER--Cairo, 3 May (XINHUA)--General Secretary of Egypt's ruling National Democratic Party Yusuf Wali met here today with the CPC delegation led by Zhang Xiangshan, advisor to the international liaison department of the CPC Central Committee. During the talks, both sides hoped that the friendship between China and Egypt will grow and that the relations between Egypt's ruling party and the CPC will develop. Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Wen Yezhan was present on the occasion. The four-member CPC delegation arrived in Cairo on 30 April. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 3 May 86 OW] /12766

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP VISIT--Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met here today an Iranian delegation from the Institute of Politics and International Studies under the Foreign Ministry. The Iranian visitors had academic exchanges with Chinese international affairs experts in Beijing. Led by Deputy Foreign Minister Javad Larijani [spelling as received], the delegation arrived here Tuesday. They will leave for Guangzhou Saturday. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 24 Apr 86 OW]/12766

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PDRY--Aden, 8 May (XINHUA)--Huang Zhen, the new ambassador of China to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, presented credentials today to 'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium. Chairman 'Attas had a cordial and friendly conversation with Ambassador Huang Zhen and expressed his willingness to further promote friendly relations and cooperation between the PDRY and China. He asked the Chinese ambassador to convey his regards to President Li Xiannian and other Chinese leaders. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 8 May 86 OW] /12232

PALESTINIAN STUDENT GROUP VISITS--Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA)--Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with a delegation from the General Union of Palestine Students led by its chairman Ibrahim Jiber here today. Zhou spoke highly of the important role played by the General Union in Palestine's cause of liberation. He reiterated China's firm support to the just cause of the Palestinian people. The delegation arrived here May 20 at the invitation of the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 22 May 86 OW]/12766

SPECIAL LIBYAN ENVOY VISITS--Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met here today 'Abd al-'ati il-'Ubaydi, special envoy of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and his party. They conferred on international issues of mutual concern and bilateral relations. al-'Ubaydi and his party arrived here yesterday. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1053 GMT 15 May 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/282

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED--Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA)--The 1986-87 executive plan of the Sino-Luxembourg cultural cooperation agreement was signed here today. Vice-Minister of Culture Liu Deyou, and leader of the Luxembourg cultural delegation and Ambassador Carlo Ketter signed the executive plan on behalf of their respective governments. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 22 May 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/281

EASTERN EUROPE

ROMANIAN FIRST DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, DELEGATION BEGIN VISIT

Meets With Wan Li

OW051806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, met here this evening with Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and the first vice-premier of the Romanian Government, and his party.

After the meeting, Wan Li and Romanian guests attended the banquet given by Jia Shi, president of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, for the Romanian Industrial Exhibition to be opened here tomorrow.

Ion Dinca and his party arrived here this afternoon to attend the opening ceremong of the Romanian Industrial Exhibition and pay a friendly visit to China.

Wan Li, Ion Dinca Open Exhibition

OW061010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1002 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--A Romanian industrial exhibition opened here today at the China International Exhibition Center.

Exhibits on show include complete sets of equipment for oil drilling and production, machine tools, tractors, trainer aricraft, motor vehicles, textiles and light industrial products, animal by-products, furniture, garments and chemical raw materials.

The second of its kind held in the Chinese capital since 1980, this large industrial exhibition shows the tremendous successes the Romanian people have achieved in their socialist construction.

Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li and the First Vice-Premier of the Romanian Government Ion Dinca cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

Among those present at the opening ceremony were Lu Dong, Chinese minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, and Jia Shi, president of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Agenlo Miculescu, Romanian ambassador to China, and entourage of the visiting Romanian Vice-Premier Ion Dinca.

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CSO: 4000/263

EASTERN EUROPE

CPC GREETS ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY

OW091325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0746 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party, the CPC Central Committee cabled the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee to extend its warm congratulations.

The message says: "The 65-year glorious course of struggle of the Romanian Communist Party shows that your party is Romania's staunch political leading force, glorious inheritor of the revolutionary traditions of social and national liberation and faithful defender of national independence, state sovereignty, and the people's interests."

The message points out: "The Romanian Communist Party, under the leadership of its Central Committee headed by Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, has consistently applied the fundamental principles of scientific socialism to the concrete conditions of Romania, formulated and implemented the strategy and policies which tally with the actual situation of the country, and led the Romanian people to great achievements in all fields of socialist construction. The Romanian party and people are now waging a persistent and unremitting struggle to implement the resolutions of the party's 13th National Congress, and to fulfill the 1986-90 economic and social development plan and the development program through the year 2000 formulated by the congress. The attainment of this grand goal will surely bring the country a new situation of greater prosperity."

The message says: "The Romanian Communist Party is waging an unyielding struggle for easing international tension, safeguarding world peace, and supporting the just cause of world peoples, in line with the principle that relations between states must be established on the basis of respect for national independence and state sovereignty, full equality of rights, mutual benefit, and restraint from interference in other's internal affairs and from the use of force or threat of force. Your principled stand and actions in dealing with relations between parties have been a valuable contribution to the sound development of the current international Communist movement."

The message emphasizes: "The Communist Party of China treasures very much the traditional friendship between our two parties. We are very happy to see that the exchange of fruitful visits between the leaders of our two parties and our two countries has made outstanding contributions to a further consolidation and

development of the close cooperation and profound friendship between China and Romania. We are convinced that the friendly cooperation developed between China and Romania on a long-term, stable and all-around basis will surely be further consolidated and strengthened."

In conclusion, the message wishes the Romanian Communist Party even greater success in leading the Romanian people in a struggle to further develop the socialist cause and safeguard world peace.

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CSO: 4005/697

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--A reception was given here today by Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Zdenko Cheben to celebrate the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. Among the guests present were Chinese Minister of Justice Zou Yu and Minister of Water Resources and Electric Power Qian Zhengying. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 9 May 86 OW]/12766

HUNGARIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION--Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation, met a women's delegation from Hungary led by Maria Duschek, president of the National Council of Hungarian Women, here today. Kang extended her warm welcome to the delegation as it is the first women's delegation to visit China after the suspension of exchanges between Chinese and Hungarian women's organizations for more than 2 decades. The Hungarian visitors arrived here 8 May at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1428 GMT 9 May 86 OW]/12766

HUNGARIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISIT--Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councillor Wang Bingqian met a women's delegation from Hungary led by Maria Duschek, president of the National Council of Hungarian Women, here today. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0537 GMT 12 May 86 OW]/12766

BEIJING MARKS ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY--Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--A reception was given here today by the Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu to mark the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party. Among those present were Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Liang Geng, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 5 May 86 OW] /12232

XINHUA DELEGATION ON EAST EUROPEAN TOUR--Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--A delegation from XINHUA News Agency led by Director General Mu Qing left here by air this morning for a friendly visit to Yugoslavia, Romania, Poland, Democratic Germany, and Hungary. Mu Qing is expected to exchange views on strengthening cooperation with leading members of the news agencies of the five countries and sign a news cooperation agreement with the Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP). [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 8 May 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/268

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA MEETS VISITING MPC DELEGATION

OW201938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1821 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Iusaka, 20 May (XINHUA)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda today highly praised the help his country receives from China in developing its economy and in opposing the apartheid policy of South Africa.

Kaunda, meeting with He Ying, member of the Standing Committee of the NPC who is on a 6-day visit to Zambia, spoke highly of China's assistance in building the Tanzania-Zambia railway, saying that although China is itself a developing country it has made sacrifices for international solidarity.

Kaunda also pointed out that China always supports other countries in their struggles for independence and development.

He Ying replied that the "friendship and cooperation between our two countries are based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

"Zambian-Chinese relations, which are based on a solid political foundation, have great vitality.... We enjoy mutual cooperation, mutual support and mutual help," he said.

He strongly condemned South Africa's "barbarous" raid Sunday on a refugee camp in Lusaka and said that China fully supports Zambia's just stand and President Kaunda's statement on the event, which was released yesterday.

After the meeting, Kaunda gave a luncheon in honour of the Chinese delegation, which arrived here 16 May and leaves for Tanzania tomorrow.

/12232
CSO: 4000/278

JPRS-CPS-86-055
16 June 1986

Briefs

AFRICAN PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE--Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), today sent a message of greetings to the All-Africa Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development, which will open tomorrow in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe. Peng said in his message that "population is a major issue of strategic importance the world faces today, particularly the developing countries." "The conference will make its contributions to the further effort in seeking a solution of the population question in Africa and to promoting the economic development of all the African countries," said the message. Peng Zhen wished the conference a complete success. Sponsored by the global parliamentary council on population and development, the 4-day conference will be attended by over 250 representatives from about 40 African countries and international organizations. He Ying, member of the NPC Standing Committee, who is currently on a visit in Zimbabwe, will attend the opening ceremony and other activities. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0021 GMT 11 May 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/267

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG XIAOPING PROFILED, COMPLIMENTED

Chongqing CHONGQING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Hu Shaoan [5170 1421 1344]: "I am a Son of the Chinese People--Profile of Deng Xiaoping"]

[Text] "I am honored, as a member of the Chinese nation, to become a world citizen. I am a son of the Chinese people. I deeply love my motherland and the people."--Deng Xiaoping

Comrade Xiaoping is an old man who is full of vitality.

Some foreign visitors have asked him about the secret of health and longevity, the answer they received is: optimism.

He is composed and introspective, generally taciturn, but very humorous.

He loves sports, likes to play bridge, smokes and can drink a lot.

He faces danger fearlessly and is not arrogant when things are going well. The nearly 60 years of revolutionary life has provided him with a mind as broad as the ocean and a will as firm as the mountain.

As he quietly enters into his senior years, he is still so full of vitality that when Jiang Qing who was in prison saw him on television reviewing the troops on the 35th anniversary of National Day, she signed and said: I have never thought that Deng Xiaoping would be in such good health!

I never would have thought of or find a way to understand it.

Having climbed over life's peak of 80 years, this most prestigious veteran member of the communist party is marching toward the next and even higher goal.

He likes to walk and had walked constantly when he was under house arrest.

His face does not have many wrinkles and he has quite a lot of black hair which is always well combed. He has a gentle manner and a warm smile and he speaks the truth.

A simple person.

On His 76th Birthday, He Successfully Passed a Western Woman Reporter's Intelligence Test

In the early fall of 1980, Deng Xiaoping met with an Italian woman reporter in Beijing. She was Orinana Fallaci, well-known in the West.

Fallaci is noted for her interviews of major world figures. Her questions are pointed and what she says is bold and forceful. She is skillful in her persistence and has caused headaches for some Western politicians.

During the 2 days from 21-23 August, Deng Xiaoping was interviewed for 7-8 hours by Fallaci.

That was a contest of intelligence.

The questioner, pressing hard at every point, was sharp and cunning.

The answerer was composed, frank, and quick-witted.

The topic of conversation was like a red dragonfly, sometimes making some flying leaps, sometimes circling around and sometimes staying for a long time on some sensitive issues. They talked about their views of the world, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou, the "Cultural Revolution" and the "gang of four"...

Suddenly, Fallaci changed the subject and asked: "How do you evaluate yourself?"

The answer: "It would be fine if I can say it is half and half. But I can say one thing, I have a clear conscience all my life."

Obviously, there was an element of modesty, but certainly it was full of the self-knowledge of a communist party member.

"To have a clear conscience"; not everyone can be so calm and confident.

Five years later, in late fall, Deng Xiaoping met with the Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta.

Natta told him: "Your conversation with the Italian reporter Fallaci was brilliant. It has been included in your collected works and we have all read it."

Deng Xiaoping said: "I talked with her for 7 to 8 hours. She asked me a lot of difficult questions, I finally passed the test."

Having said that, both the host and guest smiled relaxedly.

If the reader is interested in the interview, you may turn to page 303 of "The Collected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and read the article, "Interview With the Italian Reporter Oriana Fallaci."

It has to be added that the day after Fallaci's second interview was his 76th birthday.

Looking back, this woman reporter's interview was like an intelligence test of an old man on his birthday.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping used his mental youthfulness to pass this difficult test successfully.

He was born on 24 August 1904.

During Historical Calamities, He Uses Silence To Welcome the Great Progress of History

In Comrade Deng Xiaoping's office, there are four exquisite vases given to him by the workers when he visited Jingde Zhen in 1972 during the ebb of his career.

These vases, with their deep sentiments, are obviously the favorites of Comrade Xiaoping. They are still intact after their master has experienced the third political rise and fall.

Gazing at these four shiny porcelain vases, it is difficult for him to remain calm.

During that national calamity, he was imprisoned and segregated for 2 years; then, he was sent to Jiangxi and put under house arrest.

His five children were scattered and only Comrade Zhuolin and her aged stepmother accompanied him to Jiangxi. The sum of the three old people's ages was more than 200.

Of the three, he, who was 65 years old, was considered to be the strong laborer. Naturally, he became responsible for such chores as cleaning, cutting wood and breaking coal as well as bringing food and water to the sick.

In the cold, dark winter, there was no heating indoors and ice formed all the time. He went so far as to bathe with cold water.

This was to temper his body, challenging the severe cold.

It was also to temper his will, challenging fate.

In the morning, he worked in the factory; in the afternoon, he worked in the garden; in the evening, he did a great deal of reading under a lamp. His spiritual world is rich during that unbearable period.

There is only silence--like a rock.

His eldest son Deng Pufang was also implicated. He was persecuted and crippled, becoming paralyzed from the chest down. He could only lie in bed in a

social relief home, weaving thin wires into waste-paper baskets to earn money.

Later, through the application of Deng Xiaoping and his wife, Deng Pufang finally rejoined them. Henceforth, to Deng Xiaoping's household chores was added the important task of bathing and massaging his son.

Ideals and faith support the human spirit.

Marxist believers firmly believe that any major historical calamity will be compensated by a great progress in history.

Before sunset every evening, he habitually walked around the small garden, without a word and deep in thought. His pace was steady and after many rounds, days and years, the red sand on the ground began to show a small white path. Her daughter reminisced later:

"I watched my father constantly; I watched his constant serious and quiet mood and his forward paces which were rapid and steady. I thought that with each pace, his thoughts, faith and determination had become even more focused and firm."

At the same time, the people also came to know him better. His work style and behavior and the way he spoke deeply moved the comrade workers in the area.

Workers and master workers often gave them presents of daily necessities and helped them to grind rice into flour. One day, he, who was nearly 70 years old, slipped and fell on a muddy road. Hearing this, the workers quietly repaired the road that night.

Don't forget it was the time when he was "down and out."

On a misty morning, his young son who has visited him left and returned alone to Shanxi. There was only a brief moment of happiness which disappeared quickly. Undoubtedly, this caused him much pain. Shortly after going to work, he became pale all of a sudden and perspired profusely. He could not hold up any longer. Seeing this, the workers immediately helped him lie down and took their own sugar to make a solution for him. Then, they took him home on the tractor.

During that meaningless political movement, many contemptible people had definitely emerged. Because of selfish interests, they had, against their consciences, plotted against other people's lives and properties, bloodying their hands. They curried favor with the powerful, acted as informers to frame innocent persons, or trumped up charges to attack someone when he was down...indeed, there were all kinds of deceitful talks and secrets and those who were obsequious and servile plotted together.

Yet, these bad elements were, after all, a minority. Our people are innocent, simple and righteous. During the menancing times, they, taking risks, tried to protect those communist members who were in distress.

To be together with these good people was a good fortune amidst misfortune. Who experiencing this would not be deeply moved?

Several years ago, Comrade Siaoping, who had thrice fallen and risen, learned that the Praeger Publishing Company of England wanted to publish the English version of the "The Collected Works of Deng Xiaoping." In the book's preface, he wrote: I am a son of the Chinese people. I deeply love my motherland and the people.

Love is Not a Frivolous Promise But a Serious Task

For so many years, there has never been any real peace in China, this great land of sufferings. In these long years, as soon as the moanings ended, war began and armies competed for power. "Marching to the battlefield, we pulled at our bows...the blood flowed all over the countryside." (Mao Zedong: "Congratulating the Bridegroom; A Reading of History").

Moreover, in her modern history, foreign invasion and the partition by foreign powers had pushed this great land which had already suffered much deeper into the abyss of misery.

It was the Communist Party of China that ended this humiliating history. She struggled against poverty so that there would be no more poverty. She fought in wars so that there would be no more wars.

Because she was young, there would be sad mistakes. In order to prove an ordinary principle, she sometimes had to pay a high price. In the pains of history, she the motherland, and the people were lost in thought.

Finally, in the late fall of 1978, the Communist Party of China convened in Beijing the famous 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Deng Xiaoping played a crucial role in the historic change of the party's policy.

After all the years of sufferings, China really needed stability.

After all the years of poverty, China really needed construction.

The world watches China carefully.

One important meeting after another, important policies were announced: emphasizing economic construction; opening to the outside world and rejuvenating the economy; establishing special economic zones; implementing comprehensive economic structural reforms, affirming that the intellectuals are part of the laboring masses and strengthening the socialist legal system; proposing the concept of "one country, two systems," reducing the size of the army by 1 million people; abolishing the system of lifelong leadership positions...

Such apparent abstract concepts have aroused responses from the 1 billion people.

"I am a son of the Chinese people. I deeply love my motherland and the people." These words from Comrade Xiaoping's mouth state the mind of the communist party members.

Love is not a frivolous promise but a serious task. Love implies struggle, giving, a burning desire and the total dedication of one's energy to fine ideals.

What else can there be?

The members of the Communist Party of China are still searching in the intricate state of affairs and marching forward against a series of obstacles.

Blind optimism will not help.

Deng Xiaoping firmly believes: "Whatever provides the basic benefits for the most people and is supported by the broad masses will be successful no matter how much difficulties there will be in the road ahead."

It is encouraging that some communist party members who are younger and with more energy than Comrade Xiaoping are playing increasingly important roles.

Albertstein, who has worked for exactly half a century in China, once said to Comrade Deng Xiaoping:

"I very much respect and admire you. You are so old, yet you are still doing so much work."

Deng Xiaoping said, "I am doing very little now."

"Yet what you are doing will produce remarkable results," Albertstein said.

"My Method of Work Is To Do As Little As Possible"

Comrade Xiapong's work will indeed produce remarkable results and indeed he has worked less. He is rational and open and he has faith in Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and other even younger comrades. In one of the meetings of the Central Consultative Committee, he talks about his way of thinking:

"My way of work is to do as little as possible. Its advantages are: first, I can live a few years longer; second, they work well even when I am doing less; I should say that these comrades are full of energy and they can do things better. I hope that the transition will reach the point where I do not have to work and my health is still good, then, my task is completed. At present, it looks as if I still have to do a little more."

After work, Comrade Xiaoping has many different recreational activities.

Sometimes, he plays bridge with other leading comrades or visitors with great interest. He habitually used the "accurate bidding method." Once, he, Hu Yaobang and Comrade Wan Li were invited to participate in the "Strategy and

Health" old comrades invitational bridge tournament sponsored by the Wenjin Recreational Club. During the tournament, his quick thinking and close coordination with his partner as well as his decisiveness in bidding and ease in both offense and defense caused their opponents to lose by a score of 0 to 20 VP.

He is also interested in cooking. He rather likes French cusine--especially the croissants--as a result of his experience of studying in France when he was young. Yet, he likes even better his hometown Sichuan cooking, so much so that he will himself prepare authentic hot and spicy Sichuan dishes. Deng Pufang said, "My father cooks even better than my mother!"

When Deng Pufang was interviewed by the French PARIS MATCH, he said of his father:

"I always consider him as a father and not as the country's leader. To me, his greatest strengths are his seriousness and kindness. He loves his children very much."

At home, Comrade Xiaoping is democratic and easy to get along with. Unlike what some people think, he does not issue directives. He believes that his children can use their own judgment to do the right thing. Deng Pufang said, "His silence often has more impact than words."

Among Comrade Xiaoping's five children, there are artist, government functionary and student of science and engineering. Through there own struggles, they all have accomplished much in their respective positions.

It seems that his grandchildren can make Deng Xiaoping even happier. He likes to be with them, watch them play or even hold them up to take pictures. He often takes them swimming. At those times, he was enjoying the warmth of family happiness.

At present, his faculties are all very good except for a slight loss in hearing; at times, he needs the hearing aid. He is energetic and walks with a steady pace, just as how people see him. He is even looking forward to visiting Hong Kong in 1997 after China regains sovereignty.

Recently, while having lunch with some of the veteran comrades who are resigning from the Central Consultative Committee, to the amazement of those present, he even drank five glasses of maotai.

When he has time, he put on his glasses and read. Also, he likes to travel, climb mountains, or go for a walk in the country.

When there is an important soccer match, he becomes an excited audience in front of the television while the players chase around in the field and shoot goals.

What attracts him most is to go to the ocean and swim among the waves.

All his life, he and waves are inextricably linked.

Once he is in the water, he spreads his arms and swims toward the deeper parts. He will stubbornly move forward, ignoring the wind and waves.

In his half a century of revolutionary life, he has experienced many dangers; he rose and fell three times and was nearly killed. Yet, he fearlessly moved forward and his responsibility gets heavier and heavier every time.

Exactly because he has a firm communist faith, a mother-son relationship with the motherland and the people, and optimism, an ordinary man like him has done remarkable things.

Wave after wave hits him. He is composed and, shaking off the water from his hair, he continues to spread his arms and swim forward.

While he is happily swimming, a great transformation is taking place in the vast land of China.

He smiles almost undetected, feeling happy and satisfied.

The sea breezes, with a fishy smell, blow at his face. He swims vigorously, moving forward in the waves.

Will he think of life's ups and downs when he is floating and sinking in the water?

Will he think of the happiness in his struggles when the water is hitting him?

Will he think of life's difficulties because of the waves?

May be his is not thinking of anything.

12380/13045
CSO: 4005/580

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC SEEN AS VITAL FORCE IN POLITICAL LIFE

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 14, 7 Apr 86 pp 15-16

[Article by He Yanping [0149 4291 1627]: "The CPPCC Makes Its Mark on State Affairs"]

[Text] On 23 March, the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] held its fourth session in Beijing. A major item on its agenda was the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Making Suggestions for the Seventh 5-year Plan

Last September, over 50 people from the CPPCC in Beijing, including vice chairmen and standing committee members, attended a symposium organized by the CPC Central Committee and expressed their opinions regarding the restructuring of leading cadres on the Central Committee and the "Proposals (Draft) of the CPC Central Committee Concerning the Formulation of the Seventh 5-year Plan on National Economic and Social Development." Everybody at the 3-day symposium tried to get the floor and aired his views freely on everything from the macroeconomy to the microeconomy, from the guiding ideas informing the entire document to specific clauses. In November, members of the national committee again called a study and discussion meeting to comment on the "draft proposals." The two meetings resulted in many suggestions for supplementing and amending the Seventh 5-year Plan. They cover essentially the following areas:

- determining a reasonable growth rate is at the very heart of the new plan. China must learn from the past when its obsession with fast growth and irrational, excessively rapid investments in capital construction resulted in all kinds of imbalances.

- the key to achieving the magnificent objectives in the Seventh 5-year Plan is selfless people with professional expertise. One must not pursue personal interests in the guise of reform. Cadres who have moral integrity but no ability must not be appointed. Even more dangerous is to use those who have ability but no integrity. At stake is the very fate of the party and the state.

- follow policies closely and make science the guiding idea of the entire document. Where vital decisions are concerned, we should "think first and act later," otherwise we may suffer heavy losses. Last year, for instance, we imported 13.8 million tons of steel, about one third of the nation's output. This huge gap between supply and demand occurred because township and town enterprises have grown too rapidly. A number of key projects experienced substantial cost overruns, and the national treasury was hard pressed to come up with the funds.

- make food production a priority and promote the comprehensive development of agriculture across the board.

- build an independent nuclear power industry as soon as possible in order to shake off the backwardness of China's electricity generation.

- take education very seriously. It should be made clear that the growth rate of educational investments should not fall behind the national economic growth rate. Nine-year compulsory education should be provided.

- substantiate the proposal on spiritual civilization. A 5-year plan should be drawn up for the study and propaganda of the legal system. Society as a whole should concern itself with the education of young people.

- as a goal, a high employment rate should be replaced by an appropriate employment rate. The labor management system should be overhauled. Within limits, a person should be given the freedom to choose his job. We should gradually move toward labor mobility and provide vocational training. We should permit people to leave the labor force temporarily and then rejoin it or to combine work with study. We should also allow a time rate system.

- stipulate a ratio between wage increases and productivity gains, determine the pace of price reform and control price increases.

Participation in Major State Affairs

Both nationally and locally, the CPPCC is known as a "galaxy of talent" and a "treasure chest of knowledge" as it includes well-known personalities from all walks of life. According to statistics, among the more than 2,000 members in the national CPPCC, over 400 are intellectuals in the scientific and cultural arenas, many of them experts and scholars with a national or international reputation. Then there are famous figures from the democratic parties, from politics, religion and from women's groups, as well as old comrades who have retired to the second front. Deng Xiaoping and Deng Yingchao [6772 4481 6389] have repeatedly mentioned the need to make full use of the pool of expertise represented by the CPPCC.

Since the 1950's, the CPPCC has united people from all walks of life and played an important part in national life and economic life. If we consider the years before and after the founding of the PRC in 1949 the first politically active period for the CPPCC, then the days after the smashing of the gang of four (1976) have seen another round of active participation.

The CPPCC has worked hard to implement the policy on intellectuals, organizing 24 seminars in the fourth quarter of 1979 alone. It has also conducted extensive research on the problems of middle-aged intellectuals and the employment of students who have returned to China after studying overseas. Based on its findings, it has written and submitted reports to the CPC Central Committee which takes them seriously; Hu Yaobang wrote detailed instructions on one such report.

The Organization Department of the Central Committee took the lead in getting together with other central agencies to set up the Joint Office for Intellectual Work, subordinate to the Central Committee. Since then many problems have been resolved, including one involving the well-known actor, Xiang Kun [7309 1024], who was previously barred from playing any role other than the villain.

CPPCC committee members made many suggestions when the CPC Central Committee was drafting the "Resolution (Draft) on Certain Historical Issues of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" in 1981. In 1982, before the National People's Congress passed the draft resolution amending the PRC constitution, CPPCC committee members held four discussions successively to analyze the clauses one by one and commented forthrightly in the hope that a better constitution would be drawn up to steer China toward the rule of law and ensure normal social development.

Concern For the National Economy and People's Livelihood

In 1985, the CPPCC put forward a proposal centered on reform and the formulation of the Seventh 5-year Plan. This move was preceded by the sponsorship of over 1,500 proposals by 1,000 members, the subject matter of which ranged from economic construction and the restructuring of the economic system to education, science, culture, sanitation, united front, nationalities, religion and labor. They have been submitted to the pertinent departments and replies have been received on 97 percent of them.

Based on the proposals, the CPPCC selected major issues relating to the national economy and people's livelihood and mobilized resources from various quarters to conduct detailed special investigations on the spot. So far this year the CPPCC work groups have organized a total of 14 such investigations, convened 71 special seminars and launched 3 large-scale consulting projects.

When the Sixth CPPCC National Committee held its third session last year, 49 members led by Qian Jiaju [0578 1367 7467] jointly sponsored a proposal calling for "scientific verification by experts to unify understanding in view of the vital importance of the water conservancy project in the Changjiang three-gorge area." About 100 committee members, including Guan Shicong [7070 1102 5115] and Liu Chengxian [0491 2110 0341], also put forward proposals urging caution in handling the project.

After the session, the CPPCC presented its views to the departments concerned, on the one hand, and organized seven or eight forums attended by experts from all fields, on the other. In addition, it put together an investigation group headed by Sun Yueqi [1327 6390 1505] (formerly economic minister and chairman

of the resource committee in the Kuomintang [KMT] regime, now vice chairman of the KMT Revolutionary Committee and head of the CPPCC Economic Construction Group). From 30 May through 6 July 1985, the group visited Chengdu, Chongqing, Wan County, Zigui, Yichang, Shashi and Wuhan, among other places, and conducted research and investigations lasting 38 days. On the way it held more than 40 meetings, soliciting opinions extensively from all quarters. The forums combined with their on-site investigations to produce a valuable survey report.

In 1981, Sichuan experienced the worst floods for years, resulting in direct economic losses valued at about 1 billion yuan. After the floods, people realized that a major reason for the disaster was the damage inflicted on the ecology in the upper and middle reaches of Chang Jiang. CPPCC committee members decided to do a study on the ecology in the region so that they could recommend practical measures. A 13-member study team traveled downstream from Minjiang in the upper reaches of Chang Jiang and sailed toward Dongting Hu after reaching Wuhan. During their trip, they held more than 30 meetings and made on-the-spot investigations in 13 municipalities and counties in the three provinces of Sichuan, Hunan and Hubei. They discovered that the sharp decline in forestry resources in Sichuan has led to large-scale environmental deterioration and a chain of dire consequences. Since the 1980's, as many as 680 million tons of silt have flowed into Chang Jiang, equivalent to 5 million mu of land losing 5 inches of topsoil. Even more serious was the fact that the river's tributaries upstream were beginning to turn into sand. Faced with this situation, the CPPCC members pointed out that the basic factor behind the drastic decline in forests in Sichuan was China's erroneous approach toward forestry management and called for a shift from exploitation to conservation without delay. The CPPCC's report was on solid grounds. The State Environmental Protection Bureau under the State Council convened a special meeting to hear the report and decided to take actions to resolve the problem gradually.

Over the past few years, CPPCC work groups have studied in depth the major issues that have appeared in the course of reform, eg., the proposal to develop transportation, improve the transportation system and bring about integrated transport; the proposal that the three industries of coal, electricity and oil cooperate in the joint development of energy; and cultural relics preservation, etc. Many of their recommendations have been put into practice.

CPPCC As a Consultant

Consulting is one way in which the CPPCC establishes close ties with the masses and helps all quarters solve real problems.

This year the CPPCC concentrates on offering consulting services to old revolutionary base areas, minority nationality regions and frontier areas. After the CPC Central Committee made the strategic decision to gradually open up the great northwest, CPPCC committee members visited the region several times and set up in Huining County in central Gansu a work liaison point and a demonstration station for the comprehensive development of grass-growing and livestock-raising. In July 1985, a meeting presided over by Lu Zhengcao [0712

2973 2347] was held in Lanzhou where CPPCC members from six provinces and autonomous regions in the northwest and Neimenggu exchanged experiences in the "growing of grass and forests." After the meeting, the agencies concerned reported that the CPPCC has done a good job and Hu Yaobang spoke highly of it.

The problems of hazardous school buildings and thatched cottages on Hainandao were also tackled because of CPPCC involvement in the form of investigations and consulting. Hainandao has a hot climate and is frequently hit by typhoons and rainstorms, yet most of the school buildings on the island were thatched cottages and hazardous structures which seriously endangered the lives of teachers and pupils. Led by Vice Chairman Qian Changzhao [6929 2490 3564], an advisory group did a comprehensive study on the island and made specific suggestions on solving the problem. Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539] had this comment on their report, "A good deed based on Old Qian's survey." The agencies concerned in Guangdong acted right away by allocating 180 million yuan to finance school construction on the island.

A story of CPPCC members "pleading the buffalo's case" has also spread far and wide among the peasants. In view of the fact that some villages in the nation still use farm cattle, seven members on the CPPCC national committee suggested replacing the old device used for working the buffalo with a new gadget. Special funds were made available by the State Economic Commission for research. The result was a new device which proved less tiring for the buffalo and improved towing power by 44.9 percent. Since there are 19 million buffaloes in the country, the gain in towing power equates having an additional 320,000 12-horsepower small tractors. A minor thing like this is highly welcomed by the peasants.

The fact that they have limited time to serve the nation only intensifies the patriotism of CPPCC committee members. They are driven by an ambition and a desire to take advantage of the prosperous times they are in to do something really magnificent. That is why CPPCC members are doing their utmost for the country, the people and the great cause of the four modernizations despite their advanced years.

12581
CSO: 4005/664

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG MENG, NEW MINISTER OF CULTURE, ON LITERARY CREATION

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 13, 14, 15 Apr 86

[Interview with Wang Meng, minister of culture designate, by reporter Lin Mei [2651 3270] in Beijing: "I Will Continue To Write After Becoming Minister of Culture;" date of interview not given]

[13 Apr 86 p 10]

[Excerpt] It is hard to catch a glimpse of Wang Meng [3769 5536] in Beijing and much harder to interview him for the simple reason that he is too busy.

But among China's numerous writers, it is Wang Meng who has always been most sought after by interviewers because he is talented, has character and unique experiences and because he has become a high-ranking official.

This being the case, he has done me a great honor. While in Beijing, I was determined to see him. Beforehand I talked to him on the phone twice and was surprised at the alacrity with which he agreed to see me. Even more unexpected was his kindness in coming to my place. To put it half jokingly, I felt overwhelmed.

It was a cool, cloudy afternoon in early winter. Wang Meng came directly to my house after finishing some business at the U.S. embassy. He was wearing a blue overcoat, a grey felt hat and a pair of brown tinted glasses and carried himself like a gentleman. This was his first impression on me during our very first meeting.

Face to face with this celebrated writer, I was very excited.

Although this was the first time we met, I was quite familiar with his literary career and his troubled life.

He was born in Beijing in 1934 and joined the Communist underground in 1948 at the tender age of 14. "Long Live Youth," written in 1953, was his first novel which describes the life and ideals of young students in those days. For political reasons the work did not see the light of day its publication in 1979.

In September 1956, he published "A Young Man Newly Arrived at the Organization Department." He was then 22.

The work unexpectedly caused a sensation in the literary world, arousing passionate responses. Its admirers and detractors were so wedded to their own views that the division of opinion was sharp.

This novel, originally titled "A Young Man in the Organization Department," was unusual in that it was the first work in Chinese literature under communist rule to expose the perniciousness of bureaucratism. Its practical implications were profound. Most unjustly, Wang Meng was denounced as a rightist on account of it in the anti-rightist movement of 1957 and spent 4 years in reform through labor outside Beijing. After 1963, he was sent to Xinjiang for another 6 years in reform through labor. This series of setbacks fail to break his spirit. During this period, he published "The Eye" and "Winter Rain," both short stories. He mastered the Uygur language and translated into Chinese "Rolling Down Ili He." In 1973 he began "The View From Here." From 1977 Wang Meng's life entered a new phase with his reentry into the literary world, his commitment to literary creation as strong as ever.

Wang Meng is also one of the first writers to apply "stream of consciousness" technique of Western modernism to Chinese literature. "Buli," written in 1977, is a bold experiment in this regard.

[14 Apr 86 p 17]

[Excerpt] My conversation with Wang Meng took place in the coffee room at Huaqiao Hotel near where I lived. As he was unexpectedly modest and easygoing and had not the slightest bureaucratic airs, I too felt very relaxed. We talked freely and frankly.

In view of the rough, bumpy literary road he has traveled, I came right out and asked him a sensitive question of concern to people overseas. "Do you think there is genuine freedom of creation today?"

"Social reform must proceed on the basis of social stability, so freedom of creation cannot be separated from social stability and reform. This point is neither subtle nor complex." He drank beer as he talked, completely at ease with himself. Wang Meng insisted that creative freedom abide by common social norms and be combined with a writer's social responsibility.

In the opinion of many people, writers' creative freedom on the mainland is sometimes subject to all manner of intervention, the most flagrant of which in recent years must be the "anti-spiritual pollution" campaign. At the time numerous readers were intrigued to see that several writers noted for the "Beijing touch" of their works, such as Deng Youmei [6772 0645 2734], Han Shaohua [7281 1421 5478], Liu Shaotang [0491 4801 2768] and Chen Xiangong [7115 6343 0501], were clearly shying away from touchy subjects and concentrated on the folklore of old Beijing. We cannot say the readers were hypersensitive, can we?

"What accounts for your passion for literary creation?" I also asked.

Not a tough question for a writer. But his answer was characteristically Wang Meng. He replied, "All things in life must pass, whether they are very good or very bad, happy or tragic. When one reads a piece of writing, one can relive past events, even the most fleeting happenings. Without literature, a middle-aged person will have difficulty picturing the emotional world of young people. I like writing also because literature is a vehicle for exploring and expressing the intricacy, mystery and richness of human emotions. For instance, some people live together for decades without developing any feeling for one another. Others hit it off or fall in love the first time they meet. It is interesting to use words to vividly present the things hidden in the depth of the human soul. Besides, fiction writing is a good way to make friends: After reading a novel, readers often write to its author..."

So this is Wang Meng, keen on probing human feelings and examining the true, good and beautiful side of human nature as well as its dishonest, evil and ugly aspect. His unusual experiences in life have made him a more daring literary searcher, more ready to face reality. In his own words, his head brims with fictional characters and ideas come to him in endless succession.

This prolific writer also told me, "I have a high degree of concentration. Ten minutes after getting off the plane and arriving at a new place, I can start writing, oblivious of everything else." This is a special ability and perhaps a kind of creative fanaticism. Is it any wonder, therefore, that in recent years he has written no fewer than 300,000 characters in fiction and criticism each year? Last year he finished a 240,000-character novel, "The Moving Man," a description of the lives of intellectuals and declining landlords in the 1940's. He also wrote five short stories in search of the destiny of the nation and the Chinese people and the inner world of man.

[15 Apr 86 p 10]

[Excerpt] Wang Meng is currently vice president of the China Writers Association and a member of the CPC Central Committee. In the eyes of many people at home and abroad, he is "an official in charge of literature and art." In status and position, he has come a long way. Does literary creation then conflict with being an official?

When I raised this question, Wang Meng seemed mentally ready. He had a well-thought-out answer, "The official is only a go-between who transmits the party's wishes to the writers and channels the writers' ideas and demands to the authorities. In essence I remain a writer and it is still writing which I really enjoy most and which gives me the greatest sense of freedom and excitement." He paused briefly at this point, then added humorously, "Right now I am still a writer, not some kind of official. Writers can also contribute to society, can't they?"

Wang Meng was not lying: He has consistently insisted on spending half his time on writing, politely declined invitations to official social gatherings as much as possible, and stayed away from meetings which are not absolutely necessary. Still I remain somewhat skeptical since what happened to other

people has testified to the incompatibility between creation and being an official. It is not a question of competing demands on time and energy. The problem is this: Under China's social conditions, will a writer, particularly one like Wang Meng, assume "bureaucratic airs" and talk "bureaucratese" after he becomes an official and will his works lose their incisiveness as a mirror of life?

Semi-official sources now say that Wang Meng will be appointed minister of culture. When this article appears in print, this may well have become reality. People are particularly interested in this matter because of Wang Meng himself and because the Ministry of Culture is special. Mao Dun [5403 4163] has set a precedent of a writer running the ministry; the literary giant was the PRC's first minister of culture. If Wang Meng is really put in charge of the ministry, that will be no joke. Wang Meng is said to have declared that as minister of culture, he will continue fiction-writing. Deng Youmei thinks otherwise, suggesting that as a minister, a person will find it hard to write. If he were Wang Meng, Deng Youmei says, he would absolutely not be an official.

Different people have different opinions. Time will tell who is right.

During the interview, I also asked Wang Meng, "Is the literary circle today divided into a reform group and a conservative group?"

To my surprise, Wang Meng shot back without thinking, "Hong Kong has too few writers and too many experts on Chinese affairs."

I laughed. He does not approve of oversimplifying this kind of things. He said, "Let us look at the student demonstrations some time back. They loudly called for the overthrow of Li Hongzhang and the boycott of Japanese goods. Can we characterize the nature of this type of action in a few words? All we can say is that the actions were understandable and that their feelings were praiseworthy in one respect, childish in another. Consequently, we should analyze the various existing phenomena in detail, instead of embracing or opposing reform in a sweeping manner."

The interview was over but I remained deep in thought. It crossed my mind that Wang Meng's life story itself will make a good yarn. Presented in the form of a novel, it will be as vivid and moving as his fiction. I hope that Wang Meng will remain a writer forever, one with tens of millions of readers.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'STRICT AND METICULOUS' CADRE SELECTION PROCEDURES ACCENTED

Beijing ZHIBU SHENGHUO [PARTY BRANCH LIFE] in Chinese No 3, 5 Mar 86 pp 46-47

[Article by Zhong Yan [6988 1484]: "No Preference for Children of Senior Cadres in Personnel Selection"]

[Text] Not long ago the editorial department received a letter from a reader. It says, "As we study the documents of the National Party Congress and discuss the reshuffling of leading cadres at all levels in accordance with the demand for a more youthful leadership, many comrades believe that significant gratifying achievements have been made in this area. However, other comrades do not know what to make of rumors in society that cadre reorganization means in effect the promotion of the children of senior cadres."

Well, let us discuss this issue.

In the past few years, the party and the government have been reshuffling leading cadres at all levels in accordance with the demand for a more youthful leadership that has both talent and integrity. The results have been outstanding. The appointment of young cadres has great significance for the ability of party and government leaderships at all levels to better adapt to the needs of socialist modernization and maintain the continuity of the party's Marxist principles and policies.

There is talk in society today about succession by children of senior cadres, even rumors to the effect that the party has a policy of promoting those people en masse. Because they do not understand the real situation, some comrades are also inclined to believe such hearsay. We can say for sure that the party does not have such a policy and will not formulate such a policy.

First, the party's cadre policy firmly abides by the four transformations (more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and professionally more competent), pays no heed to family status or social origins, emphasizes ability and integrity and selects people on their merits. Our party has a broad vision and takes in a wide spectrum of worthy and talented people. It pins its hopes for the future on successive generations of young people. The children of cadres, the children of workers and peasants, the children of intellectuals, the children of other working people: all are part of China's young generation. Owing to differences in objective environments, experiences

and subjective personal efforts, they have different strengths and weaknesses. In the course of growing up, some individuals become better than others and some turn out to be a disappointment. This is true for every group. In cadre selection, the party treats everybody equally and does not discriminate; it acts in strict accordance with the requirements of the four transformations and the ability-cum-integrity standard. Requirements are not relaxed or made more stringent for any one individual. Whoever deserves a job is given a job. Those who do not deserve a job are treated accordingly. If an appointment turns out to be a mistake, it is rectified.

Second, our party has drawn up strict and meticulous cadre selection procedures not subject to the whim of a particular person or even leader. Everybody has the right and duty to recommend outstanding people, but it is the power of recommendation only, not designation. Whether the candidates are the children of cadres, workers, peasants, intellectuals or other working people, cadre selection must proceed thus: First, taking the mass line and listening to opinions from all quarters; second, investigation by the organization department; third, collective discussion by the party committee; fourth, examination and verification by the organization department at a higher level. These four steps constitute four strategic passes, all indispensable. Their purpose is to make sure that sound choices are made and to prevent leaders from practicing nepotism and selecting on the basis of personal likes and dislikes. Moreover, to ensure that good candidates are selected in accordance with the ability-cum-integrity standard, we take pains to evaluate cadres' on-the-job performance to determine whether or not they are truly competent and have acceptable political credentials. When a problem is discovered, efforts are promptly made to correct it. The suggestion that an individual leader can name a cadre's son or daughter to be a cadre is a misunderstanding arising from ignorance of the cadre selection process.

A large number of cadres have been promoted in recent years, the vast majority of whom have both ability and integrity. Certainly we are not saying that cadre selection and promotion is now totally free from feudal clannish ideas. We must realize that some leading cadres do resort to all kinds of tactics to help their children, friends or relatives "get in through the back door" by letting or supporting them in exploiting their position to demand a job from the government. Although only a minority of people do such things, their influence is pernicious. They endanger the construction of the cadre contingent, contaminate the body of the party and damage its prestige. We must clamp down on them firmly. On 28 January this year, the CPC Central Committee issued eight circulars on cadre selection and promotion in strict accordance with the party's principles. Party organizations at all levels must carry them out in earnest.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ACADEMIC RESEARCH ON PARTY STYLE PROPOSED

Beijing XINGUANCHA [NEW OBSERVATIONS] in Chinese No 4, 25 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Yi Fang [0122 2455]: "Proposed Topics for Theoretical Research on Party Style"]

[Text] I suggest that we launch an academic research on party style. Such research may include the following topics, for instance:

1. The substance of party style and our demands on it. Apparently party style should include members' morality, working style and lifestyle. Given that our party is a ruling party, can we say that the central issue in party style is the relations between the party and the masses? This, in turn, involves the spiritual outlook of the party and its members, their sense of principle and their democratic style.

2. The history of party style. Relations between party style and the distribution system of military communism within the party in the Yanan period during the revolutionary war before our party seized power. New issues facing the development of party style throughout the nation after the seizure of power. Chairman Mao Zedong's warning about "sugarcoated bullets." Motives behind the drive to rectify party style during successive political campaigns after liberation, and their results. The influence of things "leftist" on party style, eg., "lies, bragging, idle talk and polite formulas." The influence of domestic and international politics and of changes in the class situation on party style. The significance of bringing order out of chaos for the development of party style.

3. The development of party style in the new period. Reform, the open door policy and party style. Party style under the system of "eating out of the same big pot." The influence of economic invigoration on party style. Centralized economic planning and party style. Market regulation and party style. Party style in a state of unity and stability. Party style as people become well off (cf. party style in times of fierce struggle.) The people's commune and party style. Fixing of farm output quotas for each household and party style. The influence of Chinese-foreign economic relations and cultural exchange on party style. The psychology of party members engaged in foreign relations.

4. Relations between party style, on the one hand, and the development of the legal system and various management systems, on the other. Cadre appointment, dismissal, promotion and retirement systems and party style. Cadre pay and conditions, and party style. The significance of party regulations governing legal and constitutional activities for the development of party style. Supervision and supervisory system and party style. Wage system and party style. Election system and party style.

5. Party style and the state of the nation. Relations between party style and cultural heritage. Interactions between party style and social tone. The question of personal sensibility. Social etiquette and customs (eg., "accepting an invitation to dinner extended as a bribe," "giving gifts," "weddings and funerals.) Public opinion and public customs established through usage (eg., the standards used to evaluate leading cadres.) The Chinese views of the clan, the family and blood relationships, and party style. Educational standard of the public and party style.

6. The theoretical summation and exposition of party style. Socialism, communism and party style. Dialectical materialism, historical materialism and party style. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on social mores and party style. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Liu Shaoqi on party style. Leading comrades on the CPC Central Committee on party style. Political economic, sociological and legal analyses of party style. Party style and the goals of party construction, etc.

At present, the CPC Central Committee is waging a vigorous battle to improve the social tone and party style fundamentally. It has investigated a number of major cases impartially and incorruptibly, to the immense satisfaction of the people. At the same time, if we explore the issues of party style and social tone on the theoretical and academic levels thoroughly and comprehensively, such research may perhaps benefit our transition from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom as far as party style is concerned, and our effort to formulate a policy that will bring about permanent peace and stability.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BUREAUCRATISM, 'MAJOR ECONOMIC CRIMES' SCORED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 5, 10 Mar 86 pp 16-17

[Article by Zhu Ye [4555 0673]: "Bureaucratism Creates Opportunities for Criminals"]

[Text] The rash of major economic crimes reported in the press recently is so serious that they are the worst we have seen for years. They are a horror to behold. Guangyu Industrial Trading Corporation, which is under the Ministry of Astronautics, smuggled 180,000 sets of color TV parts worth $41 million. The two ministerial-level cadres and five bureau-level cadres responsible have been punished in accordance with party discipline and the law. Shanghai uncovered a case in which a certain Huang Kuiyuan [7806 1145 0337] used a forged passport to gain entry to China and then swindled and bluffed his way through such places as Guangdong, Henan, Beijing and Shanghai within half a year. His illegal wheelings and dealings involved over 300 people and netted more than 1 million yuan. Guangdong has tracked down a speculator and swindler named Liu Haoran [0491 3185 3544] who had concluded over 100 "joint operation agreements" and "purchase and sale contracts" worth a total of 8 billion yuan with a dozen provinces, municipalities and regions in just 6 months and obtained 19 million yuan in advance loans fraudulently. These serious criminal activities in the economic arena have caused heavy losses for the state, corrupted the party style and social tone and extensively interfered with reform, the open door policy, and the four modernizations.

Why are economic crimes so rampant? Why are criminals so reckless? Judging from the major cases which have been cracked, all these criminals are "mammonists" who put money above everything else and are so obsessed with the pursuit of wealth that they have taken leave of their sense. They are adept at cultivating good relations with people in the upper circles and try their best to gain access to power and influence, by hook or by crook. No trick is too mean for them and no loophole is ever wasted. Their schemes do work to their advantage for a while mainly because certain leading cadres in the relevant agencies suffer from a high degree of bureaucratism, thus giving the "mammonists" a chance. Some bureaucratic types do toil from dawn to dusk and put in long days, but they have no interest in studies and do not discuss major issues. Since their understanding of policies is hazy and their legal knowledge nil, they give misguided instructions. Some cadres stress personal relationships, not principles; whenever old colleagues, subordinates or

friends approach them personally "for help," they oblige readily. Yet others fail to investigate public complaints; even when they are well aware of a problem, they turn a blind eye to it and do nothing for fear of offending some people. Or they may "pass the buck," shuffling the problem back and forth even as it gets worse due to prolonged inattention. It is in departments and agencies run by such people that criminals find their opportunities. In fact, they may even serve as the criminals' "shield" or "protection umbrella." Only when a serious economic crime comes to light in their agency are they shocked into realizing the problem, saying, "We've been conned! We've been duped!" Yet even then some people content themselves with superficial investigations and do not try to find out why they have been "conned." How can they therefore really learn a profound lesson? How can there be any certainty that they will not be taken in again in the future?

Addressing a general meeting for cadres from central party organs early this year, Comrade Hu Yaobang called on the cadres to "work hard to overcome bureaucratism, step up research and investigation, cultivate close ties with the masses and constantly improve their work." He also declared solemnly on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, "In accordance with party rules and regulations, all honest and upright comrades inside and outside the party have the right to report to the Central Committee any serious dereliction of duty or violation of the law or discipline by a party organization at any level all the way up to leaders on the Central Committee." By acting bureaucratically, which causes heavy losses for the state, leading cadres are already guilty of dereliction of duty and should be held accountable.

Cadres suffering from bureaucratism should wake up, now.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INVESTIGATION INTO ADULT HIGHER EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 25 Feb 86 p 1

[Report by Yang Ruiming [2799 3843 2404]: "Our Nation's Adult Higher Education System: Problems and Solutions"]

[Text] Adult higher education institutions are important components in our nation's higher education undertaking. Besides relying primarily on the regular colleges and universities, we also depend heavily on adult higher education institutions to nurture advanced specialized personnel for the four modernizations construction.

How do we operate good adult higher education institutions? This reporter recently conducted a special investigation into this issue among the party Central Committee-affiliated department party committees and the various educational departments in the province and cities. The general response is that before we can have good adult higher education institutions several problems must first be resolved.

According to statistics, since the 3d Plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, not only has our adult higher education recovered but it has made rapid progress. At present, there are over 1,200 adult higher education institutions (including radio and television universities, administrative-cadre colleges, allied workers colleges, and colleges of education) and a total of 1,725,000 full-time students (including those taking correspondence courses sponsored by the regular colleges and universities and those attending evening colleges, but excluding those taking short-term training courses). In terms of the number of graduates, during the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" adult higher education institutions produced 930,000 undergraduates and professional-degree students, a figure which equals 61 percent of the 1,530,000 students from the regular colleges and universities. Evidently adult higher education has produced a large number of specialized talents for the four modernizations construction in recent years and has attained distinguished results in its undertakings. But during the course of its development it has also revealed some pressing problems.

1. Some Schools Lack Clear Guiding Ideology; There Are Notable Conflicts Between Work and School

There is a popular trend in promoting academic education in the adult higher education institutions in their effort to emulate the regular colleges and universities. Under the influence of this trend, many students zealously take leave from work to attend school, thus creating a conflict between schools and workplaces. In the municipality of Shanghai over 16,400 full-time students, or 36.3 percent of the total 1985 full-time enrollment in the adult higher education institutions, are on leave from work (figure excludes students in correspondence courses, and special cadre courses or those auditing telecast college courses). In Guizhou Province, of the 10,900 freshmen in 1985 over 8,200 students are on leave from work, representing 75.7 percent of total freshmen enrollment. Because of the high percentage of workers on leave, it has affected work and production and has dampened the enthusiasm among some units in supporting the workers in their studies, and consequently there has been a steady decrease in the number of students in the adult higher education institutions, making it difficult to operate these schools.

2. Some Schools Are Too Small; Facilities Are Duplicated, Programs Are Redundant; Return on Investments in Educational Undertakings Is Low

At present, although the number of adult higher education institutions is high, on the whole their scales are small: most allied workers colleges, administrative-cadre colleges, and colleges of education have less than 200 full-time students; some workers colleges are sponsored by individual plants, and enrollments there are even lower. In Anhui Province there are more than 30 assorted workers colleges, colleges of education, and administrative-cadre colleges, and among these, 15 have around 200 full-time students each, some have less than 100, and the smallest school has only 1 class with some 40 students. In Gansu Province there are close to 70 workers colleges with over 15,900 full-time students, averaging 230 per school, but over 400 of these schools have less than 50 students, averaging 230 per school, but over 400 of these schools have less than 50 students. The schools with enrollments of under 100 students are operating under poor conditions; some only manage to graduate from 1 or 2 classes and will have to shut down.

In addition, school facilities are duplicated and specialized programs are redundant. For example, there is an overabundance of schools (courses) specially designed for cadres: there are administrative-cadre colleges operated by the various departments; there are special cadre courses offered by the regular colleges and universities; there are the cadre classes offered by the colleges of education; and there is the Marxist-Leninist basic theory course (that is, the party and government cadre special training course) sponsored by the party Central Committee's telecast college. Many departments and units operate the schools independently; they are unique and are struggling to be small but complete, and they are operating under adverse conditions; the quality of education is poor, and the return on their investment is low.

3. Many Schools Offer Programs Without Consideration for the Characteristics of Adult Education; They Lost Contact With Reality and Singularly Pursue the Academicism of the Regular Colleges and Universities or offer Whatever Courses Are Most Expedient to Obtaining a Diploma

The disproportion between arts and science students in the adult higher education institutions in recent years is an obvious example. The municipality of Beijing projected that by the year 1900 full-time arts students in the municipality should be 11.3 percent of the total full-time enrollment in the adult higher education institutions, but in 1984 arts students already reached 26 percent of the total full-time enrollment, far exceeding the job assignments available to arts graduates. Some adult higher education institutions offer special courses irrelevent to the workers' backgrounds: for example, a university in a certain province offers a special course in history for the workers of a power cable plant; when the students graduate, except for a college diploma, there is little use in the plant for the kind of special education they have received. Some administrative-cadre colleges or programs ignore their duties to nurture administrative cadres and instead nurture professional and technical personnel and offer courses in science, engineering, agriculture, medicine, or even aesthetics, music, art, traditional Chinese surgery, traditional Chinese Traumatology, therapeutic massage, and other specialities. They have deviated from their appointed course to nurture administrative cadres.

4. Lack of Standards for Recruiting New Students, Who Succumb to Unhealthy Practices, Resulting in Uneven Standards among Students and Poor Quality of Education

According to regulations, students in the adult higher education institutions must have completed high school or have met the equivalent standard, but in fact only a portion of the new recruits have had a high school education, and some have attained only a junior high standard, or worse yet, an elementary school standard. Originally only county- or regiment-level reserve cadres with 5 years of services could qualify for special cadre courses; later the requirement was lowered to the section level, but nowadays there is hardly any rank requirement. Some schools have even lowered the seniority requirement. Thus these special cadre courses are not what they used to be. There is a causal relationship between the low standard of the students and the unhealthy practices in admissions to the adult higher education institutions. In recent years, cheating among candidates is prevalent in entrance exams; people bring in books or notes, they copy from each other, and they even have impostors sit in for the exams. Even more amazing are cases where the candidates never took the tests but the records show their test scores: some of these students were even admitted to the special cadre programs in the regular colleges and universities. During the course of this investigation, this reporter discovered that these unhealthy practices are common throughout the land, generating a phenomenon of fraudulent entrance exams and adversely affecting the quality of students in the adult education institutions.

5. Some Regular Colleges and Universities Are Recruiting Extra Students; in Addition, Society Is Aggressively Setting up Schools, Some Adult Education Institutions Are Apparently Losing Ground

This reporter understands that in 1986 a university in a certain province admitted 1,300 regular undergraduates and 817 of those, or 63 percent, are enrolled in the specialized-cadre program. In recent years, because many

regular institutions of higher education have increased their enrollment of new students to the point of exceeding their actual capacities, they have created a series of problems in the rear services and administrative undertakings and hampered the healthy development of the schools.

In additions to the regular colleges and universities which have recruited in excess, thus violating regulations, some departments (including some leading departments affiliated with the party Central Committee) have also blindly expanded their operations and increased the planned enrollment figure for the schools they operate. At the bigger schools there are more administrative problems. Some local branches of the adult education programs sponsored by the affiliated departments of the party Central Committee are actually run by uneducated administrators from some service companies who are totally ignorant of school administrative systems; their bookkeeping is inaccurate and their administrative system is chaotic. These have caused many students to withdraw from those schools.

In view of these problems, and based on suggestions gathered, this reporter recommends the following five measures to improve adult higher education programs:

(1) Adult higher education institutions should bear in mind their own distinct features, firmly uphold the principle of integrating education with practicality, teach the necessary know-how, and emphasize genuine and practical knowledge. This will require that, in administrations and organizations, these schools must break loose from their present, singularly academic education, concentrate on practical needs, and teach competency in professional skills or in individual courses. Terms of studies may vary from several months to half a year or a year. Gradually complement the program with a system of awarding academic diplomas, professional competency diplomas, and single-course diplomas, so that adult higher education can better accommodate the need for talent in the four modernizations efforts and increase the return on educational investments.

(2) With a few exceptions, a majority of the students in the adult higher education program should enroll in school while remaining on the job; they can take courses and work at the same time so that neither work nor education will be affected. This will require coordination and some changes in the existing system of special privileges for workers on leave to attend school so as to encourage the workers to study on their spare time instead.

(3) Rectify and reorganize adult higher education institutions to improve the return on educational investments. Based on the aforementioned problems in the adult higher education institutions, the department of education should exercise more control over the size of these schools and carry out the policy of licensing the schools. Those schools that do not meet the national specifications should be shut down, and schools may also be merged according to profession or system. Enrollment in the special cadre programs sponsored by regular colleges and universities should be reduced and limited to a reasonable proportion. This level of nurturing and training should gradually be transferred and be undertaken by the administrative-cadre colleges. Some administrative-cadre colleges sponsored by the various departments can also be merged.

The colleges of education must concentrate on training reachers for elementary and middle schools.

(4) Man the three gateways to quality education. First, good planning is essential: include the task of developing adult education in the comprehensive plans for the four modernizations construction. From now on the tasks of building new schools, formulating programs and special courses, recruiting new students, and assigning jobs to graduates should be carried out systematically. Second, standardize student admissions requirements and implement national entrance examination to guarantee the quality of new students. Third, conduct thorough final examinations by eliminating any attempt to award diplomas wantonly.

(5) Enhance leadership toward adult education. Adult education has long been neglected, leadership in this area is weak, organizational structure is unsound, and funding is grossly deficient; there is practically no basic research on adult education. Leadership in the area of adult education desperately needs to be enhanced in the future.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROBLEMS OF 'BRAIN DRAIN', LURE EXAMINED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 10, 10 Mar 86 p 42

[Article by Meng Yang [1322 7402]: "The Craze To Go Abroad and the Brain Drain"]

[Text] Since the country implemented the open-door policy, academic circles have enjoyed the benefits of interchange. That in these years instruments and equipment have been exchanged and that the knowledge of scientists and technicians has been renewed is obvious to all. Along with these advantages, the brain drain has become serious. In some first-rate hospitals, the medical backbone elements seem to have poured out of the hospital and left the country. In some scientific research units, only 60-year-old instructors who are on a temporary work basis are left to do the work. The problem is not just that of those who have already left the country, lured by prestige. Of the people in the country, all those who possess the slightest qualifications are trying to make "connections" and leave the country. Some people describe this scene as "One by one the bees and butterflies fly over the wall, suspecting that the beauty of spring is to be found in the next-door family."

At the end of the Qing Dynasty, the Qinghua School supposed that, by setting up a department preparing students for study in America, the students who went abroad to study would in a few decades be trained into a batch of scientific and technological experts for our country. But it really only cultivated a batch of personages who worshipped foreign things and followed the example of the West. One can say that this had both advantages and disadvantages. Now there is also an upsurge in the practice of leaving the country to study abroad. When newly assigned college students start work, it has become a matter of course for them to fill in applications for leaving the country to study abroad, and it is not considered unusual for there to be talk in laboratories about leaving the country. At a conference discussing the long-range plans for science, many people said that young people were not content with their jobs and only thought of leaving the country. After meeting me a friend said: "This is a painful fashionable complaint."

Some people say that after World War II there was a worldwide tendency for the population to migrate from the south to the north and from the poor countries to the rich countries, and that the direction of flow of talented persons was no exception. Perhaps this is partly true, but it cannot be considered to be a regular trend. Speaking in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, among them there are persons with lofty ideals who go abroad to gain experience with

the expectation of making the country rich and the state flourishing, and there are also no lack of persons who "dislike poverty and love wealth," who forget all moral principles at the sight of profits, and who in their innermost heart go abroad to "parn for gold," "become gold-plated," and "worship money." People do not always say that the child does not complain of the mother's poverty. Speaking of China, the great cause of the "four modernizations" urgently requires talented persons, but there is a large drain of talented persons. Can we take a laissez-faire attitude toward this? Can we sit back and relax?

If a conscientious analysis is made, the appearance of the situation in which "one by one the bees and butterflies fly across the wall" cannot be separated from the muddled ideas in the heads of certain people. No matter whether it is promotion and moves, popularization, readjustment of salary, or examination and approval of technical or professional titles, in some departments and in some people's minds, the "foreign" always seems stronger than the "native." "Foreign" college students are stronger than "native" college students; "foreign" Ph.D.'s are stronger than "native Ph.D.'s. Even with regard to a scientific research result, a foreigner's evaluation seems to be a "head taller" than that of a fellow countryman. This idea that "foreign" is higher will naturally affect the thinking of the younger generation. In the end, China's "four modernizations" must depend on Chinese people building them on China's soil. Therefore, it is not a matter of who has stayed abroad, and no matter whether one has stayed abroad or not, whoever on China's soil makes contributions to the "four modernizations will get honor, and the greater the contribution the more honor he will get. No matter whether it is a case of promoting or moving or popularizing, the main thing should be to make this the basis. The level of a "foreign" Ph.D. is probably high, but no matter what the level is we should look at his contributions after he returns to China. In addition, we must also make young people truly understand that a young person who truly has high aspirations will use his own ability and wisdom to make China prosperous and strong. The reason a Chinese person today needs to leave the country to study abroad is not for his own prospects, but is for the motherland's prospects. Without the motherland's prospects, the individual's prospects are dismal.

In addition, appropriate readjustments should be made in policies. Why is it that we ourselves cannot make use of many young outstanding talents while foreigners make use of them? Why is it that some persons who have lost their foothold in the foreign labor market, on returning to China are given redoubled favors? Isn't this abnormal phenonomena on the question of talented persons in which "we take what others discard and others take what we discard" worth our deep examination?

In the final analysis, economic competition and competition in the speed of development are competitions for talented persons. We should have better measures to speed up the cultivation of talented persons (including methods of using persons who have left the country to study abroad) that will reduce the brain drain!

9727
CSO: 4005/663

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LITERARY CIRCLE DEBATES 'SUPERFLUOUS MAN'

Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 117, 1 Apr 86 p 33

[Article by Li Min [7812 3046]: "The 'Superfluous Man' Debate Further Divides the Literary World"]

[Text] Literary Circle Again in Turmoil

Political life in China is fickle and ever-changing. Similarly, its literary world is rife with controversy and in a constant state of turmoil. Like a billowing ocean, it has never known tranquillity.

"The Second Kind of Loyalty," by Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159], stirred up a major scandal which has yet to run its course. The debate sparked by Zhang Xianliang's [1728 6343 0081] "Man's Other Half is Woman" has barely begun and has not reached its high point. And now comes the "superfluous man" controversy. It seems that China's literary circle has gotten what it wants.

By "superfluous man," literary critics refer to the individual who feels life has left him out. Over the past 2 years, many literary works depicting young people's confusion and sense of alienation have appeared and attracted critical attention. Critics have characterized this type of youth as "superfluous men" and chided the writers for "ignoring their moral responsibility."

Typical of the criticisms are He Xin's [0149 2450] articles. He Xin believes that the protagonists in such works as Xu Xing's [1776 2502] "Variations Without a Theme," Zhang Xinxin's [1728 6580 2946] "Dream of Our Times," and Liu Suola's [0491 4792 2139] "You Have No Choice" and "The Blue Sea and the Far End of the World" epitomize the "superfluous man" in contemporary Chinese literature. As He Xin sees it, the philosophy of life of these characters is one of indifference, apathy, cynicism and detachment; their attitude toward everything in life is ironic, contemptuous and playful.

He Xin believes that the "superfluous man" does not appear in literature fortuitously. For more than a century, China has been in turbulence; traditional Chinese culture first collapsed under the onslaught of Western

civilization and later dissolved completely during the "Cultural Revolution," a catastrophe that annihilated what little that remained of China's traditional values and cultural spirit.

He Xin asserts that the appearance of the "superfluous man" and the theory of the absurd in modern literature points up, if only negatively, the bankruptcy of traditional cultures and value systems. On a theoretical level, the appearance of the "superfluous man" is also an acceptance and expression of modernist philosophy and aesthetics from the West. He demands to know, "The sense of the absurd. Anti-culture. Anti-hero. Are these what modern Chinese should imitate and pursue?"

Inevitably He Xin's extremist remarks have provoked some people into defending what he has attacked.

Fierce Counterattack

Critic Li Xie [2621 7327] wrote, "For years mainland fiction was permeated with utilitarian rationalism. Whenever they put pen to paper, writers invariably expounded such and such a theory, preached such and such a principle. In contrast, Liu Suola's novels are highly intuitive. An intensive sense of the self prevails in both 'You Have No Choice' and 'The Blue Sea and the Far End of the World,' a sense which is very much a part of the 20th century. It rejects the traditional values and moral code which have hampered personality development. It also rejects the generalized and insipid abstraction and idealization of man, which resulted from the exaggeration of his value and his deification by humanism since the Renaissance."

Li's views more or less coincide with those of some university students today. A number of students in the Chinese Department of Beijing University say that they enjoy Liu Suola's works because her characters embody the distinctive features of young people of the 1980's: They do not toe the official line unthinkingly, nor are they the "full-blooded" type who are forever fired with a sense of duty, a sense of mission. They are not philosophers cloistered in the ivory tower and they are certainly not wildly chivalrous Don Quixotes. Rather, they are just like a bunch of grade school kids who like to have a good time pursuing their individual interests after school. In reality, young people should be free to seek and enjoy to the full the pleasures of living. The university students believe that these people are not "superfluous." Nor have the writers portrayed them as such. On the contrary, these people are the creators of diversified living. If we think that one must live like Lei Feng [7191 6912] or Qu Xiao [2575 0876] to be not "superfluous," then life will certainly regress. The truth of the matter is that we find in real life today both people who live creatively and have the courage to scorn decadent feudal ideas and practices and individuals who lead an ascetic life and are uncritically loyal. Their coexistence is inevitable as Chinese society enters a transitional stage when the new replaces the old. And it is exactly those people who have been dismissed as "superfluous" that will be the masters of the future.

A critic who signed himself Xu Zhenqiang [6079 2182 1730] has refuted He Xin's criticisms even more bluntly. He said, "Indifference is certainly a cool

breeze, but when the cool breeze is blowing, it does not necessarily mean fall is here. The old formula of great happiness and great sorrow is gradually losing its appeal. Now there is a sense of humor and some characters are blessed with a touch of sardonic humor. Should we therefore hasten to condemn them as 'superfluous men'?"

The More A Work Is Attacked, The More Popular It Becomes

The term "superfluous man" is not a newly-coined expression but was imported from China's northern neighbor, Russia. The "superfluous man" in 19th Russian literature was the prototype of some aristocratic intellectuals of the time. Living in an age when the aristocratic class was declining, they felt oppressed by autocracy and serfdom and were reluctant to join the upper circles in their misdeeds. On the other hand, they were powerless to cast off their aristocratic position, had no purpose in life and failed to accomplish anything. Eugene Onegin in "Eugene Onegin" by Pushkin, Beltov in "Whose Fault Is It?" by Herzen, Pechorin in "A Hero of Our Times" by Lermontov, Rudin in "Rudin" by Turgenev and Oblomov in a work of the same name by Goncharov were all "superfluous men."

Characters portrayed by contemporary young writers in China are neither aimless nor worthless. To label them as "superfluous," therefore, reflects the narrow-mindedness and lack of understanding which pervade literary criticism. It also affords us a glimpse into the tradition of political struggle dictating literary criticism.

Fortunately, times have changed. The more politicized the criticism a work has received, the more popular it will be. This is true whether you are talking about Bai Hua's [4101 2901] "Bitter Love," Zhang Xianliang's "Man's Other Half Is Woman" or "We," a stage play. In contrast, the more highly a work is praised by the big shots, the cooler the public response. Such is the strange psychology of Chinese people today.

A person has written an article in the press in an attempt to mediate the latest literary debate. He said, "It is hard to say who is closer to the truth, as each of us try to deny the validity of the others' arguments. The only thing we can do is to make up our own minds. The disquiet will continue for a long time to come because we all think we are on the same track. This is an age without a giant."

"An age without a giant," indeed!

12581
CSO: 4005/640

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BARBAROUS ACTS' IN BIRTH CONTROL DISCUSSED

Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 102, Apr 86 p 73

[Article by Li Yu [2621 6877]: "Barbarous Birth Control Practices Provoking Popular Resentment"]

[Text] "No more money from the United Nations," so said a classmate who works for a demographic research institute in a certain province. Reports have it that China's birth control methods are so barbarous that the world is outraged, prompting the UN to cut off funds to it.

Since its brutal birth control policy was damaging the national image, the Chinese government had no choice but to curb its excesses somewhat and, for a while, the birth control controversy subsided. Yet when I visited my native village during the spring festival, I was shocked to hear that the barbarous practices still rage unchecked and are actually getting worse.

The New "Scorched Earth" Policy

Large numbers of pregnant women being arrested and tied up and forced to undergo abortion, babies given lethal injections--these stories are now seldom heard. But the habit of oppressing the people is so ingrained among local communist cadres that it is unbreakable. As far as birth control is concerned, they have concocted a "scorched earth policy" to replace the old "abort and murder policy."

I call the new policy "scorched earth policy." To punish peasants severely who have more children than the birth control plan allows, Chinese Communist cadres have resorted to new tricks: totally smashing and destroying their furniture, utensils and cooking stoves. Any furniture which looks remotely expensive is removed and auctioned off at low prices; alternatively, the cadres may simply take it away and divvy it up among themselves. Houses are leveled. If a bulldozer is not available, they first lift the roof off, then, scores or hundreds of people working together, push the walls down one by one.

Some cadres are shamelessly perfidious. One peasant had one child too many and the cadres insisted on destroying his property. After the peasant pleaded on his knees, the township government allowed him to pay a deposit (a euphemism for a fine) of 200 yuan in return for being exempted from the

"scorched earth policy." Life was very hard for the peasant, burdened as he was with an elderly, blind parent, a pregnant wife and a daughter. When he heard that he would be spared from total destruction, he was overjoyed. After much running around, he managed to scrape together 200 yuan in loans and handed the money to the government. A few days later, the authorities decided that the sum did not constitute sufficient punishment for his crime of violating the birth control plan and still sent people out to carry out the "scorched earth policy." Their money gone and their home in ruins, the peasant and his family cried bitterly to god, so grief-stricken that they did not want to live. While township residents were afraid to speak out, there was much bitter discussion in private, "The Communists have done what even the Kuomintang [KMT] could not bring itself to do."

At this point in the conversation, an elderly participant sighed and said, "My father said that during the Qing dynasty, the man in the street could live in peace provided he paid his taxes. When the KMT came into power, it pressed people into military service after extorting taxes. And now the Communists... Alas, each generation has indeed gotten worse than the one before it."

Township Governments Seek Help From "Hooligans"

At first township governments managed to enlist residents to carry out the "scorched earth policy." Gradually, however, it did not work. For one thing, the policy was simply too inhuman. Second, some individuals who helped "scorch" other people's "earth" later also had their own properties destroyed; everywhere people were grieving for one another. Third, you make most enemies by getting involved in it. As township people all became reluctant to participate, the cadres experienced recruitment problems after destroying one or two persons' properties. But then it occurred to them to use the services of "hooligans."

Hooligans are bums or, as they say in Hong Kong, "hoodlums" or "teddy boys." Most hooligans are young urban residents waiting for employment who make trouble wherever they go. When they heard that township governments would pay them to go to the countryside to engage in an orgy of destruction, they felt that was just their thing. How could they not be delighted?

In the beginning, the "newcomers" caught the peasants unprepared. After a couple of encounters, however, the peasants thought of a way: familiar with the terrain, they ambushed the hooligans on their only road back and beat them up until they were half dead.

Once they learned that the peasants were not to be trifled with, the hooligans got smarter. Payment in kind, they would go to the house of the peasant who has exceeded the birth control plan, make an empty show of strength--and then scurry away. In view of this, the cadres have asked them to do their thing first and be paid later. The hooligans insist that it be the other way round.

The Peasants' Revenge

Arson is the most common way in which peasants fight back at cadres. It is also a very clever way: Arson both is in line with the Chinese tradition of

"an eye for an eye" and presents the public security agency with an unsolvable case. Although all arson targets have been the houses of cadres who pushed the "scorched earth policy" the hardest, and the authorities are fully aware that the fires were started deliberately, they have no leads. Even a supernatural being cannot crack the cases. In one township, a cadre was newly put in charge of family planning with the official title of "tubal ligation team leader." Within 10 days, his house was razed to the ground. Unfortunately, the fire spread to his neighbor's house, marring what would otherwise be a very joyous occasion for the villagers. Responsible cadres in townships across the nation developed a phobia of fire.

A shocking railway explosion occurred on 15 January this year. And it was exactly a case of citizens being driven to revolt by an oppressive birth control policy. I heard about this incident as we drove through southern Hunan and northern Guangdong on my way back to Hong Kong. It was absolutely true.

In a certain village in Hunan, a peasant seethed with hatred toward the cadres for their grossly high-handed birth control policy. He called together three friends and relatives (all of them victims of the policy) to discuss murdering the cadres. After careful consideration, they concluded that killing one or two cadres would not shock the central government into realizing the problem. Blowing up a train, on the other hand, would have a much greater impact. They worked out a plan and decided to act right away. The foursome boarded a Guangzhou-bound passenger train and, when it reached the Hunan-Guangdong border north of Pingshi, the prime culprit detonated 1 kg of explosives. A thunderous bang was heard instantly and many people were killed or wounded. The prime culprit was blown to pieces while his accomplices were seriously injured. Reportedly the surviving accomplices were put on trial before a court in Hengyang on 5 March. We have been unable to find out the result.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BEIJING INSTITUTE DISCUSSES WORLD PEACE--Beijing, 29 April (XINHUA)--A forum on world peace was held here today by the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies to mark the International Peace Year. The forum was presided over by the institute's chairman, Wu Xiuquan, and was attended by 40 senior advisers and researchers of the institute, who discussed global security and world peace and development. Wu told the forum: "Factors for world peace are growing more quickly than factors for war. It is possible for the people of the world to maintain global peace for a long, long time." Nonetheless, as the danger of war still exists, he said the most important task now is to halt the arms race and to conduct a general and complete disarmament. He said that people all over the world should oppose hegemonism, adhere to the five principles of peaceful coexistence, develop their economies, enhance south-south cooperation, improve north-south relations, and establish a new international economic order. These measures would help safeguard world peace. The institute was founded in 1979 to study international security and world peace. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 29 Apr 86 OW]/12766

MANCHURIAN LANGUAGE SCHOOL--Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--The Manchurian language, spoken by few people in China, is now taught at a special part-time school here. The school, which opened last year, has 150 students, including 60 who enrolled yesterday. Today, the Man nationality has a population of 4.2 million, mainly in the northeast provinces of Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang, and Hebei Province and Beijing in north China, as well as Nei Monggol. But the majority of them no longer speak their own language. The part-time school is sponsored by nine people of the Man nationality and a Mongolian. Over 60 percent of the students are of Man nationality. The Qing dynasty was overthrown in the 1911 Revolution, leaving an imperial archive with 1.5 million records in the Man language. But only 25 historians, who learned the Man language in the 1960's, are now studying these records at the palace museum, according to cultural officials here. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1356 GMT 12 May 86 OW] /12766

STAMPS MARK ANNIVERSARIES--Beijing, 18 March (XINHUA)--Two sets of stamps each will be issued to commemorate the 100th and 90th birthdays of the late veteran communists Lin Boqu and He Long on 20 and 22 March. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1055 GMT 18 Mar 86 OW] /12232

KMT AIR FORCE ENGINEER MOURNED--Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA)--The memorial meeting for an ex-Kuomintang Air Force engineer who came over to the People's Liberation Army 40 years ago was held today in Beijing. Tang Shiyao, one of the crewmen on a U.S.-made B-24 bomber, helped the pilot Liu Shanben to fly the first KMT plane to Yanan in 1946, the major base of the revolutionary force at the time. Their action was highly praised by Chairman Mao. Tang had served in the Air Force of the People's Liberation Army for 40 years and was regarded as a conscientious worker. He died on 25 April 1986 of a heart attack. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 20 May 86 OW] /9738

WOMEN DEGREE RECIPIENTS--According to the latest statistics compiled by the Office of the Academic Degrees Committee in the State Counsel, as of the end of last year our country had trained 17 women Ph.D.'s. Of the 25,775 persons who obtained master's degrees from 1981 to 1984, 12.4 percent were women. The 17 women Ph.D.'s are: doctors of science Xu Gongqiao [1776 0501 1564] (Chinese Academy of Sciences), Sun Yanhui [1327 3601 1979] and Li Yiqin [2621 0001 0530] (Beijing University), Chen Yunmei [7115 7301 2734] (Fudan University), and Sun Naihua [1327 0035 5478] (East China Normal University); doctors of engineering Ni Yixin [0242 0110 0207] and Wang Jia [3769 0163] (Qinghua University), Wang Youqi [3769 0645 2759] and Ye Hanbi [5509 1383 4310] (Shanghai Jiaotong University), Wang Zhenni [3769 4176 1200] (Northwest Industrial University), and Mao Jianqin [3029 0494 3830] (Beijing Aeronautical Engineering College); and doctors of medicine Wang Yunxiang [3769 7189 5046] (PLA Fourth Military Medical College), Cao Chengjing [2580 2110 2417], Xie Cuiwei [6200 5050 1792], and Li Sijia [2621 1835 0857] (Beijing Medical College), Yang Minghe [2799 2494 3109] (China Union Medical College), and Guo Funing [6753 4395 1380] (Zhongshan Medical College). [Text] [Excerpt from ZHONGGUO FUNU BAO] [Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 15, 14 Apr p 40] 9727

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES ON LAW--Changsha, 16 May (XINHUA)--More than 70,000 people are currently taking correspondence college courses on law in China, Zhu Jianming, vice-president of the China Law Society, said here today. According to estimates by the Ministry of Justice, at least 300,000 lawyers will be needed by the end of this century. The country now has 20,000 professional or part-time lawyers, but its colleges and universities only graduate 3,000 in law every year. People who are taking the 2-year correspondence courses include workers, peasants, scientists, technicians and government officials. The students also include some in Hong Kong, said Zhu. Upon completion of the courses, the students will be given certificates needed to practice law, he said. A correspondence course center provides the students with textbooks and guidance materials, delivers radio lectures, and answers their questions. The center has also set up 44 guidance offices throughout China to offer personal instruction. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1347 GMT 16 May 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/284

EAST REGION

REPORT ON WORK OF SHANGHAI HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT

OW132131 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 8 May 86 p 2

[Excerpts from the Work Report of the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court delivered by its president, Hua Liankui; the Fifth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress]

[Excerpts] Since the Third Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, people's courts at various levels in Shanghai have adhered to the guiding principle of promoting the economic structure reform, have promoted socialist modernization, have continued to deal heavy blows to those who have committed serious crime, and have strengthened adjudication work and supported judicial workers.

1. Dealing heavy blows to law offenders who seriously endanger public security is necessary to protect social stability and insure smooth implementation of the economic structure reform and the building of the four modernizations. In the past year people's courts at various levels in this municipality have worked closely with public security and procuratorial organizations to severely punish those who have seriously threatened public security, life, and property and committed such crimes as homicide, robbery, rape, and hooligan activities. From April 1985 to March this year, 41.5 percent of all adjudicated criminal cases were considered serious threats to public security. Those offenders accounted for 45.6 percent of all criminals punished by the law during the same period.

In the first quarter of this year, in light of frequent serious and vile crimes, the Shanghai Intermediate People's Court publicly sentenced to death in different groups 24 criminals. For instance, robber Ge Jianliang lured a taxi to a secluded spot, attacked the driver, and vainly attempted to kill the driver and steal the car. Rapist Wang Huakui stopped a female worker who went to work on the early morning of 3 February and raped and tortured her for 3 hours in an unbridled manner. And a rapist and hooligan group headed by Chen Xiaomeng, Hu Xiaoyang, and Ge Zhiwen raped women and engaged in hooligan and lewd activities under the pretext of dancing and aiding in job transfers. Those criminals seriously disrupted public security and endangered people's lives and properties. Their crimes were particularly serious and heinous. Therefore, they were all sentenced to death according to the law to show the seriousness of the socialist legal system.

Through 2 years' efforts to deal heavy blows to those law offenders who committed serious crimes, public security in Shanghai has been significantly improved and the people have enhanced their sense of security. However, the situation is still insufficiently secure. We must fully understand the protracted, complicated and arduous nature of our struggles against criminals, adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship, and continue to firmly punish offenders in a severe and prompt manner in order to effectively strike at those who seriously endanger public security. We must achieve a stable improvement in public security in this municipality.

2. Cracking down on serious economic crimes is an important guarantee for the socialist reform of the economic structure and the building of socialist modernization. From April 1985 to March this year, various courts heard and adjudicated 1,666 cases involving economic crimes, 2,291 persons were punished by law, and economic losses totaling more than 4.23 million yuan were recovered for the state and collectives.

At present, the economic crime situation is still quite serious and the tasks of hearing cases of economic crime are very heavy. The people's courts at various levels in the municipality are supported by judicial workers in order to strengthen their work, strictly implement the law, and resolutely punish those who have committed serious economic crimes.

3. Using the law to adjust economic and civil relations is an important part of the role of various people's courts.

In the past year, people's courts at various levels handled 3,430 economic disputes and passed judgement on 2,680 cases, an increase of 110 and 140 percent respectively compared to the previous year.

As a correlation to the development of foreign trade and maritime transportation, disputes involving international trade and maritime affairs have increased. Since April last year the people's courts have handled 5 economic disputes involving foreign parties, and 81 maritime cases. In hearing and passing judgement on those cases, the people's courts enforced judicial powers according to our country's laws and international pacts and agreements signed by China concerning related international practice. In those cases the courts protected the legitimate rights of both sides in accordance with the law.

From April 1985 to March this year, various courts have handled 14,730 civil cases and passed judgement on 14,561 of them.

People's courts at various levels will adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship, will continue to resolutely punish those who have committed serious criminal acts and economic crimes, and will vigorously strengthen adjudication of economic and civil cases. The courts will adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, will use law as the criterion, will follow the principle that everyone is equal in the face of law, will strictly implement various laws and strive to fulfill the duty of protecting the people, will strike at the enemies, will punish offenders, and will serve the four modernizations in order to help ensure fundamental improvement of public security in this municipality and to transform and revitalize Shanghai.

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EAST REGION

BRIEFS

FUJIAN GOVERNOR MEETS VISITING OVERSEAS CHINESE--A Singapore Hakkas group is visiting Fujian and Guangdong. Mr Zhou Jimin, president of the Association of Hakkas in Singapore, is leading the group. He is accompanied by He Jichang and Zeng Liangcai, vice president of the association and deputy leaders of the delegation, along with Hu Guanren, Zeng Qidong, and 35 others as members. The delegation arrived in Fuzhou yesterday afternoon. Governor Hu Ping cordially met all the guests at the Overseas Chinese Building in the late afternoon. Guo Ruiren, Zhang Kehui, Huang Changxi, Wang Hanjie, and Hou Zhaoxiong were present at the meeting. The provincial government threw a banquet honoring the guests at the same building in the evening. [Excerpts] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 86 p 1 OW]/12766

SHANDONG ADVISORY COMMISSION HOLDS PLENARY SESSION--The Sixth Plenary Session of the Advisory Commission of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee was held at Jinan's Nanjiao Guesthouse on the afternoon of 7 May. Su Yiran, chairman, and Wang Jinshan, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, presided over the session. Standing Committee members of the provincial Advisory Commission attending the session were Wang Chengwang, Wang Runzhai, Liu Zhongqian, Liu Zhiwen, Sai Feng, Wei Jianyi, Zhu Yongshun, and Sun Hanqing. Two Standing Committee members, Zheng Zijiu, and Li Yu, were on leave. [Excerpt] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 May 86 SK]/12766

ZHEJIANG CPPCC ELECTS ADDITIONAL MEMBERS--The 14th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Zhejiang CPPCC Provincial Committee on 27 April approved a namelist of members of the 5th CPPCC Provincial Committee elected through supplementary election. Among the 25 newly-elected members are veteran CPC members, members of democratic parties, minority nationalities, and representatives from science, technology, culture, and education circles, embodying a broad representation of a political consultative organization. Following are the newly-elected members (arranged in the order of number of strokes in their surnames): Ding Li [0002 0500], Ma Jiliang [7456 7535 5328], Wang Wenduo [3769 2609 6995], Qiu Fubing [8002 4395 4426], Ye Senqiang [0673 2773 1730], Tian Wenji [3944 2429 0679], Tian Youqi [3944 2589 4388], Liu Hanru [0491 3352 0320], Chen Qianxun [7115 0051 8113], Wu Yaomin [0702 1031 3046], Xiao Feng [5618 1496], Yu Changhui [0151 2490 6540], Zhang Xingshan [1728 5281 3790], Luo Qingtai [5012 2532 3447], Jin Yukun [6855 7183 0938], Jiang Ningxin [3068 1337 7451], Yu Shaoxin [0205 4801 9515], Zhu Han [6175 3211], Tu Xiangyu [3205 4161 4416], Huang Huaide [7806 2037 1795], Huang Zhangyun [7806 2874 0061], Huang Gu [7806 0942], Kang Fu [1660 3133], Jiang [illegible] 1227] (female), and Yang Shilin [2799 1102 2651]. [Excerpts] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 86 p 1 OW]/12766

FUJIAN GOVERNOR MEETS, FETES OREGON DELEGATION--At the invitation of Governor Hu Ping, an Oregon State delegation of the United States led by Governor Atiyeh arrived in Fuzhou by plane from Hong Kong at noon yesterday to begin a 6-day friendship visit to our province. The American guests from across the ocean were accorded a warm welcome at the airport by Governor Hu Ping and Wen Fushan, Zhuang Nanfang, and Ren Ziyu, responsible persons of departments concerned. In the evening, Governor Hu Ping had a cordial meeting with all the members of the Oregon State delegation in the conference room on the seventh floor of the provincial government building. Governor Hu Ping said: I am very glad to meet Governor Atiyeh and other old and new friends from Oregon. In the past year and more since your state and our province established friendly ties, we have made gratifying progress in promoting mutual friendship and cooperation. A great deal has been accomplished in our cooperation in the fields of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, electronics, medicine, and education. I would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to your excellency, the governor, for your efforts in promoting mutual friendship and cooperation between our two sides. [Excerpts] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 86 p 1 OW]/12766

HAN PEIXIN SENDS CADRES TO COUNTRYSIDE--The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting at the Nanjing Great Hall of the people yesterday afternoon to send off the first 600 comrades from provincial-level organizations to work at grassroots-level units in northern Jiangsu. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and Advisory Commission, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission including Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, Chen Huanyou, Sun Jiazheng, Gu Hao, Liu Lin, Chu Jiang, Qian Zhonghan, and Xing Bai attended the meeting. Comrade Han Peixin spoke at the meeting. He said: It is a glorious and important event for comrades to work at the grassroots level. This concrete action will change the outlook of Xuzhou, Huaiyin, Lianyungang, Yancheng, and other places. At the same time, this is also an important measure to train and steel cadres. Comrade Han Peixin put out four requirements for comrades going to the grassroots level: 1) to get down from their high horse and learn modestly from the grassroots-level cadres, masses, and realities; 2) to work in a down-to-earth manner, conduct investigation and study, be familiar with the overall local situation, fully take into account the masses' opinions, and offer ideas, suggestions, and advice for the economic and social development of the locality; 3) to cement unity; and 4) to make themselves good examples. [Excerpt] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 May 86 OW]/12766

SHANGHAI CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT--Shanghai, 10 May (XINHUA)--A conference on the cultural development strategy of Shanghai, the biggest city in China, opened here today. More than 300 experts from all over the country attended the 5-day meeting, which will discuss how to make the city a cultural center and a center for cultural exchanges between the East and the West. Since March 1985, the city has organized some 400 experts and scholars to study the city's past and present cultural development. More than 100 papers on the city's literature and art, journalism, publishing, urban lifestyles, and cultural investment will provide the basis for working out the overall plan for the city's cultural development. Zhu Houze, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, Xia Yan, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and Gao Zhanxiang, vice-minister of culture, attended today's meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1340 GMT 10 May 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4000/273

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK LAUNCHED IN GUANGDONG

Rural Consolidation

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Feng Ziluan [7458 1311 7762]: "Guangzhou Rural Party Consolidation Work Launched"]

[Text] Our province's rural (prefecture level) party consolidation is going all out, each city and county party committee is already following the provincial party committee arrangements in giving prominence to the training of liaison personnel and to the work of the prefecture level core cadres. They are meeting the need for an initial high standard and stable first steps in conducting the party consolidation study groups to guarantee the smooth progress of the rural party consolidation work.

The offices directly under provincial control transferred 500 cadres and formed 28 party consolidation liaison teams, and after 10 days of training subsequent to the Spring Festival they were individually sent to the 28 counties (cities) to help carry out the rural party consolidation work. Each city, prefecture and county placed full importance on the rural party consolidation work, and the primary leadership personally participated in training the core cadres and the liaison personnel. According to incomplete statistics, all counties in the cities and prefectures of Shaoguan, Zhaoqing, Huiyang, Shantou, Hainan, Maoming, Jiangmen, Shenchuan and Zhuhai had a total of over 7,000 transferred personnel that were trained before and after the Spring Festival. Such core cadres as the prefectural party committee first and deputy secretaries and the prefecture chief also gathered in the cities, prefectures and counties to join in the training. Shaoguan city altogether transferred 1,092 liaison personnel, including 110 people who were transferred from departments directly under city control. Before the Spring Festival they received group training and on the 18th of this month were sent to the various prefectures to start working. Zhaoqing prefecture took their actual conditions into account, and after the Spring Festival, used the county level as a unit for group training of liaison personnel and prefecture grade core cadres; the prefecture party committee responsible comrades individually went to Gaoyao, Yunfei and Luoding counties to carry out investigation and research and give timely guidance.

The liaison personnel of each city, prefecture and county who went through training and the prefecture level core cadres who are now undergoing training sincerely study the documents concerning party consolidation and have a relatively clear understanding of the goals, significance, direction and policies of rural party consolidation. They are full of confidence and are resolved to unite with the rural broad party members to properly carry out the work of rural party consolidation.

Editorial Views Significance

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 86 p 1, 3

[Editorial: "Understanding the Significance of Rural Party Consolidation"]

[Text] In accordance with the CPC Central Committee Resolution on Party Consolidation and the arrangements, our province is now carrying out rural party consolidation by stages and in groups. This is a major process in rural grass-roots work and is an extremely important central task in our province's rural work for this year.

The proper execution of rural party consolidation has practical and far-reaching significance. The rural party organizations are closely connected with the implementation of all the party's principles and policies in the countryside and they are a core strength in leading the broad rural masses in constructing a new socialist modernized countryside, and are bridges and bonds for close unity with the peasant masses. Only the sincere consolidation and proper construction of rural party organizations will enable them to respond to the needs of the new conditions, enable them to guarantee close involvement and healthy development of rural reforms, promote the construction of socialist spiritual and material culture in the countryside, make progress in opening up new areas in rural work, and smoothly accomplish all the party's rural tasks and goals to strive for in the new period.

Rural consolidation began in 1983. It is a major stage of in party consolidation with the broadest scope and the greatest area of involvement. Our province's grass-roots level has over 50,000 party branches and over 1.2 million party members, a total of 45.3 percent of the entire province's branches and 58 percent of the province's party members. The party members are distributed in all professions and fields of agricultural work, commerce and education and have close connections with the superstructure on all battlefronts and with all areas of work in the cities. Only when the rural party consolidation is properly executed will the tasks of this party consolidation be thoroughly completed, and only then can there be the creation of advantageous conditions for harmonious development of urban-rural construction and for taking a step forward in the prosperity of the national economy. At the same time, only if the rural party organizations are rectified, can there be better consolidation and development of the results of party consolidation of party organizations above the county level to enable them to make progress in becoming involved in the party consolidation and continually improve the quality and fighting strength of all levels of the party.

We also should take note that in these few years the rural party organizations and the broad rural party membership have been in the process of reforming, opening up and enlivening the economy. Although they have performed many positive functions and have made positive contributions, nonetheless, they have not kept pace with party construction and political and ideological work. Therefore, for these and other reasons, the areas of ideology, work style, organization and discipline are in varying degrees not suitable for the overall general welfare. For example, some party organizations are weak and

scattered and discipline is loose; more than a few party members lack far-reaching ideals and are unable to function as frontline models of behavior; some party members and cadres use their authority for personal gain, seriously breaking the laws and violating discipline; there also are some party members and and party member cadres who are influenced by "leftism" and other mistaken ideologies, they lack comprehension of some of the party's major principles and policies and do not vigorously implement them. These problems have already obstructed to varying degrees the thorough development of rural reform and construction activities. Consequently, to properly execute rural party consolidation it is extremely important to overcome negative factors that exist within the party, struggle to make a basic turn for the better in party style and in social style and guarantee and promote the construction of undertakings in rural socialist construction of modernization.

A profound understanding of the major significance of rural party consolidation is the ideological foundation for carrying out rural party consolidation. This is because it is related to whether the guiding ideology of all levels of leadership toward rural party consolidation is right or wrong, whether their positions are right or wrong, whether their resolution is adequate or inadequate, whether or not they have adequately made arrangements for their time and energy, and whether or not the goals of party consolidation can be attained. At this time, there are many prefecture, city and county party organizations which place great ideological importance on rural party consolidation and which are highly resolved to carry it out. However, there also are some places in which the major leadership comrades have not personally become involved, the transferred liaison personnel were not of high quality, core training cadre lacked adequate resolve, in some cases the primary leadership cadres did not personally provide training, the experiences were not practical, and contradictions were not honestly revealed. All of these are expressions of the lack of complete understanding of the great significance of rural party consolidation. If these contradictions are not corrected party consolidation will not attain high quality or high standards.

It is worth pointing out that at present there are a few comrades who are unable to see the value of party consolidation in promoting rural economic work and even are opposed to it. They fear that party consolidation will influence economic development and so will not resolve to focus their main energies on carrying out party consolidation. There is absolutely no foundation for setting up an opposition between party consolidation and economic work and no foundation for fearing that party consolidation will affect production. The experience in party consolidation of offices above county level for the last 2 years already has proven that not only are there no contradictions between party consolidation and economic development, moreover, undergoing party consolidation actually promotes economic development. Of course, this does not mean that economic work, production and business can be ignored or be replaced by party consolidation. The two promote each other but neither of them can replace the other. The correct procedure is for the party committee to have a comprehensive overview and make detailed arrangements with a division of responsibilities among people for party consolidation and for business; major leadership comrades should focus their main energies on party consolidation work and undertake party consolidation work to promote the healthy development of economic work along with other work.

This is an important moment in rural party consolidation and all levels of party organizations, especially all levels of leadership cadres, must sincerely and repeatedly study the bulletins of the CPC Central Committee Resolution on Party Rectification and the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation and related documents concerning rural party consolidation work in order to improve their understanding and become sufficiently resolute, expend great energy, provide careful leadership, follow high standards and make strict demands in carefully carrying out rural party consolidation work to truly achieve the resolution of problems without confusing the goals.

11582
CSO: 4005/574

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRE TRAINING DISCUSSED

Naning GUANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Wei Zhenqian [7279 2182 0467]: "Longlin County Emphasizes Training of Minority Cadres"]

[Text] In Longlin county, each nationality county committee and the county people's government are sincerely implementing the party policy on minorities and energeticaly selecting and training minority cadres. The entire county now has over 3,700 cadres, 2,501 of whom are minorities, a total of 67.5 percent of all cadres.

This county is inhabited by five nationality groups, the Zhuang, Han, Miao, Yi and Kelao, and they constitute 78 percent of the total population of 290,000 people. In recent years the county party committee and the county government have worked with actual conditions in the county to select and train minority cadres to take up the major tasks of strengthening township and town grass-roots construction. According to statistics, since 1984, the 174 villages of the county's 20 townships selected and assigned 613 village cadres, 516 of whom were minorities, a total of 84 percent of those selected.

In training and promoting the minority cadres the county adhered to the standard of possessing both ability and integrity. The method used was bold selection and promotion combined with downward transfer to the grass-roots for training; this achieved excellent results. According to statistics from the organization department, up to now, among the county's superior cadres and youths on the village, township and town levels, 159 minority cadres, or about 70 percent of the cadres of a comparable grade, were promoted to the township level to be assistant or full township secretary or assistant or full town head or were promoted to the county level to be full or assistant department chief or promoted to higher leadership posts. At the same time, at the county level they also chose from all units 6 minority cadres of relatively high educational level but without leadership experience to transfer to the first level of the county to take up important leadership duties and allow them to become talented cades through practice in order to suit the needs of building the four modernizations in the mountain areas.

This county also adopted the methods of conducting cadre training classes and selection for study to improve the level of the new minority cadres. Since 1983, the county sent 42 minority cadres to the Central Minority Institute, the regional party school, the Guangxi Economic Management Cadre School, and the Prefecture Minority Cadre School. The county also conducted a succession of 16 sessions of party member and cadre training classes, including two sessions for the training of new cadres, which were attended by 152 new cadres.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

RESULTS IN GUANGXI GRASSROOTS WORK DISCUSSED

Nanning GUANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Zhong Qiquan [6988 0796 3123] and Liang Jian [2733 1696]: "Guangxi Achieves Notable Results in Grassroots Work"]

[Text] According to the regional CPC Committee and People's Government offices, ever since the end of September last year, the entire region transferred over 36,800 cadres to organize grass-roots work teams to go to the grass-roots to help with the tasks. In those 4 months they went to all the region's work brigades under all levels of party leadership where they emphasized the strengthening of grass-roots ideological and political work, the improvement of all levels of grass-roots organization and the promotion of progress in all work. The results were impressive.

The work teams took heed of the regional party committee's "Resolution on Several Problems in Strengthening Rural Grass-roots Construction" in helping all levels of party and government leadership to focus on resolving problems in several areas: 1) Making progress in improving grass-roots organization. The entire region has over 1,360 township and town, street, enterprise and institution units with resident work teams which have strengthened over 13,800 rural committees and over 870 urban committees. Throughout the whole region the first level party branches of the rural and urban committees as well as the Youth Corp, Women's Associations, Milita, Public Security and Arbitration Committees have been basically established or are at full strength. The cadres of the village people's groups were able to substantially improve the original foundation so that there was an obvious turn for the better in the grassroots organization conditions. 2) Rural cadre compensation was implemented, thus stimulating grass-roots cadre enthusiaism. At this time 92 percent of the rural cadres already have compensation. Although the remaining part has not been completely carried out, the methods for resolving such matters compares favorably with the past. The cadres of the township and town, street and urban committees also have managed to devise some ways to handle this. 3) The grass-roots cadres were generally given short-term training to improve their political and ideological understanding. The work teams first improved internal party education and at the same time carried out situational and political education, ideological and disciplinary education and legal education as well as work methods education of the cadres and masses. During

cadre training they simultaneously applied collective and individual advanced types to stimulate the cadres and masses to improve production and work, and there were improvements in the spiritual appearance of the grass-roots cadres. 4) The establishment and perfection of a cadre sentry post responsibility system. They established a rotational duty system and a cadre division of labor responsibility system, and at the same time they helped the grass-roots cadres manage the relationship between work and household production, as well as relate the quality of cadre performance of duties to compensation by rewarding effort and penalizing slackness. Because of the success attained in performing the above-mentioned tasks there already have been improvements, and the number of grass-roots organizations with good and relatively good work has already advanced from the original 20 percent to about 40 percent, while the number of relatively poor organizations declined from the original 25 percent to 15 percent.

Simultaneous with strengthening development of grass-roots organizations, the work teams also helped the grass-roots resolve a few outstanding issues. According to statistics, work teams in all areas helped investigate and resolve over 34,000 cases of the unauthorized cutting of timber, the theft and fraud of state and collective wealth, the forceful occupation of "ancestral mountains" and "ancestral fields," gambling, and feudal superstitious activities, and followed the laws in apprehending and investigating a number of criminals. The work teams also worked from start to finish in carrying out economic activities by helping the local party committees actively fulfil disaster relief production, grain storage, birth control, and irrigation maintenance. The work teams went to five cities and Overseas Chinese (agricultural reclamation) farms to actively help the plants, mines, enterprises and neighborhoods carry out construction of socialist spiritual civilization and the task of restructuring the economic system, all of which achieved relatively good results.

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CSO: 4005/551

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PARTY BULLETIN ESTABLISHED FOR INFORMATION FEEDBACK

Nanning GUANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Chen Weiyue [7115 0251 1471]: "Information Feedback System Useful for Organization Work"]

[Text] The regional party committee is reforming organization work with an information feedback system. Since the system was established in January of last year, it has performed a positive role by providing the leadership of the autonomous region, prefecture and city party committees and the government with facts for making scientific decisions and for directing work.

The regional party committee and the government offices gave priority to the establishment of an information feedback system and set up a three-way network--vertical, horizontal and extended. The vertical network is composed of all prefecture and city party committees; the horizontal network is composed of the departments, commissions, offices, general offices and bureaus under prefecture control; and the extended network is composed of agencies in other provinces. Since last January, except for holidays, they have issued a daily information "Bulletin." The "Bulletin" has broad-ranging information, fast feedback and is brief. With only about 10 minutes spent reading the "Bulletin" leaders can comprehend the major events developing thoughout the province. At this time there are over 4,000 full-time or concurrent news personnel with feelers reaching out to the prefecture, city, county and township (town) levels.

Party and government leaders of the autonomous region find that the "Bulletin" is a good way to receive and utilize information, that it quickly transmits important information and that it has resolved urgent issues.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

YANG XIZONG ATTENDS HENAN CPPCC COMMITTEE CLOSING CEREMONY

HK121057 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee, which lasted 11 days, successfully completed all items of its agenda and held a closing ceremony in the provincial People's Hall this morning. Seated on the rostrum were Song Yuxi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Yan Jimin, Cui Guanghua, Dong Minsheng, Ye Renshou, Hao Fuhong, Ren Leiyuan, Zuo Mingsheng, Ren Fangqiu, Duan Zongsan, Ding Zhenyu, and Tu Jiaji, vice charimen; and Gao Wei, acting director of the United Front Work Department of the Provincial CPC Committee and secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Leading comrades of the provincial party, government, and army, including Yang Xizong, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Zhang Shude, Zhan Jingwu, and Zhang Chixia; and Wang Huayun, former chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, also took their seats on the rostrum by invitation. The session was presided over by Yan Jimin, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

At the session, four committee members, including Ren Fangqiu spoke about special topics on building spiritual civilization; giving play to the role of women in carrying out the Seventh 5-Year Plan; communications and transport work; speeding up structural reform in our province; and invigorating the Henan economy. After that, the session voted by a show of hands to adopt the namelist of the newly-elected additional Fifth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee members. These are Li Guangtian and (Zhang Yongjun). Subsequently, the session adopted its political resolution, the resolution on the Standing Committee's work report, and the report on the situation in examining the motions.

Song Yuxi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, spoke at the closing ceremony.

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CSO: 4005/712

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ACTING HUBEI GOVERNOR URGES BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK140607 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpts] At the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, Acting Governor Guo Zhenqian called on all people throughout the province to vigorously strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the legal system.

Guo Zhenqian said: Through various lively channels, it is necessary to extensively conduct education in adhering to all basic principles among the cadres and the masses and to do a good job in grasping education in ideals, morality, [words indistinct], culture, patriotism, and collectivism. Ideological and political work must be done together with economic work. It is essential to continue to extensively and penetratingly launch the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves, to build civilized units, to vigorously commend and disseminate the deeds and experiences of advanced figures and advanced units on all fronts, and to support the work of mass organizations, including the trade unions, CYL, and women's federations, and [words indistinct].

Guo Zhenqian said: The central authorities have demanded that elementary legal knowledge be popularized among all citizens. We must do well in undertaking this work. The popularization of elementary legal knowledge should focus on:

1. Cadres at and above the township level must take the lead in studying the law. As of this year, they must be trained by stages and in groups.

2. It is necessary to organize young people and juveniles to study the law. All schools must also run courses in legal knowledge. Leading cadres at all levels must set an example; take the lead in studying, knowing, and abiding by the law, and resolutely correct their errors in substituting their words and powers for the law. They must learn how to apply legal measures to manage the economy. It is essential to continuously and resolutely punish serious crimes and serious economic crimes. At the same time, it is imperative to vigorously promote social order in the large and medium-sized cities, fairs, stations, wharves, and neighborhoods so as to bring along the rural areas.

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CSO: 4005/650

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN LEADER URGES IMPROVING ORGAN PARTY STYLE

HK110307 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpts] Hunan Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Fusheng said at a meeting on improving party style in the provincial organs on 10 May that the provincial organs must get a good grasp of investigating and dealing with major cases, centered on the goal of attaining a fundamental turn for the better in party style, continue to carry out serious rectification and improvement, and straighten out malpractices with sectoral characteristics, with the focus on solving problems concerning leading organs and cadres. They must put party political life on a sound basis, step up education in ideals and discipline, firm up and implement various rules and regulations, and strive for a new outlook in party style in the provincial organs this year and a fundamental turn for the better next year.

Liu Fusheng said: The current main problems are that the progress of investigating and dealing with major and important cases is slow, and certain important issues have not been seriously investigated. The handling of certain cases is too soft-handed. Certain units have not acted quickly to correct unhealthy trends. In particular, problems involving leaders have not been seriously straightened out, thus arousing dissatisfaction among the masses. Certain units are unwilling to tackle problems and even conceal them and fail to report them.

Comrade Liu Fusheng pointed out that in order to carry out in depth the work of straightening out party style, the provincial organs must further enhance understanding and strengthen leadership. The leaders must help and prod certain units that have still not moved to solve their many problems.

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CSO: 4005/650

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN PARTY LEADERS ATTEND FIFTH CPPCC SESSION

HK211549 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened in the meeting hall of the Provincial CPC Committee this morning. Some 700 CPPCC Committee members happily gathered to discuss the work of rendering meritorious service to accomplish Hunan's Seventh 5-Year Plan. Seated on the rostrum were Cheng Xingling, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and Vice Chairmen Yin Changmin, Zhou Zheng, Tong Ying, Peng Mingding, Xu Junhu, Chen Xiangshan, Cao Guozhi, Chen Hongxin, and Liu Guoan. Responsible persons of the provincial party, government, and army, including Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Liu Zheng, Liu Fusheng, Jiao Linyi, Shi Xinshan, Sun Wensheng, Chen Bangzhu, Zhao Chuqi, Chen Yuntian, and Gu Shangqing, attended the session to extend warm greetings.

At 0830, Vice Chairman Zhou Zheng announced the opening of the session. Chairman Cheng Xingling delivered the opening speech. At the session, Vice Chairman Yin Changmin delivered the work report of the Fifth Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee. At the session, Vice Chairman Chen Hongxin reported on the situation in handling the motions since the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

The session was adjourned amidst warm applause.

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CSO: 4005/719

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

PRC-UK LAND COMMISSION--Guangzhou, 8 May (XINHUA)--Ling Botang, vice-governor of Guangdong Province, met and feted representatives from both sides of the Sino-British Land Commission here tonight. British chief representative of the commission Tod and his party arrived here from Hong Kong earlier today at the invitation of Chinese chief representative of the commission Sun Yanheng. The representatives from both sides and officials from Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City exchanged views on land exploitation and urban construction this afternoon. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1730 GMT 8 May 86 OW] /12232

GUANGDONG CPC RECRUITS INTELLECTUALS--According to the most recent statistics from the Provincial CPC Organization Department, last year the entire province recruited 35,550 outstanding intellectuals of college and middle school educational level, fully 42.6 percent of the new party recruits for the whole year and 1.46 times more than the previous year. The main reasons why there was relatively greater success in recruiting intellectuals last year are as follows: 1) On all levels of party committees there was greater understanding of the importance of recruiting intellectuals. 2) Each level paid special attention to models. Last year the Provincial CPC Organization Department broadened the experiences of four units of Xinfeng county in recruiting intellectuals into the party. Each city, prefecture and county party committee followed a number of models, spreading out from these units into the whole area and performing well in the functions of educating and motivating. 3) Giving particular emphasis to weak links. Last year each prefecture emphasized the recruitment of party members among middle and primary school teachers, altogether recruiting 15,412 teachers into the party, a total of 43.3 percent of the newly recruited intellectual party members. [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 86 p 1] 11582

CSO: 4005/574

NORTH REGION

CHEN XITONG ATTENDS PUBLIC SECURITY MEETING

SK090343 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] "In order to make a success in building the two civilizations under the circumstance of conducting reforms and enforcing the open policy to enliven the domestic economy, the party committees at all levels must regard the work of political science and law as an important item in their schedule, and uphold the principle of grasping construction on the one hand and enforcing legal systems on the other hand." This was emphatically pointed out at the conference on political science and law, which was sponsored by the municipal CPC Committee and concluded on 25 April.

The reports made at the conference have shown that the municipality has achieved an obvious turn for the better in public security over the past 2 years by launching the severe struggle against serious criminal activities in line with the law and in a timely manner and by consolidating public security in a comprehensive manner. The municipality has shown a 45-percent decrease in the number of various criminal cases in the 29-month period after the "struggle" over the figure scored in the 29-month period before the "struggle." The masses have enhanced their sense of safety. However, there was still a prominent problem of 1985 figures of criminal cases being higher than that of 1984.

In making arrangements for dealing strict blows to serious economic crimes, the conference stressed that efforts should be made to earnestly investigate and deal with major or serious cases. Anyone who has been involved in the case and violated the criminal law should be dealt with in line with the law. In investigating and dealing with cases, efforts should be made to prevent or correct the phenomenon in which imprisonment is often replaced by fine or punishment and crimes are often regarded as malpractices. As for those who should be investigated to be called to account, we should by no means let criminal punishment be replaced with economic punishment and with party or administrative disciplinary action against them. By no means should we regard the exposed economic crimes as malpractices in dealing with them and the exposed crimes of dereliction of duty as bureaucracy.

At the conference, Li Guang, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee and secretary of the municipal commission of political science and law, delivered a report. Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, also delivered a speech.

Attending the conference were vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, including Ma Yaoji, and She Diqing; and Feng Mingwei, vice mayor of the municipality.

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CSO: 4005/699

NORTH REGION

BEIJING SECRETARY ATTENDS OPENING OF CPPCC SESSION

SK200543 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the Sixth Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened on the afternoon of 10 May.

Among those invited to attend the session were leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and all democratic parties, including Li Ximing, Chen Xitong, Ye Zilong, Ma Yaoji, Pu Jiexiu, Chen Mingshao, Han Boping, Sun Fuling, Li Qiyan, Zhang Mingyi, Wang Lihang, and Chen Zhongyi.

Sha Li, deputy secretary general of the National CPPCC Committee, was invited to attend the session.

Seated at the rostrum were executive chairmen of the session, including Gao Ge, Guan Shixiong, Li Bokang, Su Congzhou, Lu Zongda, Liu Yong, Deng Jixing, Xia Xiang, Zhang Guangdou, Wu Baosan, Ding Gongnan, Kan Guangqing, Gan Ying, and Li Tianshou. Also seated at the rostrum were Comrade Guo Buyue, Luo Qing, and Lin Tong.

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CSO: 4005/716

NORTH REGION

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI ATTENDS WORK CONFERENCE

SK290212 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial political and legal work conference was held in Shijiazhuang from 9 to 15 April. The conference relayed and worked out ways to implement the guidelines of the national political and legal work conference, studied central leading comrades' speeches at the conference, and studied and formulated plans for our province's political and legal work. In line with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's strategic guiding ideology of "grasping construction with one hand and the legal system with the other," and the arrangements of the national political and legal work conference, the general task for our province's political and legal work this year will be to further promote the socialist democracy and legal system, unswervingly uphold the people's democratic dictatorship, give full performance to the functions of political and legal organs with safeguarding and promoting the economic structural reform and economic construction as the focus, continuously deepen the struggle to deal stern blows to serious economic and other crimes, resolutely ban and prevent various ugly social phenomena, achieve a new breakthrough and great progress in comprehensively tackling public security problems, and realize a steady improvement in public security on the basis of a marked improvement in public security throughout the province.

Xie Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of its political and legal commission, presided over the conference and delivered a speech. During the conference, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Bai Shi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, also gave speeches. Wang Dongning, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission and deputy secretary of the Political and Legal Commission of the provincial CPC Committee, and Lu Zhiguo, former vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, also attended the conference.

The conference noted: Although public security has improved substantially, the development has been uneven; new problems have cropped up; and, in particular, economic crimes and cases of larceny are on the rise. Due to the corrosive influence of capitalist decadent ideas, some ugly social phenomena have emerged once again, which induced new crimes, and juvenile delinquency has increased. Under such circumstances, the political and legal contingents of some localities fail to adapt themselves to the situation in terms of ideology, work and work-styles, lack the foresight necessary to respond to new situations and new problems, and lack effective countermeasures and experiences in dealing with them.

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NORTH REGION

NAMELIST OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS, DISMISSALS

SK140708 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] On 21 April 1986, Hebei Provincial People's Government appointed and dismissed the following personnel:

Tang Quanjie [0781 0356 2638] was appointed administrative commissioner of the Chengde Prefectural Administrative Office, and Wang Shusen [3769 2885 2773] was dismissed from his post as administrative commissioner of the Chengde Prefectural Administrative Office, Hebei Province.

Li Xuehuai [0491 1331 2037] was appointed deputy director of the Hebei Provincial Agricultural Department and director of the township enterprise bureau of the Hebei Provincial Agricultural Department. He was released from his post as vice chairman of the Hebei Provincial Rural Development Research Center.

Tong Jia'an [0157 0502 1344] was appointed deputy director of the Hebei Provincial Petrochemical Industrial Department.

Chu Jingyue [0328 2529 1878] was appointed chief engineer of the Hebei Provincial Petrochemical Industrial Department.

Gao Ming [7559 2494] was appointed deputy director of the Hebei Provincial Grain Bureau.

Zhang Xianpu [1728 3759 2877] was appointed director of the Hebei Provincial Tax Bureau; and Han Xizheng [7281 6932 2973] was dismissed from his post as director of the Hebei Provincial Tax Bureau.

Li Zhaoqing [2621 0340 1987] was appointed director of the Hebei Provincial Luan He Diversion Project Management Bureau.

Wang Yutian [3769 3768 3944] was appointed director of the Scientific and Technical Cadres Bureau of the Hebei Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission; and He Changfa [0149 7022 3127] was dismissed from his post as director of the Scientific and Technical Cadres Bureau of the Hebei Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission.

Tang Zhenjing [0781 2182 2529] was appointed vice president of the Hebei Provincial Academy of Social Sciences.

Zhang Min [1728 7044] was appointed president of the Hebei Provincial Engineering Institute; and Jiu Chengyi [6726 3397 0001] was dismissed from his post as president of the Hebei Provincial Engineering Institute.

Xu Younian [1776 2589 1628] was dismissed from his post as vice chairman of the Hebei Provincial Planned Economy Committee.

Fu Dawei [0265 1129 3634] was dismissed from his post as adviser to the Hebei Provincial Public Health Department.

Zhou Guoqing [0719 0948 0615] was dismissed from his post as adviser to the Hebei Provincial Financial Department.

Liu Yuanzheng [0491 0626 3932] was dismissed from his post as adviser to the Hebei Provincial Agricultural Department.

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NORTH REGION

YANG DALAI GIVES REPORT ON WORK OF PEOPLE'S COURTS

SK090825 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] In his work report to the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress, Yang Dalai, president of the regional Higher People's Court, pointed out: Since April 1985, when the Third Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress was held, under the leadership of the regional CPC Committee and the supervision of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, people's courts at all levels throughout the region have made full use of the judicial weapon to persistently and penetratingly launch the campaign of dealing strict blows to serious criminal offenses, have punished according to the law those who have seriously violated economic regulations, and have positively conducted economic judicial work, civil judicial work, petitions and appeals, the comprehensive administration over public security, and the building of the ranks of courts. As a result, the region's public security and social order have been improved remarkably, and the masses' sense of safety has been raised greatly.

According to statistics, the incidence of criminal cases has dropped remarkably. In 1985 a total of 8,491 criminal cases took place in the region, a drop of 20.6 percent from the previous year. In addition, people's courts at all levels have severely punished a number of economic criminals who have taken advantage of the loopholes in the economic structural reform, the open policy, and the invigoration of enterprises to indulge in embezzlement, bribery, speculation, fraud, and theft of state and collective property, thus actively protecting and promoting the economic reform and the economic construction.

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CSO: 4005/699

NORTH REGION

SHANXI HOLDS PHONE CONFERENCE ON FIGHTING LARCENY

HK161107 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening, the provincial CPC Committee and government held a telephone conference to arrange a provincial drive against larceny during the period from now to the end of July. Zhang Jianmin, secretary of the provincial political and legal committee and vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the conference. Wang Jiangong, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and provincial Governor Wang Senhao spoke at the conference.

In his speech, Wang Jiangong pointed out that the tasks and requirements for the drive against larceny are to continue to hit hard at criminal activities which seriously endanger public order, such as murder, robbery, rape, and explosion. The stress should be laid on cracking down on a number of larceny cases and some long-standing larceny cases, on hitting hard at and punishing some criminals who have committed larceny and other serious criminals who have long succeeded in staying hidden. According to the law, it is necessary to swiftly and severely execute some larceny criminals, to sentence some to long-term imprisonment, and to sentence a great number of larceny criminals to reform through labor. Particular attention should be paid to severely punishing robber gangs. The struggle against larceny should be carried out mainly in cities; in industrial and mining areas; in counties along railway lines; within factories, mines and enterprises; in public places; in the places where urban and rural residents often pass; in other places where criminals can easily carry out their criminal activities; and particularly in Taiyuan and Datong cities.

Comrade Wang Jiangong stressed that in the current struggle against larceny, No 1 leading comrades of all CPC committees and governments must personally deal with the matter and give meticulous guidance. They must properly integrate and antilarceny struggle with hitting hard at serious economic crimes. They must not think that the antilarceny struggle is a matter for political and legal departments. They must wage the struggle against larceny in an overall way.

Provincial Governor Wang Senhao also delivered a speech at the conference. He emphatically pointed out that we must fully understand the significance of the struggle against larceny. The whole party and all people must be galvanized into action. They must formulate and implement plans to carry out the antilarceny struggle in a down-to-earth manner. It is necessary, through the antilarceny struggle, to hit hard at various criminal elements so as to reduce larceny and other criminal cases to the minimum.

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NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

NI ZHIFU ADDRESSES GROUP DISCUSSION--On 24 April, the 5th Session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress continued its group discussion. That afternoon Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, held warm discussions with the deputies from Heping District concerning the work report given by the municipal People's Government and arrangements for fulfilling the municipal Seventh 5-Year Plan. When discussing the issue of helping teachers deal with some practical problems in order to stabilize their ranks, Comrade Ni Zhifu stated: Recently, the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government made a decision regarding the newly-built houses that have been closed due to a lack of tenants. They will be emphatically distributed to the poorest households. We should place the work of dealing with housing problems for poor households on our important agenda in the upcoming few years. We hope that deputies will exercise their supervisory power in distributing houses. At the group discussion sponsored by the Hedong District delegation on 24 April, Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and Yan Dakai, member of the Central Advisory Commission, also participated in the discussion with the deputies. [Excerpts] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Apr 86 SK]/12766

NEI MONGGOL RENOVATES GENGHIS KHAN TOMB--Hohhot, 16 May (XINHUA)--Authorities in Nei Monggol have renovated halls around the tomb of the great Mongolian warrior and leader, Genghis Khan (1162-1227), and opened them to tourists. The tomb and surrounding relics cover an area of 55,000 square meters on the Ordos highlands in central Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. The three halls and a 5-meter statue of Genghis Khan armed with spears, sabers and whips were built. Tourists can also view a mural in the corridor linking the halls which traces significant events in his life. Over the past 8 years, Nei Monggol has been visited by 70,000 foreign tourists who have been attracted by a taste of native Mongolian life on the grasslands. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0649 GMT 16 May 86 OW]/12766

BEIJING BEGINS ISSUING RESIDENTIAL ID CARDS--Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--Beijing Municipality began to issue the PRC residential identity cards today. Some 7 million people in the municipality who have applied for the card according to the pertinent regulations will receive residential identity cards by the end of June. This reporter has learned from the Ministry of Public Security that since the promulgation of the "Regulations on Residential Identity Cards of the People's Republic of China" last September, the work of issuing residential identity cards has been unfolding throughout the country. It is

expected that large cities like Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Kunming, Xian, as well as other cities, special economic zones, and border regions which are equipped for the work will finish issuing residential identity cards this year. [By Zhou Kejin] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1117 GMT 12 May 86 OW]/12766

ZHANG SHUGUANG SPEAKS AT MEETING--On the morning of 13 May, the regional CPC Committee held a meeting of party-member cadres at or above the department or bureau level of the regional organs and party-member cadres at or above the banner or county level who participated in the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress and the Fourth Session of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee. Zhang Shuguang, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, made a speech at the meeting. He stressed: We should correctly understand the law of nature, seek truth from facts, proceed from reality, and handle affairs according to the law of nature. We should vigorously develop the socialist commodity economy, and should consider and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity. Comrade Zhang Shuguang also spoke on the prosperity among the people of various nationalities, minority nationalities in particular. Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the region, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, Tian Congming, Cai Ying, Xu Lingren, Zhou Rongchang, Ma Zhenduo, and Wen Jing, leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 May 86 SK]/12766

ADVANCES IN MONGOLIAN RESEARCH--Hohhot, 27 April (XINHUA)--Research by Chinese and Mongolian scholars into Mongolian history, language, philosophy, literature, customs, archaeology and documents has made great headway, according to specialists here today for a conference in this capital of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. This year, the country plans to sponsor seminars on the Mongolian language and other related topics. Planned publications include the second volume of "Mongolian History Research" and collections of papers dealing with Mongolian language and ancient military theory. As place of origin of the Mongols, China has more than 70 percent of the total Mongolian population in the world. There are 2.6 million Mongolians in Nei Monggol where the ethnic group lives in compact communities. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 27 Apr 86 OW] /12232

CITY EDUCATION, IMPROVEMENT PLANS--Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--Beijing will invest 860 million yuan in education in the next 5 years, 140 percent more than the previous 5 years, Mayor Chen Xitong told the municipal People's Congress today. The city expects to have 170,000 students in universities and colleges in 1990, up from 123,000 now, and 237,000 students will graduate from secondary technical schools in the next 5 years. Chen outlined plans to build Beijing into the most developed city in science, technology and culture, with its people the best educated in China. He described this as the city's "major task" for the years to come. Training of teachers, as well as economists and judicial and medical workers, will be the primary task for Beijing's higher education, he said. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 13 May 86 OW] /12232

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NORTHEAST REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK300134 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The 21st Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress was concluded on the afternoon of 28 April. Lu Quang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

The meeting adopted a resolution on dealing further blows to serious criminal and economic crimes and on strengthening economic trials, and a namelist on the appointments and removals of personnel

Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, gave a speech at the end of the meeting. He said: This meeting has relayed the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC and carried out initial study and discussions of these guidelines. Through study, we have unified our thinking, boosted our fighting spirit, reinforced our confidence, better exercised the functions and powers given to the People's Congress by the law, speeded up the economic legislative work, strengthened legal supervision over our work, conscientiously examined and discussed major matters, and coordinated the building of democracy and the legal system with the needs of building the two civilizations.

While touching on the issue of conferring titles on special-grade model workers, Comrade Li Jianbai said: Those who are to receive the titles of special-grade model workers of the province are pace-setters chosen from among the provincial workers from all fronts and the backbone cadres emerged in the course of building the two civilizations. They have made outstanding contributions to the four modernizations. Giving them the highest honor of the province will surely exert a positive influence on the broad masses of workers, cadres, and intellectuals throughout the province, and spark their enthusiasm in upholding reform and dedicating themselves to the four modernizations.

Chen Yuanzhi, Wei Zhimin, Wang Jinling, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Jun, Zhao Zhenhua, and Zhang Ruoxian, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

Jing Bowen, vice governor, and Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, attended the meeting as observers.

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NORTHEAST REGION

REPORTAGE ON HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

Li Jianbai Presides Over Session

SK140749 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpts] The 22d Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress opened in Harbin today. This meeting will draw up and adopt the draft agenda of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; examine and adopt the examination report on the qualifications of the newly elected people's deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; examine and adopt the work report of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; draw up and adopt the draft namelist of the presidium and the secretaries general of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and the draft namelists of chairmen, vice chairmen and members of the Motions Examination Commission and the Budget Examination Commission; and examine and adopt the province's regulations on the management of urban public house property and the decision on accepting certain personnel assignments.

Li Jianbai, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Present at the meeting were Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Liu Huixian, Wang Zhaozhi, and Zhao Zhenhua, vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting as observers were Wang Lianzheng, vice governor of the province; and Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court.

Meeting Concludes

SK170410 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The 22d Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress concluded today. The meeting approved a draft agenda of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and draft namelists of the Presidium, the secretary general, the Motions Examination Committee, and the Budget Examination Committee of the session. It also approved a report on the examination of the credentials of augmented deputies, and a decision on accepting the resignation of Zhang Yan, chief procurator of the Suihua Branch of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Procuratorate. The decision will be submitted to the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress for approval. The meeting also approved a report on the work of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the Heilongjiang Provincial Regulations on the Management of Urban Public House Property.

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG'S SUN WEIBEN ADDRESSES EDUCATION CONFERENCE

SK130552 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 24 April, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the provincial Educational Work Conference.

In referring to realistically strengthening leadership over educational work, Comrade Sun Weiben emphatically pointed out that the party committees and the governments at all levels should integrate their personal understanding with the fundamental guiding ideology that "education must serve the program of building socialism, and the program of building socialism must rely on education." It is imperative for us to do a good job in dealing with the relationship between education and economic and social development. Efforts should be made to combat the muddled idea that education is often regarded as "distant water impossible to quench present thirst," as "an investment in consumption projects," and as "a flexible task." We should truly place educational work as an important item on the schedule of the party committees and the governments and conduct the work by regarding it as a strategic emphasis. The departments under the party committees should attach importance to educational work and actively create conditions for the development of educational undertakings. In examining qualifications and selecting leading personnel in the days to come, we should regard their attitude toward educational work and their practical achievements scored in educational work as an important yardstick in measuring whether they have foresight and sagacity.

Efforts should be made to continuously and vigorously conduct reforms in educational systems. Judging from the current situation in the province, a prominent problem whereby education cannot meet the needs of economic construction has resulted from the fact that the proportion of secondary vocational and technical education is still unreasonable. Therefore, all-out efforts should be made to vigorously deal with this problem. If we fail to deal with the employment of graduates of vocational and technical schools, we cannot acheive development in vocational and technical education. Although we have opened many such schools, we can hardly maintain them for a long time under such circumstances. The party committees at all levels should pay attention to studying the problems in this regard, and the labor or personnel affairs departments should regard research and study on problems as an important task and actively make concerted efforts with the education departments in successfully conducting reforms in order to give priority in employment to the qualified personnel

who have received vocational or technical education. The education, labor, and personnel affairs departments should make concerted efforts to organize all forces in conducting profound investigation and studies regarding the transformation of the secondary educational systems, and to deal with the problems cropping up in connecting education and employment. We must attach great importance to this issue, for this is an important measure to accelerate the progress of social and economic development.

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NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS PUBLIC SECURITY DIRECTORS MEETING

SK020416 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial conference of directors of the public security bureaus throughout the province concluded on 15 April. The conference pointed out that efforts should be currently made to vigorously deal blows to robbery crimes while dealing strict blows to serious criminal cases.

After analyzing the situation in criminal cases throughout the province, the conference pointed out that robbery cases account for the overwhelming majority of criminal cases. In 1984 robbery cases accounted for 71.4 percent of the total number of criminal cases, and those in 1985, 72.6 percent. In 1985 the province experienced an increase of a total of 829 cases of serious crimes over the 1984 figure. Of this increase, robbery cases reached 652, accounting for 80 percent of the increase of serious criminal cases. Robbery crimes can bring about grave threat and harm to the safety of property owned by the state, collectives, and the masses. Therefore, launching a struggle against robbery crimes constitutes an important link in lowering the incidence of crimes, ensuring the state, collective, and individual property against encroachment, and protecting the programs of conducting reforms in economic systems and building the four modernizations.

The conference urged the departments concerned to enhance the crime-prevention work in order to plug the loopholes. Efforts should be made to reinforce the public security organizations among the residence areas, to implement safety measures among them. The public security departments in industrial enterprises and units should fully play their role in safety work, establish a public security responsibility system, and should enhance their safety work for the warehouses of important material and state treasuries. We should establish guard posts among the important sections of areas, and enhance the patrol work in order to discover or prevent crimes in a timely manner.

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CSO: 4005/685

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG RELIGIOUS WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

SK071306 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The provincial religious work conference, which concluded on 6 May, pointed out: In the period to come, the provincial religious work should be focused on grasping the implementation of various religious policies, strengthening the leadership over religious activities, and vigorously guiding and mobilizing religious personages and believers to serve the four modernizations.

Over the past few years, our province has conscientiously implemented the party's policies on religion; all the unjust, false, and wrong verdicts among the people of religious circles have been redressed; and the 280 clergymen and clergywomen of various religious organizations have been properly settled in politics and with a livelihood.

The conference pointed out: At present, the number and distribution of religious activity sites opened by various religious organizations are uneven and irrational. In the coming 2 years, various religious organizations in the province should restore and open the provincial Catholic Church, the Qiqihar City (Zhanqian) Catholic Church, and [words indistinct]. The conference also called on various localities to basically complete the work on implementing the policies regarding real estate of religious organizations before the convocation of the 13th Party Congress. Religious activity sites should be subject to the management of religious organizations and professional religious personnel under the administrative leadership of the religious affairs departments of the governments. Cadres should not monopolize everything of the religious organizations. Various religions should have contacts with foreign countries in line with the principles of acting independently and with the initiative in their own hands, running churches independently, and maintaining equality and friendship. In line with their specific conditions and characteristics, various religions should strive to initiate production, service, and social welfare undertakings.

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NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG REGULATIONS ON PLACEMENT OF RELEASED PRISONERS

SK170554 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The provincial government recently worked out several regulations concerning the placement of persons released from imprisonment after serving their terms, and those released from reeducation through labor. The regulations state: With regard to the persons released from imprisonment or reeducation, the units to which they originally belonged or the local grassroots organs of state power should be responsible for organizing their placement and should not let them remain idle in society. With regard to the very few specialized technical personnel who have real ability and learning, personnel departments may employ them through invitation or examination as cadres. Those who are provided with the conditions for individual industrial production or business should be given business licenses. With regard to those who live in the rural areas, local governments should treat them with the same attitude as they do other peasants, and allocate to them private plots, food grain plots, and plots for which they should be responsible according to regulations. With regard to those who are young, we should allow them to attend schools if they are willing and to pass the examinations.

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NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN GOVERNOR ASSESSES IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

SK290622 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The financial and tax departments throughout the province should attach primary importance to the ideological and political work in the new situation, and concentrate the current ideological and political work on eliminating unhealthy practices in line with their practical work. Leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in bravely grasping and eliminating the unhealthy prictices and exposing problems. This was a requirement set forth by Gao Dezhan, governor of the provincial government, at today's provincial meeting on ideological and political work of the financial and tax department, for the financial and tax departments and the departments in charge of the overall economic work at all levels throughout the province.

Governor Gao Dezhan assessed the situation in which the financial and tax departments should urgently attach importance to the ideological and political work.

First, in order to ensure smooth progress of the reform in all fields, the financial and tax departments should strengthen ideological and political work.

Second, playing a role as legal departments in charge of the overall economic work, having connections with many fields, and exerting influence over many fields, the financial and tax departments should strengthen ideological and political work.

Third, the financial and tax departments should solve the existing problems through conducting ideological and political work.

He called on the financial and tax departments at all levels to persistently grasp the two civilizations, to effectively conduct the ideological and political work to ensure the fulfillment of the economic task, to straighten out party style and rectify unhealthy practices, and to concentrate on investigating and handling major and appalling cases. These departments must resolutely investigate the major appalling cases, bravely face difficulties, and impartially handle these cases. Whoever is involved in such cases should be resolutely investigated and seriously handled. These departments should deeply conduct the education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline in order to ceaselessly strengthen the party spirit of party-member cadres and upgrade their awareness of playing an exemplary role in implementing the party discipline.

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CSO: 4005/685

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING VICE GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON PUBLIC SECURITY

SK170532 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Vice Governor Zuo Kun gave a report on the province's situation in improving public security at the 20th Plenary Standing Committee Meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress on the morning of 16 May. He said in his report: Public security has notably improved since last year. Counterrevolutionary, and criminal cases showed a decline of 58.1 and 7.2 percent, respectively, from the previous year. Cases of violence and rape decreased by 30.3 and 23.7 percent, respectively. More and more people have the courage to struggle against criminal elements, and the number of advanced units with fewer occurrences of crimes and better public security is increasingly growing. The danger created by criminals to public security has been markedly reduced, and the masses have greatly enhanced their sense of security. Public order in cities and towns, enterprises, and public places has remained basically stable.

Speaking on the opinions on future work, Vice Governor Zuo Kun said: It is necessary to successfully carry out the struggle to deal stern blows to serious criminal offenses from the beginning through to the end. Based on the actual conditions of our province, at present we should continue to focus on large and medium-sized cities, small cities, and towns, areas along communications lines, and areas where situations are complicated, and public security is poor, and thoroughly root up and strike blows to deeply hidden criminals. At the same time, we should also wage an in-depth struggle against serious economic crimes, and make conscientious efforts to tackle public security problems with comprehensive measures.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LI GUIXIAN TOURS LIAONING GRASSROOT UNITS

OW251413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0234 GMT 25 Apr 86

[By reporter Wang Fujie]

[Excerpt] Shenyang, 25 April (XINHUA)--Liaoning Province's principal party and leading government comrades are touring enterprises and rural areas at the grassroots level at the head of office cadres of the organs directly under the province. Their purpose is to help the grassroots units pay good attention to rectifying party style and organize well for current production. In doing so and adopting some effective measures, they are determined to make a good start for the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Provincial Party Committee Secretary Li Guixian and Provincial Advisory Commission Chairman Dai Suli have left with their parties respectively for the east and the south of the province to conduct investigation and study there. As for the investigation and study groups led by Governor Quan Shuren and Vice Governors Bai Lichen, Zhu Jiazhen, and Wen Shizhen [5113 0013 7201] respectively, personnel assignments to the groups have been completed and some of them have already left for the grassroots units. Other deputy secretaries and Standing Committee members of the provincial Party Committee and over 160 provincial department and bureau level cadres went to the grassroots levels with the investigation and study groups led by them and started their work from late March. These activities involve one-third of the office cadres of the organs directly under the province. This is an important step taken by the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government to do everything well this year and make a good start for the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING'S LI GUIXIAN VISITS MODEL WOMAN TEACHER

SK110249 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] On 15 April Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, went to a mountain village in Xiuyan County to visit Jin Shuwen, special-class model worker of Dandong City and model woman teacher. During his visit, he praised her valuable spirit in which she had devoted herself to educational undertakings in remote mountainous areas by not yearning for the urban life after her graduation from the university. (The newsletter entitled "Teacher 'Jin Zi'" with regard to the advanced deeds of Jin Shuwen was frontpaged on the 11 April LIAONING RIBAO.)

During his visit, Comrade Li Guixian stated: The spirit she displayed in fearing no difficulties and striking root in mountainous areas is very valuable. We should extend our heartfelt appreciation to her because she has made contributions to the mountainous people and set an example for other teachers. At present, mountainous areas are still poorer than other areas, are low in cultural standards, and do not have quick access to information. Therefore, the key to changing the outlook of mountainous areas lies in talented personnel. We should vigorously encourage intellectuals to work in poor areas and to use their strength in changing the outlook of these areas. Comrade Li Guixian pointed out: Leading personnel in various localities and the entire society should show concern for teachers, cherish them, and help them overcome their difficulties in order to enable them to do a good job in carrying out their work.

/12232
CSO: 4005/696

NORTHEAST REGION

DALIAN PUNISHES 11 CORRUPT PARTY CADRES

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 86 p 1

[Unattributed Article: "Dalian City Party Committee Convened City-level Organs for Meeting on Rectifying Party Style: Purge All Corrupt Phenomena Without Mercy; Deputy Mayor Hung Yuandong [3163 3293 2767] and Others Investigated and Punished: For Viewing Pornographic Videos, Hung Yuandong Given Severe Warning by the Party, Dismissed from Membership in the City's Government and Party Organizations, Pending Dismissal from His Deputy Mayor's Post"]

[Text] On 16 February at a city-level organ party rectification meeting, the Dalian municipal party committee announced that Hung Yuandong, former [as published] member of the party organization of the people's government in Dalian City and deputy mayor, along with 11 party members and cadres were punished by the party for gross violations of party discipline.

Hung Yuandong, member of the party organization of Dalian municipal people's government and deputy mayor, was found guilty of viewing pronographic videos and interfering with the investigation and banning of pornographic materials.

The municipal party committee has decided, and the provincial party committee has approved, that Hung Yuandong be given a serious warning and be removed from party duties in the municipal people's government party organization, and it also recommended that he be dismissed from his post as deputy mayor.

Wang Yanjiu [3769 5888 0036], member of the party committee of Dalian City's foreign economic relations and trade committee and deputy chairman, borrowed and solicitated money from overseas Chinese to purchase color television sets during his visit abroad, led others to view pornographic television shows, and seriously violated foreign affairs regulations. With the approval of the municipal party committee, he was dismissed from party duties and it was recommended to the administrative department that he be removed from his post as deputy chairman of the city's foreign economic relations and trade committee.

Wang Shanyou [3769 0810 2589], deputy director of Dalian municipal people's government methane-gas utility office, was guilty of accepting over 1,100 yuan in graft and 1,400 yuan in bribes. With the approval of the party discipline inspection commission, he was expelled from the party and it was recommended

to the administrative department that he be removed from his post as deputy director of the methane-gas utility office and compelled to surrender all his illicit goods and money.

Han Yunping [7281 0061 1627], secretary of the Dalian City Urban Construction and Development Company's general party branch and the company's general manager, was guilty of concocting various pretexts, awarding prize money arbitrarily, and illegally reaping over 4,100 yuan in personal gain. With the approval of the city discipline inspection commission, he was removed from his party duties and it was recommended to the administrative department that he be dismissed from his position as manager and ordered to surrender all excess prize money.

Lang Fengxiu [6745 6265 4423], chief of the industrial credit section of the Chinese Bank of Industry and Commerce, Dalian Branch, was guilty of embezzling goods and of gross negligence, causing the state to suffer nearly 1 million yuan in economic losses. With the approval of the city discipline inspection commission, he was expelled from the party and turned over to the procuratorate for punishment according to law.

Jie Jincheng [6043 6833 1004], chief of Shahekou District's judiciary bureau and chairman of the legal advisory committee, was guilty of bending the law for friends and relatives and assisting the criminal elements in plotting to interfere with and disrupt the "crackdown on economic crimes." The Shahekou District decided to report to the city's discipline inspection commission for permission to expel him from the party and proposed to remove him from all administrative duties and turn him over to the procuratorate for handling according to the law.

At the meeting Dalian municipal party committee secretary Hua Xizhen [5478 6932 2823] urged that party members and cadres learn from these negative examples, consciously resist all unhealthy tendencies, firmly uphold the lofty ideals of communism, properly exercise the power bestowed upon them by the people, and become a fine party member and a fine cadre worthy of the people's trust.

12986/12913
CSO: 4005/643

NORTHEAST REGION

PARTY CHARACTER REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTY MEMBERS IN NEW ERA

Shenyang LILUN YU SHIJIAN [THEORY AND PRACTICE] in Chinese Nos 21 & 22, 15 Nov 85 pp 18-19

[Article by Chen Gangyun [7115 0474 6663]: "How Should Communist Party Members Exhibit Party Character in a New Era?"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang recently pointed out that in rectifying the party we must "distinctly and incisively pose the question of what is meant by party character." The Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification also proposed to educate the entire party on party character, the party's work style, and party discipline. The current comprehensive party rectification will no doubt markedly increase the awareness of party character. So then, how should Communist Party members exhibit the party's character in this new era?

Propose Current and Stricter Party Character Requirements for Party Members in This New Era

Because the party's mission has differed at various times through history, the emphasis on party character requirements for party members has also differed to some extent. During the period of seizing political power, party character requirements for party members were expressed through a willingness to cross the "life-and-death pass" and a desire to possess the spirit of "decapitation is meaningless, only doctrine holds truth." During the initial nation-building period, when the party was shifting from the countryside to the cities, party character requirements for party members were expressed through a willingness to cross the "sugarcoated-bullet pass" and a desire to possess the spirit of "the sugarcoated bullets will miss their mark, and the fragrant winds will not prevail." During the current period of history, owing to changes and developments in objective circumstances, party character requirements for party members should also reflect the characteristics of the times. At present, the central task of the entire party is the socialist modernization drive, and all work must revolve around this nucleus. Therefore, party character requirements for party members should be expressed in their ability to serve and fulfill this overall mission of the party.

In this new era, we must vigorously expand the forces of production and rapidly build China into a highly civilized and democratized socialist nation. This

will necessitate a restructuring of production relationships and of those features in the superstructure which are not suited to expanding the forces of production, so as to bring into play consistently the superiority of the socialist system. Therefore, Communist Party members must stand in the forefront of the reform movement to insure its smooth implementation. Communist Party members must support the reform, throwing their beings into it, and engage in creative work in the spirit of reform. It may be said that these qualities embody the current characteristics of party character in the new era.

In this new era, the successful conduct of relations between the party and the masses is also a strict requirement of party character. The "Resolution To Rectify the Party" states: "During the revolutionary war years, the Communist Party had to work for the interests of the masses, win over the masses, depend on the masses, and gain the full support of the masses before it could stand firmly and deny defeat. This is fairly easy for our comrades to understand. However, following our long period of leading the entire country to political power, a fair number of our comrades were not on a clear ideological basis in understanding the necessity of this." In other words, we should take the view that on the one hand, the conditions for party contacts with the masses are better than in the past, while on the other hand the danger of the party being separated from the masses is greater today than ever before." In light of this existing "danger," the party constitution sets forth many strict requirements on party members, which are stipulated first and foremost in the general program: "Aside from the interests of the working class and the broadest masses of the people, the party has no special interests of its own." The basic requirements for party members also stipulate: "Members of the Chinese Communist Party must serve the people wholeheartedly" and "be eternally at one with the common laborer." The eight duties of party members require party members to "support the interests of the party and the people above all and subordinate individual interests to those of the party and the people." And the "Party's Cadres" section also stipulates that party cadres "are the public servants of the people." The reason the party constitution contains this series of strict requirements is because under the new historical conditions, some people have inverted the relationship between the party and the masses, turning "wholeheartedness" into "half-heartedness," turning a fish-in-the-water relationship into an oil-on-the water relationship, turning a "commoner" into a "person who is above others," and turning a "people's servant" into a "people's master," to the point where the interests of the masses suffer in order to satisfy one's personal interests. If this situation does not change and continues to develop, not only will progress on the four modernizations be impeded, but the party will also be in danger of becoming corrupt.

How To Treat Reform As a New Test for Party Character in the New Era

First, fully understand that reform under the new conditions amounts to a revolution. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said: "Reform is China's second revolution." This then raises an incisive issue for every party member and party cadre: will the achievement of national prosperity and personal wealth drive reform forward, or will the private interests of individuals or groups damag

damage the concept of reform, thus leading it on to a path of evil? This is a serious question with regard to reform. If willingness to risk life and limb and courage to charge the enemy front were embodiments of a firm party character during the first revolution to seize political power, then in the "Second Revolution" of reform, to give no thought to personal gains or losses, to dare to do away with outmoded customs and tear down convention, and to serve as the forerunners of reform are also embodiments of a firm party character in the new era.

Second, reform must be closely linked to the achievement of communist ideals. During the early democratic revolution period, Comrade Mao Zedong stated: "Our present efforts are aimed toward the great goal of the future. Lose sight of this great goal, and you are not a Communist Party member; slacken your present efforts, and you are also not a Communist Party member." Communist Party members must closely integrate the "great goal" and "present efforts." At present, we are in reality making great strides toward communism in all aspects of our ongoing reform. Communist ideals point out the way of reform, while the goal of reform is to realize communist ideals. Only by linking the reform to ideals can the reform then gain any clear direction. A staunch reformist is certainly one who pursues lofty ideals, and one who pursues lofty ideals will also most certainly be a staunch reformer. The inclination to seek only immediate "material benefits" is in essence a detriment to communist beliefs and ideals. Communist Party members must always use communist ideology to guide their actions. This is the supreme expression of party character by communists.

Finally, toss aside traditional views and serve as the forerunners of reform. Under the conditions of a continuing commitment to reform, incorrect ideas lose their rationale, outmoded ideas begin to be abandoned, traditional ideas are attacked, and new views of complying with the demands of the times gradually take hold. But due to the long-term ideological influence of the "left," "leftist," old, and outmoded conventions must now be smashed, which will not be easy and will encounter heavy resistance. For instance, when China established its "dual responsibility" contract system in the countryside, some believed that "after 30 years of misery, things would overnight revert to the way they were prior to the revolution." When China was encouraging the development of specialized households, some said that another specialized household meant another unit of small-scale production. When China emphasized the use of its intellectuals and reformed its personnel selection system, some said: "When the stinking ninth category ascends toward heaven, the workers and peasants make way." This truly shows the use of "leftist" views in addressing new issues, and the use of old traditional views in drawing an ineluctable conclusion about the reform. Communist Party members must stand in the forefront of reform, lead the way in casting aside traditional concepts, make certain to eliminate "leftist" influences, dispel the influence of old customs, uphold the principles of party character, dare to struggle, fear no risks, and be the forerunners of reform.

Main Ingredient for Mastering Party Character in the New Era is an Upright Party Work Style

The party's work style is like a mirror; it reflects the party's image and exhibits the party's disposition. With regard to the party's judgment, the broad masses of people do not fully digest the party's declarations or slogans, but more often consider its work style. The masses of people assess our party according to its actions.

With a high degree of party character, Comrade Chen Yun recently suggested: "We must determine why, in these times when the evil winds blow, so many party members--old party members of many years--cannot stand up to these winds, get caught up in them, run with them, and finally join them. Why is this? Where has the party character of these party members gone?" The most fundamental reason for this lies in the combination of power and personal interests. When the powerful do not seek personal gain, unhealthy tendencies fail to surface; and when personal-gain seekers possess no power, it is easy to endure the evil winds when they blow. But the issue at hand is that personal-gain seekers look to profit, and the power-hungry seek office, and when they attain office, they then seek personal gain. An abundance of facts shows that some cadres have been ruined by this combination of power and personal interests in the new era. In a sense, the use of power in the pursuit of personal gain is the cause of numerous unhealthy tendencies. Regardless of whether the issue is the newly spawned businesses of party cadres taking in big profits or the use of one's official authority to acquire more homes, whether it is a rush for promotions and pay raises or to arrange things for one's children either by hook or by crook, or whether it is the lavishing of money and goods or an indulgence in food and drink, in the final analysis it all comes down to the combination of power and personal interests.

A problem in the party's work style is, in the final analysis, a party character problem. If party character is strong, then the party's work style is healthy; if party character falters, then the party's work style goes awry. The strength of party character and the health of the party's work style are directly proportionate. Therefore, the party's work style cannot be viewed alone; only by beginning to enhance party character can a fundamental correction in the party's work style take place.

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NORTHEAST REGION

WAYS TO STRENGTHEN PARTY COMMITTEE SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Shenyang GONGCHAN DANGYUAN [THE PARTY COMMUNIST] in Chinese No 24, 23 Dec 85 pp 44-45

[Article by He Xinde [0149 2450 1795]: "How China Can Strengthen the Party Committee System"]

[Text] In order to strengthen the party committee system, the following six relationships must be handled correctly:

1. Correctly Handle the Relationship Between the Party's Standing and Full Committees

At every level in the party, CPC committees are the leadership organs of all party organizations during periods when a party representative congress is not in session. Between CPC committee plenary sessions, the standing committee exercises the authority of the full committee. The standing committee resolutely implements the resolutions of the full committee and is responsible to and reports to that body. However, some party organizations have inverted the relationship between the standing committees and the full committees and think that the standing committee is in charge of the full committee. Major issues are being discussed and resolved first by the standing committee, with the decisions then passed on to the full committee. The standing committee has even been used in place of the full committee, and long periods pass without holding a plenary session. All matters are resolved by the standing committee, thus rendering the full committee powerless. These practices violate the stipulations of the party constitution. To improve the party committee system, the relationship between the standing committees and the full committees must be handled correctly. Plenary sessions must be convened according to time limits prescribed in the party constitution, and all major issues must be collectively discussed and resolved by the full committee. If circumstances change during the course of implementation and the resolution of the full committee is in need of revision, a plenary session should be convened to discuss and resolve the matter. The standing committee does not possess the authority to make changes. In emergency situations, the standing committee may enact new decisions, but they must be reported at the next plenary session where they will undergo investigation.

2. Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Secretaries and Committee Members

At present, some party organizations are unable to put the relationship between its secretaries and committee members on track. Instead of becoming a "leader," the secretary has become more of a patriarch; his work is law, and he resolves major issues independently. The committee members take their cue from the secretary and are unable to seek facts from truth in expressing their own opinions. The relationship between the secretary and committee members is not one of superior to subordinate or leader to follower; rather, it is a relationship of equals, where the minority submits to the majority. The only difference between the secretary and the committee members lies in the distribution of work. In a party committee meeting, the secretary can only express his opinions and discuss the issues on an equal basis. He cannot place himself above the other committee members and arbitrarily dictate the proceedings. The secretary and committee members must be of a collective-leadership mentality. In preparing, convening, and chairing a meeting, the secretary must encourage everyone to discuss the issues democratically, be adept at summing up the correct ideas of everyone, and take the initiative to be responsible for problems that arise during the course of work. The committee members must keep the overall situation in mind, actively participate in collective discussions and resolutions on major issues, refrain from depending on others or watching from the sidelines, and strive to make the party committee a strong combat collective.

3. Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Collective Leadership and Division of Labor with Individual Responsibility

Collective leadership is the essential guarantee that a party committee will exercise correct leadership. Because it is sometimes difficult for individuals to avoid being small-minded when deliberating on a problem, only by practicing collective leadership in which party committee members reflect all sides of the arguments and the needs of party members and the masses and thoroughly discuss and examine issues from all angles, can the party committee draw on the collective wisdom of all, reach a resolution that conforms to objective realities, and avoid and reduce errors in work. However, supporting collective leadership does not negate the individual's responsibility in the division of labor. On the contrary, only by earnestly practicing division of labor with individual responsibility can collective leadership be realized. Because the party's work is immense and varied, if there were no division of labor with individual responsibility, all work would fall into a state of having no one be responsible for it, and the party committee's correct decisions could not be carried out. Therefore, neither collective leadership nor division of labor with individual responsibility should be overemphasized at the expense of the other. The party committees must have the courage to allow every party member to be independently responsible for handling problems and should by no means assume the label of collective leadership while doing everything by itself without consulting others. All matters big and small must undergo collective discussion by the party committee. Each committee member must actively participate in collective leadership, regularly report to the party committee the status of one's individual responsibility within the division of labor, have the courage to work creatively, and should be no means pay lip service to collective leadership, fail to take responsibility for one's own assigned work, or bring every matter before the party committee to be discussed and resolved collectively.

4. Correctly Handle the Relationship Between the Majority and the Minority

In discussing and resolving major issues, party committees must adhere to the principle of the minority submitting to the majority: once a resolution is approved, all committee members and the secretary must comply with and implement the decision. If by chance there are diverging opinions and it is difficult to achieve unanimity within a certain period of time, and provided the situation is not extremely critical, then do not be hasty, but simply render a decision according to the principle that "the minority submits to the majority" and allow everyone to study and research once again the issue, attempting to achieve true unanimity on an ideological basis. If the matter is particularly pressing, and if it cannot be delayed because everyone is of a differing opinion and work is adversely affected, then a resolution should be made immediately according to the principle that "the minority submits to the majority." Those who hold dissenting views may be allowed to retain their opinions so long as they are referred to the party's higher leadership organs. However, these individuals must earnestly implement the decision and should be no means be allowed to be slack in work or feign compliance.

5. Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Division of Labor with Individual Responsibility and Unity of Effort

Division of labor with individual responsibility by no means equates to breaking up the family and living apart, with each person possessing his own bugle and blowing his own tune and each doing things in his own way. And it certainly does not mean not allowing others to inquire about the work one is personally responisble for, not caring about the work other committee members are responsible for, or remaining so detached that even if one bumped his nose into the problems of others, one would still look to avoid them. Division of labor with individual responsibility is conducted under collective leadership and aside from fulfilling one's own duties and responsibilities, overcoming all difficulties, and successfully ensuring both quality and quantity, every committee member must seek to unite his efforts. First, each must keep the other informed, submitting the work one is personally responsible for to other committee members for comprehension, assistance, and support. The other committee members must be urged to listen to the ideas and needs of the masses concerning the work they are personally responsible for in order to act in a timely manner, add to their achievements, correct their mistakes, and generally handle things much better. Second, each must think in terms of the general interests, allow others to handle the mundane chores while keeping the difficult tasks for oneself, strive to accomplish more, and not argue with each other or shift responsibility onto others.

6. Correctly Handle the Relationship Between New Cadres and Old Cadres

Party committee leadership groups at all levels have now bascially achieved structure in deriving cooperation from new and old cadres in the replacement process. This is the main organizational guarantee of continuity in the party line and the party's general and specific policies. However, elements of disunity among new and old cadres presently exist within some party committees. Old cadres do not trust new cadres enough, and new cadres do not respect the old cadres enough. If this problem is not completely resolved, it will undoubtedly hamper the correct practice of the party committee system.

The new and old cadres both have their strong points and shortcomings. Old cadres are the treasured wealth of the party and the nation. They possess rich leadership experience and the ability to provide clear direction, but they also have a low educational level, are advanced in age, and lack a spirit of innovation. New cadres possess a comparatively higher level of education, have a strong desire to improve, and are more attuned to the new, but they lack practical leadership experience. The new and old cadres should proceed from the interests of the party and respect each other, learn from each other, learn from others' strong points to offset one's weaknesses, unite as one, and together work for the great undertaking of the four modernizations.

Due to differences in work experience, level of understanding, and personality traits which are compounded by the fact that reality is ever changing, the diverging views produced among new and old cadres in work matters is a quite natural phenomenon. On the basis of conducting investigative research, everyone should adopt the party line and the party's general and specific policies as the criteria for what is right or wrong and proceed to present the facts, reason things out, separate right from wrong, and seek unity of thinking.

Old cadres are chiefly responsible for the correct handling of the relationship between new and old cadres. Old cadres must throw their all into supporting the efforts of new cadres and loosen their grip to allow new cadres to exercise leadership responsibility, thus putting to use their leadership abilities and in practice tempering them to a higher degree of maturity. With regard to the major issues, and especially to those new problems, old cadres must conduct more investigative research, be exposed to and advance profound concepts, and assist new cadres in arriving at correct policy decisions. With regard to the new cadres, old cadres must consider their strong points and remain circumspect toward them. If a weakness is discovered, be enthusiastic in helping them to resolve the matter. In particular, help them determine the cause of the problem and point them in the right direction.

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NORTHEAST REGION

ACCUSED RIGHTIST BEING REHABILITATED

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Zhao Jingfu [6392 2529 1381]: "What does the Difference between 7 Year and 7 Day Explain? Chen Huanxin [7115 3562 2450], Wrongfully Branded a Rightist for 7 Years without Redress, Rehabilitated 7 Days After Appealing to the Party Central Committee: Comrade Hu Yaobang Commented That Serious Bureaucratic Style Is Prevalent and Is Causing Problems Everywhere: There Must Be a Better Way"]

[Text] The case of Chen Huanxin, a cadre at the commercial bureau in Fushun City who was wrongfully branded a rightist, has been delayed for 7 years without redress. Chen appealed to the party Central Committee, and upon Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions, the relevant departments re-investigated the case. The victim was fully rehabilitated in 7 days.

Chen Huanxin heroically came over from the Kuomintang camp in 1948 and has a record of distinguished service. He was wrongfully branded a rightist in 1958. In 1978 the party Central Committee of the CPC resolved to rehabilitate all people wrongfully accused of being rightists and to have their reputations restored. Since then Chen Huanxin has appealed to the organization on several occasions, but the leaders of the bureau party committee neither seriously re-investigated nor personally read the documents on Chen's case; they relied only on subjectivity and memories and mistakenly assumed that Chen's case had already been redressed and therefore warranted no further action under present policies. This case, which should have been redressed long ago, was delayed for 7 years.

Last October, Chen Huanxin read in the newspaper that Comrade Hu Yaobang was personally reviewing a large number of appeals from the people; Chen was greatly encouraged and sent his appeal directly to Hu Yaobang. Hu promptly directed the letter to the party Central Committee United Front Work Department, which was charged with assisting Liaoning Province in verfiying and handling the case. On 4 November the united front work departments of the party Central Committee as well as the provincial party committee began their investigations in Fushun. The party committee of the bureau of commerce followed instructions from the party Central Committee and conducted a serious re-investigation. They voluntarily exchanged informations with the relevant departments, and top leaders of the party committee personally reviewed the records. It took only 7 days to clear the case. In the afternoon of 10

November, the secretary of the party committee of the bureau of commerce made known to Chen Huanxin of his rehabilitation by the party committee. The secretary also apologized and commended Chen for his dedication to the party even under adverse circumstances. This old comrade who had suffered years of torment finally gained a political rebirth.

On 24 November last year, after reading the Central Committee's United Front Work Department's "Report on the Handling of Implementation of Policy Toward Chen Huanxin," Hu Yaobang wrote a memorandum noting: "A serious bureaucratic style is prevalent and causing problems everywhere. There must be better ways." His comment was handed down to the grass roots by the Fushun city party committee to be studied. The united front department of the city party committee dispatched three groups to investigate the situation in policy implementation.

On 17 February the newly rehabilitated Chen Huanxin was named a committee member to the Fushun City's political consultative conference. He was full of emotions when he said: "For many years I have loved the Communist Party of China and loved the socialist motherland. Now I am totally convinced by the party, and I want to contribute all that is left in me toward the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland."

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CSO: 4005/643

NORTHWEST REGION

AUTONOMOUS REGION CONDUCTS IDEOLOGICAL, DISCIPLINE EDUCATION

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Li Wenjun [2621 2429 0193]: "This Region's Party Organizations at All Levels Launch Ideological and Discipline Education: Reinforce the Party's Ideological and Organizational Constructions"]

[Text] The region's party organizations at all levels are conducting education in ideals, party spirit, principles, and discipline among party members and reinforcing the party's ideological and organizational constructions to increase the fighting power of the party organizations.

Subsequent to the National Conference of Party Delegates, Li Xuezhi [2621 1331 2535], secretary of the autonomous region's party committee, and other leading comrades of the party committee personally led a team of several thousand government and party cadres deep into the various prefectures, cities, and counties to publicize the implementation of the spirit of the Conference of Party Delegates. Under the leadership of the autonomous region party committee, the party organizations at all levels have adopted diversified formats to launch the "four-haves" education of party members, League members, and the public. They have attained distinguished results. Wang Aimin [3769 1947 2404], secretary of the party committee at the Yinchuan Rubber Plant, delivers party lectures before the party members in the plant. The party committee also holds training sessions for party members in groups. They have improved the quality of party members and have properly manifested the examplary role of members of the Communist Party. Last year the plant's total output value was over 110 million yuan, with a net profit of 40 million yuan, which was a record high. The Ningjian No 3 Company party committee holds regular party lectures for the party members and pays special attention to nurturing young workers; improvements are seen in various undertakings. Rural party organizations at all levels take advantage of the winter and spring seasons and, taking individual townships as base units, carry out centralized training of party members; over 80 percent of the rural party members have been educated. Wuzhong City's Malianqu Township party committee sponsored a party school: 6 sessions have been held and more than 270 party members have attended. They have blazed a new path for rural party member education in our region. Zhongwei County, Qingtongxia City, Wuzhong City, Tongxin County, and other areas emphasize the regular education of party members; they maintain the system of "three meetings and one class," hire teachers to give party lectures, and set up three-tier party lecture

guidance stations. Party organizations at all levels enthusiastically launched the "pioneer and excel" movement. Last year, the region produced 1,547 advanced party branches and 563 advanced party groups, with a total of 13,740 distinguished party members.

Concurrent with enhancing the ideological construction of the party, the grassroots party organizations at all levels are also carrying out party rectifications according to the demands of the four modernizations and have paid special attention to membership recruitments. Since last year, the region has recruited a total of 9,643 new members; among them 3,817, or 39.6 percent, are professional and technical personnel, and 1,857, or 19.25 percent, are members of minority races. The issue of the "problematic recruitment" of good intellectuals has basically been resolved in most units throughout the region.

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NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

QINGHAI MUSLIMS' EDUCATION--Xining, 19 May (XINHUA)--A pilgrimage to Mecca by Qinghai Province religious leaders last year is paying dividends for the education of young Muslims in the province. The Imams were impressed by the educational system they saw in Saudi Arabia and are now donating money and materials to improve the schools in Qinghai. Ma Hailin, secretary general of the provincial Islamic society, said today that many Imams realized that the best way to enable the Muslim Hui people to prosper was to improve the educational system. In the past, traditional influences have made many Muslims reluctant to send their children to school--girls in particular. The number of pupils at a primary school in the predominantly-Hui Lianhe Township has increased from 8 last autumn to 200 at present as a result of the Imams' efforts. And Minhe County is building a girls' middle school to meet the needs of an increasing number of Hui girls. Qinghai Province has a total of 6,281 schools, including 276 especially for ethnic minorities. They are attended by 916,000 pupils, 22 percent of whom are from ethnic minorities. To encourage more ethnic minority children to attend school, provincial authorities are offering them free education at the primary and middle-school levels. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0132 GMT 19 May 86 OW]/12766

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JINAN LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO LEARN FROM COMBAT HERO

SK070121 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The party committee of the Jinan military region recently made a decision to launch a campaign of learning from Comrade (Wang Guanghua).

The decision states: Comrade (Wang Guanghua) came from Yunxian County, Hubei Province. He joined the army in 1979. After graduating from the Jinan Army Institute, he joined a certain PLA unit as a probation officer on the Laoshan border front in Yunnan Province. At a battle against the enemy's surprise attack, he died a glorious death on 4 December that year. He was 26 years old.

The decision points out: Comrade (Wang Guanghua) was an outstanding model emerging in the PLA units' campaign of building socialist spiritual civilization in the new historical period. The party committee of the military region decided to launch extensive activities of learning from Comrade (Wang Guanghua) throughout the region.

The decision demands that efforts should be made to learn from Comrade (Wang Guanghua) for his firm belief in communist ideals, in the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, and in the correctness of the party's line, principles, and policies; and for his full confidence in the socialist cause and in the country's future. Efforts should be made to have such belief permeate the practice of day-to-day work, routine studies, and everyday life in order to constantly maintain a clear and definite fighting target in life. We should learn from Comrade (Wang Guanghua) for his long-cherished wish of dedicating himself to the service of his country and his lofty spirit of ardently cherishing the army service and giving his life up for national defense. We should learn from him for his revolutionary spirit of unselfishness and offer as a tribute and his correct attitude toward the issues between personal aspirations and marriage, love, domestic problems, and income. Efforts should be made to learn from him for his practice of truly putting personal interest before the interest of the revolution and personal aspirations before the need of building PLA units, and for his practice of wholeheartedly making contributions to building PLA units at peacetimes and dedicating himself to the safety of the motherland on the crucial occasion. We should also learn from him for his undaunted spirit of boldly wresting the first place in work and study; for his strong sense of responsibility and mission in conducting studies of politics, military affairs, and professional,

scientific, and cultural knowledge; and for his practice of overcoming difficulties, going all out to make progress, carrying out work unselfishly, and of remarkably fulfilling various tasks assigned by the party and the people.

The decision also points out that the party committees and the political organs at all levels should regard the campaign of learning from Comrade (Wang Guanghua) as an important task in the political work this year and as an important content in deeply conducting education on the "four haves." All-out efforts should be made to publicize and study his heroic deeds by adopting varous ways and means. In launching the campaign, we should closely bear in mind the actual situation, actually go into action, stress practical effect, and should prevent from indulging in formalism and paying lip service.

/12913
CSO: 4005/724

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PAFD TRANSFER WORK--The provincial meeting on transferring county, city, and district people's armed forces departments to the local organizational system was held in Changchun today. Together with responsible comrades of cities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and various military subdistricts, leading comrades of the relevant departments under the Shenyang Military Region, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and government, and the provincial military district discussed issues concerning the transfer work. The meeting analyzed the preceding-stage situation of the transfer work; summed up and exchanged the experiences gained by the Jiutai County CPC Committee and the Changchun City's Chaoyang District people's armed forces department in conducting the transfer work on a trial basis; introduced the experiences of Siping City; and worked out a plan for carrying out the next step of transfer work. Wang Xianjin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and Yu Zonghuan, political commissar of the provincial military district, respectively delivered speeches at the meeting. The meeting called on the localities and army units to be united and work together so as to successfully accomplish the transfer work. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Apr 86 SK] /12766

JIANGXI SOLDIER HONORED--The Nanjing Military Region held a meeting at the Nanchang Army School this afternoon to confer on Comrade (Che Bing) the honorary title of model cadre dedicated to the cause of national defense. Present at the meeting were Shi Yuxiao, deputy political commissar of the Nanchang Military Region; Jiang Zhuping, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of Jiangxi Province; and Wang Baotian, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and commander of the Jiangxi Military District. (Liu Zhifu), deputy commandant of the Nanchang Army School, read an order from the Nanjing Military Region on conferring an honorary title on (Che Bing). The order says: Comrade (Che Bing) joined the Army in 1979 and graduated from the Nanchang Army School in 1985. During the 6 years, Comrade (Che Bing) successively received 13 awards for meritorious service, and was selected by the Fuzhou Military Region as a pacesetter in building spiritual civilization. He attended an All-Army conference of representatives of advanced youth. He fought bravely during the anti-Vietnamese war and gloriously gave his life in August 1985. Shi Yuxiao, deputy political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, addressed the meeting. On behalf of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, Jiang Zhuping expressed his cordial sympathy for Comrade (Che Bing's) parents. [Excerpts] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 May 86 OW]/12766

HEILONGJIANG PURCHASES PLANE FROM USSR--The first Tu-154 large passenger plane purchased from the Soviet Union by our province arrived in Harbin on 9 May. It landed safely at the Harbin Airport at 1800. This large plane has 164 to 180 passenger seats. When put into operation, it will alleviate the province's difficulty in traveling by plane. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 9 May 86 SK]/12766

CIVIL AIR DEFENSE STATUS REDUCED--A JIEFANGJUN BAO report says that in order to reduce the economic burden on the people of the five provinces and autonomous regions in northwest China, the Lanzhou Military Region's Civil Air Defense Commission has decided to cancel the civil air defense key city status of seven cities directly under these provinces and autonomous regions. The decision was made at the Lanzhou Military Region's conference on civil air defense work on 12 May. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2130 GMT 12 May 86 OW] /12766

HONG XUEZHI MEETS ROMANIAN DELEGATION--Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of China's Central Military Commission and director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met and gave a dinner in honor of a Romanian Army delegation, led by G. Cetina, director of the finance department of the defense ministry of Romania. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1339 GMT 12 May 86 OW]/12766

PLA-CIVILIAN COOPERATION--The Chemical Defense Institute of the PLA General Staff Department has actively promoted production of civilian commodities while ensuring the fulfillment of defense and scientific research tasks. Over the past two years, the institute has established various forms of cooperation with over 20 plants and enterprises in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangdong, Hebei, and five other municipalities and provinces for producing civilian items. It has developed and manufactured a number of civilian items in medicine, chemicals, and environmental protection, which are relatively advanced in both design and manufacture. While promoting production of civilian items, the institute has also helped the old revolutionary bases develop production with science and technology. [Summary] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 7 May 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4005/724

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

YANG DEZHI VISIT SEES DEALING WITH U.S. 'DANGEROUS'

OW181441 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Comrade Yang Dezhi, chief of the general staff, came across some very unpleasant things during his visit to the United States. First, it should be pointed out that whenever U.S. military leaders visit China, they always visit our Army's important facilities and defense plants and watch military exercises as they wish. However, during comrade Yang Dezhi's U.S. visit, the Americans used all kinds of excuses to prevent him from visiting important military facilities and defense plants. It is general knowledge that military representatives of other countries have been invited to visit these facilities. The most annoying thing is that Kuomintang generals frequently visit and study at these places to master new weapons and military technologies.

Furthermore, when Comrade Yang Dezhi held talks in the United States on purchasing U.S. weapons, the Americans, as usual, only agreed to sell China weapons of the 1970's at high prices. In other words, they wanted to exchange their stockpile of rejects for large amounts of our foreign exchange. They also flatly refused to transfer technology and equipment to China lest we be able to manufacture new weapons. Meanwhile, the U.S. Government is providing the Kuomintang authorities with technology and equipment for manufacturing new-type fighter planes, missiles, and weapons for air and maritime defense.

In their talks with Comrade Yang Dezhi, the Americans insisted on linking arms sales to China with strategic cooperation between the two countries. This was apparently an attempt to further expand Sino-U.S. military cooperation under the guise of sharing common interests between the two countries, and to achieve their sinister goals by means of this military cooperation.

Still more exasperating, during the talks the Americans repeatedly wanted Comrade Yang Dezhi to discuss the question of combating so-called international terrorism. Apparently the U.S. imperialists tried to use the discussion to justify their action of judging and punishing people of another country.

The Americans also hoped that Comrade Yang Dezhi would express understanding of the U.S. crime of armed retaliation against Libya. They certainly knew that our country had resolutely denounced the brutal U.S. aggression against the Libyans. Therefore, putting this question to Comrade Yang Dezhi, chief of the general staff, showed their disrespect for the Chinese Government's stand. It ran counter to the minimum amount of etiquette required from a host country.

Comrade Yang Dezhi rejected the American side's unreasonable demand, and reaffirmed the statements China issued regarding the U.S. aggression against Libya. In a word, Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi's visit to the United States shows that it is wishful thinking to rely on Americans to sincerely help China, a developing socialist country. It is beyond doubt that dealing with the U.S. imperialists is very dangerous indeed.

/9738
CSO: 4005/722

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

WARNING ISSUED AGAINST TRUSTING U.S. ANTICOMMUNIST REGIME

OW210452 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The central authorities' instruction on studying Marxism is not only of strategic importance for carrying out the modernization drive and formulating a correct policy, but is also instrumental to analyzing complicated international issues in light of the Marxism-Leninist stand. It should be emphatically pointed out here that it is precisely on the question of policy that some comrades have taken an erroneous stand in believing that the developing socialist China can establish friendly relations with the U.S. imperialists. They have even asserted that friendly Sino-U.S. ties are beneficial to both China and the United States, as well as to world peace and stability.

These comrades should certainly be reminded of an irrefutable truth of Marxism-Leninism--that is, the nature of imperialism will never change. The imperialists have been, and will continue to be, the sworn enemy of the Chinese and other revolutionary people.

In the 1930's and 1940's when Fascist Germany and Militarist Japan were the anticommunist counterrevolutionary centers of the world, Fascist Germany's Hitler and Militarist Japan's Hideki Tojo and their benchmen attempted to struggle the world people's revolutionary movement by massacring the communists and seeking world hegemony. In recent decades, the world's anticommunist front has shifted to the United States. It is Reagan, the chieftain of U.S. imperialism, who has inherited the mantle of Hitler and Tojo in launching a crusade against communism in an effort to reduce Marxism to ashes. Since he assumed power, the U.S. imperialists have frenziedly opposed communist parties and revolutionary people all over the world, threatening their freedom and independence and extending vigorous support to reactionary totalitarian regimes.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the U.S. imperialists have encouraged the Japanese militarists in every possible way to form a Washington-Seoul-Tokyo anticommunist axis, prompted the South Korean dictatorship to oppose the DPRK, and rendered vast military aid to the Kuomintang reactionaries in order to turn Taiwan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier of the U.S. imperialists and to forever divide China. We would like to remind our

old friends in Taiwan that they will not find themselves in an isolated situation. In addition, Weinberger and other U.S. military officials have also unabashedly declared that the U.S. Armed Forces will take necessary steps to safeguard Taiwan's freedom and independence if its security is ever threatened.

By pursuing a dangerous hegemonic policy, wantonly interferring in other countries' internal affairs, and carrying out sinister designs against the people of other countries, the U.S. imperialists are pushing the world to the brink of war. It is U.S. imperialism that has exacerbated the world situation and threatened the survival of mankind. In view of all is, only political idiots can favor friendly ties between the developing socialist China and the U.S. imperialists. Studying Marxism is a good medicine for curing political idiots.

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CSO: 4005/722

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

U.S. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO TAIWAN DISCUSSED

OW090639 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The U.S. authorities' reply to a protest by a leader of our country is not only insulting in form but very absurd in content.

Not long ago, the United States announced that it would transfer to the Kuomintang authorities on Taiwan sophisticated technology needed for the production of new aircraft. Thus, it would be possible for the Kuomintang to produce a new jet fighter capable of going twice the speed of sound. Its Air Force would then be greatly strengthened.

Therefore, the leader of our country lodged a protest with the U.S. Government for violating the 17 August Sino-U.S. Joint Communique. The American allegation that technology transfers do not violate the joint communique because they do not amount to weapons sales had been refuted before. The leader of our country bluntly pointed out that although providing technology sounds better, selling weapons and providing technology for the production of weapons are actually the same.

Washington has concluded a number of secret agreements with Taipei, under which the former assists the latter in building military industries to produce new weapons for its Armed Forces. The leader of our country has warned the American side that if the United States continues such unfriendly acts toward us, we will not tolerate them.

At a press conference, however, a U.S. State Department spokesman absurdly and shamelessly claimed that because technology transferes do not amount to weapons sales, the so-called question of violating the joint communique by the United States does not exist. Moreover, the spokesman also claimed that under the Taiwan Relations Act adopted by Congress, the U.S. Government is obliged to provide some weapons to the Kuomintang Government in order to protect the safety and freedom of the Taiwan people.

This shameless statement by an American devil shows that the Reagan Administration will continue to interfere in our country's internal affairs, supply quantities of weapons to the Kuomintang, and provide it with sophisticated technology for the production of sophisticated weapons. In other words, Reagan and company will further obstruct the cause of reunifying

our motherland in an attempt to divide our country for a long time to come and to use Taiwan as an unsinkable aircraft carrier.

It is not at all surprising that U.S. imperialism pursues a two-China policy out of selfish interests. What is surprising is that the leader of our country recently told the Americans that the development of Sino-U.S. friendship is not only beneficial to our two countries but has promoted peace and stability in the world.

However, it can be seen from the Reagan Administration's recent anti-China acts that it is unwise and very dangerous to stress friendship with U.S. imperialism. As far as long-term interests are concerned, the so-called Sino-U.S. friendship will not be beneficial to our country and will bring unpredicatable damage or consequences to us.

/12913
CSO: 4005/691

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA-YI: REAGAN WANTS ASIANS FIGHTING AGAINST ASIANS

OW101313 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has wound up his visit to some Asian countries. Before the visits, the U.S. propaganda machine said that the visits of the U.S. Government leader would demonstrate the leading role of the United States in the world today and reaffirm the determination of the American people to improve international order in the interests of the peoples of all countries. During the visits, Reagan deceived the world by describing the bloody U.S. aggression against Libya as a just action taken by the United States to oppose international terrorism and protect world peoples from terrorist atrocities.

The chieftain of U.S. imperialists also called on the leaders of other countries to strengthen their economic, strategic, and political cooperation with the United States in order to resist the so-called threat of communist expansion. In fact, Reagan attempts to tie the leaders of those countries to U.S. imperialist policies, and force them to work for U.S. imperialism and support more actively the policy of U.S. aggressive imperialism in the Asian-Pacific region as well as in the whole world. For instance, during his talks with Japanese leaders, Reagan strongly requested Japan take a more active part in the U.S. Star Wars program and provide the United States with sophisticated electronic technology of a larger scale for the establishment of nuclear missile bases in space, in an attempt to drag Japan into an arms race in space to help the United States intensify international tension and constantly keep the world on the verge of war. Reagan also asked Japanese leaders to increase military spending so that Japan can accelerate its military buildup and actively serve as a shock brigade of U.S. imperialism in the Asian-Pacific region.

During his conversation with ASEAN representatives, Reagan intimidated ASEAN nations with the so-called threat of communism and prated about common ideals and common objectives between the United States and ASEAN nations, in an attempt to lure those countries to join the U.S. sponsored World Anticommunist League and help the United States deal with the revolutionary peoples of all countries. This President, by origin an actor, advertized everywhere his sincere friendship with Asian people. In fact, his true aim is to make Asian people fight against Asian people and let U.S. imperialism reap easy benefits.

Reagan's visit to Asia proves again that U.S. imperialism will never stop using schemes and intrigues against the peoples of other countries.

/12913
CSO: 4005/691

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

PRC SUPPORTS U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST NICARAGUA

OW140750 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Recently, a central leader said that Sino-U.S. friendship not only accords with the present and future interests of the two peoples but also benefits peace and stability of the world. Meanwhile, a leader of the Central Military Commission has authorized the departments concerned to sell weapons to antigovernment forces in Nicaragua, including 10,000 submachine guns, antiaircraft rockets, and others, in order to go along with the U.S. policy of overthrowing the Nicaraguan people's revolutionary regime by force. Can this sort of act justify the claim that so-called Sino-U.S. friendship and cooperation benefit peace and stability of the world?

The U.S. imperialists, in order to smother the Nicaraguan revolution, provide billions of dollars in weapons and military supplies every year to the antigovernment forces; they also call on other Latin American counterrevolutionary regimes to join the anti-Communist league against Nicaragua. Since we have now provided the Nicaraguan antigovernment forces with weapons, objectively, it means that by providing us with weapons, Communist China is indeed supporting out guerrilla war to overthrow Nicaragua's Marxist regime.

Our party and army, in past decades, have been proud of supporting the righteous struggles of revolutionary people throughout the world. We have always been praised by people throughout the world for our just acts. However, today, it is distressing to see that we are maintaining Sino-U.S. friendship at the cost of helping the U.S. imperialists overthrow the people's revolutionary government of a small country in Latin America.

/12766
CSO: 4005/694

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BRIEFS

U.S. NAVY SEEKS PORT CALLS--Not long ago, U.S. President Reagan, meeting with Japanese reporters, said that the United States planned to hold talks with the Chinese Government on port calls to China by U.S. nuclear-armed warships. The United States is expected to raise this question and obtain our consent during the visit of Yang Dezhi, PLA chief of general staff, to the United States. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 13 May 86 OW] /12766

CSO: 4005/694

PRC OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON PLANE DISCUSSIONS

HK131230 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 13 May 86 p 2

[Special dispatch from Beijing by reporter Kung Shuang-yin [7255 7175 0603]: "Top-level CPC Official Interviewed on Returning the Taiwan Cargo Plane"]

[Excerpts] It was said today by a high-ranking source in the CPC that the incident of Taiwan's China Airlines [CAL] Boeing 747 cargo plane should be simply solved through negotiations between the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC] and CAL. This is because it is purely a matter of business talks between the two civil aviation companies and does not involve politics. He said, "we hope that the parties concerned will promptly solve the issue through negotiations. For this reason, CAAC has sent two telegrams to CAL, but has not yet received any response.

The source said: Originally it was a simple matter. It can be likened to a case of two brothers where the children of one get lost and are later found by the other brother. Whether the children are returned home or their father comes to take them back should not go through a third party. After all, one should handle his own affairs. He said: Following the incident, some international organizations and airline companies expressed that they were willing to act as mediators. Their intentions are good and we appreciate that. But why should we need the participation of a third party when handling such a simple matter? The main reason that CAAC insists on handling of the delivery of the cargo plane and the staff directly by the parties concerned in a responsible way is because it wants to ensure the safety of the cargo plane and staff in returning to Taiwan.

/12232
CSO: 4000/274

LATIN AMERICAN ENVOYS MEET IN COSTA RICA

OW111421 Taipei CNA in English 1356 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpts] San Jose, 10 May (CNA)--The Republic of China [ROC] is fighting against the Chinese communists diplomatically in Latin America, ROC Premier Yu Juo-hwa said in a written message to the meeting of the ROC's envoys in Latin America, which opened here Saturday.

Premier Yu instructed the ROC's envoy to keep alert and take measures for breaking the tactics played by the Chinese Communists against the ROC in the area. He gave three principles in the fighting against the Chinese communists: To uphold the anti-communist basic national policy, to make use of the overall diplomacy and to make the facts of the ROC's program become known.

The meeting is presided over by Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung with the participation of 22 ROC envoys in Latin America.

Minister Chu said since the Chinese Communists signed the agreement on the Hong Kong issue with the British Government in September 1984, they have increased campaigns against the ROC in the international community. The Chinese Communists are trying to use the so-called "Hong Kong model" to lower the ROC Government to the status of a local government of China, said Chu.

In the diplomacy, the Chinese Communists have been actively destroying the ROC's relation with the countries that maintain diplomatic ties with the ROC, especially in Latin America where there is the most number of countries that have official relations with the ROC, compared with other parts of the world, Minister Chu indicated.

/9738
CSO: 4000/265

BRIEFS

'GOOD EXAMPLE' FOR PHILIPPINES--Taipei, 6 May (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa has said that the Republic of China on Taiwan is a good example of national development for the Philippines to follow and the ROC Government is willing to assist the Philippine Government in striving for economic success. Yu made the remarks when receiving Domingo Lee, special advisor to President Corazon Aquino, at the Executive Yuan Monday afternoon. Lee arrived here 30 April for his first trip to Taipei in his current capacity. During the 30-minute meeting, the premier recounted the successful development of the Republic of China in national economy, foreign trade, democracy, land reform and socail welfare. This would well serve as an example for the Philippines to follow, Yu said, adding that the ROC Government is willing to extend whatever necessary assistance to its closest neighbor to the south in its effort to further strengthen the substantive relations between the two countries. [Excerpt] [Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 7 May 86 OW] /9738

CLUB FOR WORLD MONGOLIANS--Taipei, 9 May (CNA)--To step up anti-communist activities of Mongolian compatriots worldover to crush communists united front tactics, the Mongolian and Tibetans Affairs Commission will set up the Taipei Club for World Mongolians. Commission Chairman Wu Hua-peng said, at a news conference at the Government Information Office Friday, the commission will contact Taipei clubs for Mongolian in Western Europe and North America to organize a headquarters-like Taipei Club for World Mongolians in the U.S. state of New Jersey or the city of Philadelphia, where many overseas Mongolian compatriots live, in an effort to strengthen communications and expand contacts among Mongolian compatriots around the globe. [Excerpts] [Taipei CNA in English 0248 GMT 10 May 86 OW] /9738

SAUDI ARABIA AIR LINK--Taipei, 12 May (CNA)--A recent revision of the air agreement between the Republic of China [ROC] and Saudi Arabia and the nation's acquisition of the right to fly to Bahrain are expected to boost the nation's civil aviation industry, Liu Teh-ming, director general of the Civil Aeronautics Administration said in Taipei Monday. Riu was recently invited by the governments of Saudi Arabia and Bahrain to discuss air transportation between the ROC and the two nations. In addition to completing a revision of the current air agreement with Saudi Arabia, Liu also reached an agreement with Bahrain officials on the nation's right to

fly to Bahrain. Speaking at a press conference upon his return to Taipei, Liu said that under the new agreement with Saudi Arabia, the nation will be allowed to combine its current two routes to Saudi Arabia and to Europe into one route linking Taipei, Bangkok, Daharan in Saudi Arabia and Amsterdam. In other words, the nation will be able to increase its weekly flights from Taiepi to Saudi Arabia to thrice a week, he said. This is expected to greatly increase the nation's competitiveness on this route, he added. [Excerpt] [Taipei CNA in English 1419 GMT 12 May 86 OW] /9738

PHILIPPINE LAND REFORM--Taipei, 6 May (CNA)--The government of the Republic of China has agreed to offer assistance to the Philippines to carry out its land reform program, an official with the Council of Agriculture said Tuesday. The official said that Agapito Butz Aquino, young brother of Benigno Aquino and a special advisor to Philippine President Corazon Aquino, was here last month. While visiting the Council of Agriculture, Aquino formally requested the ROC Government to help his nation to undertake the land reform project. The ROC Government has agreed to offer information about its experience in land reform and will help the Philippines train personnel, the official said. He added that the Philippine Government will send officials to the ROC to receive training courses in the Republic of China Land Reform Institute in Taoyuan, Northern Taiwan. According to foreign wire service reports, President Corazon Aquino has decided to offer 6,000 hectares of her own property to her people. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0243 GMT 7 May 86 OW] /9738

PREMIER RECEIVES PILOT--Taipei, 20 May (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa Tuesday urged former Red Chinese pilot Chen Pao-chung, who flew a MIG-19 to South Korea last February and arrived here in April, to dedicate himself to the national cause of anti-communism and recovering the Chinese mainland. Major Chen, who formally renounced his membership in the Chinese Communist Party and was commissioned as a major of the Republic of China Air Force 17 May, was received by the premier at the Executive Yuan Tuesday. The former Red Chinese pilot expressed his gratitude to the government and people here for their support and concerns extended to him. He told Premier Yu that he is very much concerned about his family's fate after his flight to freedom. Gen Kuo Ju-lin, commander-in-chief of the Chinese Air Force who accompanied Chen during the meeting, told Premier Yu that Major Chen is expected to assume his duty as an Air Force major shortly. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1425 GMT 20 May 86 OW] /9738

AGRICULTURAL HELP TO PHILIPPINES--Taipei, 22 May (CNA)--The Federation of Filipino Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry will invite agricultural experts from the Republic of China to host model farms in the Philippines, according to a Far East News Agency report from Manila. The plan was approved by FFCCCI trustees meeting recently. FFCCCI President Johnny Chen said that FFCCCI will help the Philippine Government to develop agriculture in the countryside. He suggested inviting ROC experts to host the model farms to train Philippine farmers in planting vegetables and fruits or cultivating fish. He believes that the plan will be successful. FFCCCI will discuss more details with ROC and Philippine governments. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0313 GMT 22 May 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/280

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26 JUNE 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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JPRS-CPS-86-056
26 June 1986

UNITED STATES

JOURNAL EXAMINES U.S. SECURITY MEASURES ABROAD

HK211011 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 9, 1 May 86 p 8

[Article by He Geng [0735 1649]: "Where Is the Policy for a Permanent Cure of the Disease?"]

[Text] For many years, the U.S. Government has held that its embassies abroad are mirrors of the U.S. society and should be located in spectacular and easy-to-approach areas. In order to impress upon the people that they are "easy to approach" and to create an image of an "open society," it has bragged that anyone can enter these "free territories" without examination. But lately, feeling that their diplomatic personnel are not really safe, the U.S. authorities have had to adopt measures to protect their lives. U.S. embassies and consulates abroad have now become strongholds with successive lines of defense. Anyone who wants to enter these buildings, no matter whether for business or for private matters, has to go through strict security checks by means of electronic devices. It seems that there is no longer such a thing as "being easy to approach."

At present there are 252 U.S. diplomatic missions abroad, of which 126 are major security concerns because they are in areas threatened by so-called anti-U.S. terrorist activities. Recently, the U.S. State Department established a "Diplomatic Personnel Security Bureau" to take charge of the matters concerning the personal security of U.S. diplomats. In the near future, U.S. embassies and consulates abroad will look quite different: The embassy area will be surrounded by heightened and reinforced barriers and most windows will be replaced by bulletproof glass. The vehicles for all ambassadors will be armored sedans, and flowers and plants will be placed as barriers on thoroughfares where suicide vehicles could possibly rush in. This "5-year plan" project will cost roughly $4 billion.

In certain countries which are regarded as "hot spots," some extremely strict precautionary measures have already been taken by the U.S. embassies. To prove what I say is true, here are some examples:

In Rome, a fence 3 meters high has been erected around the U.S. Embassy, looking quite unusual with its special camouflage. There are many advanced devices in the embassy area. Once something suspicious is spotted, simply pressing a button will raise appropriate barriers to obstruct suicide

vehicles coming from any direction. There is also a perfect ground-to-air warning system and other protective devices. All this has been built at high cost.

In El Salvador, the U.S. Embassy has often been attacked by antigovernment guerrillas. Now all the windows of the embassy building have had shellproof metal covers installed against direct rocket fire.

In Turkey, every time the U.S. ambassador leaves his house, he is protected by at least three cars surrounding his own, which was specially made for him. At each corner of his car is always a husty fellow with a loaded gun, ready to counter any possible attack from any direction.

In these "dangerous areas," the U.S. embassies are in such a nervous state that even the slightest sound frightens them. They have not slackened their vigilance in peaceful countries either, however. Instead, they are taking precautions against possible trouble. They have really given much thought to this matter. For example, recently a number of Marine Guards have been transferred to the U.S. Embassy in Japan, where people may "come and go most freely," in order to strengthen the security measures there.

Some security measures for the U.S. diplomatic missions in foreign countries are apparent to all, but some are still kept secret. If attacked, they might show some other "mysterious weapons." However, as the saying goes, while the priest climbs one foot, the devil climbs 10. The above security measures are not omnipotent. Moreover, many people are saying that they are just temporary measures to cure the disease.

Where is the policy for a permanent cure of the disease?

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EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

PRC-HUNGARIAN TREATY INITIALED--Budapest, 23 May (XINHUA)--A counsul treaty between China and Hungary was initialed here today by Andor Egyed, director of the Department of Consular Affairs of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, and his Chinese counterpart Tian Ding. Adhering to the principles of mutual understanding and accommodation, both sides discussed the treaty 15-23 May in Budapest. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 24 May 86] /12640

CSO: 4000/286

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN RAID ON ANC ANALYZED

OW211849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 21 May 86

["News Analysis: South African Raid Counter-Productive (by Wang Nengbiao)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA) -- South African air and ground forces launched almost simultaneous attacks Monday on alleged African National Congress (ANC) bases in or near the capitals of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, leaving at least 3 innocent people dead and 10 others wounded.

Before the attack, South African police found an arms cache in the west rand mining area near Johannesburg. The cache included demolition mines, dynamite, plastic explosives, rocket-propelled grenade launchers and limpet mines.

At least nine people have died since November in a series of land-mine explosions along South Africa's borders with Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

South Africa blamed the blasts on ANC guerrillas, who have been fighting to topple the apartheid system in South Africa for the past two decades. It claimed that they infiltrated into South Africa from the neighboring nations.

In the past 2 years Pretoria has been confronted with waves of black demonstrations, strikes and boycott of classes and white shops. It has relentlessly repressed the black protestors. More than 1,600 blacks have been killed in the unabated racial unrest over the past 20 months. Despite the cruel clampdown, the black struggle against apartheid is continuing, and South Africa has sunk ever more deeply into its quagmire.

In words, South Africa has expressed its readiness to negotiate with black leaders on the country's future and has even promised to grant the black majority limited political rights. But in deed it has refused to release ANC leader Nelson Mandela and lift the ban on the ANC.

The raids on alleged ANC bases shows once again that Pretoria has no desire for a peaceful solution.

The South African authorities are attempting to intimidate neighboring countries into ending their support for the South African black's just struggle and to contain internal violence.

If that is their goal, the raids are futile. Veteran opposition lawmaker Helen Suzman said that "the spectre of mighty power against defenseless neighbors does not go down very well." David Shandler, secretary of the anti-draft and conscription campaign, said, "It is madness to try and shoot our way out of the crisis in our country."

The raids have sparked strong world-wide condemnation. The victimized countries and other African countries have vowed to continue their support for the South African blacks' struggle. Many countries renewed their calls for international mandatory and comprehensive sanctions on Pretoria. South Africa is more isolated than ever from the international community.

South Africa's apartheid policy that suppresses the black majority politically and exploits them economically is the root cause of the racial strife engulfing South Africa. The black struggle for equal rights with whites is rightful and justified.

Neither its clampdown on the black struggle within the country nor its raids against its neighbors will serve South Africa's goal of defusing the tension and eliminating the liberation struggle of the South African blacks. There is only one way out for South Africa: to dismantle the apartheid system and satisfy black demands for involvement in state affairs, full political rights, and a democratic, united and non-racial South Africa.

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CSO: 4000/287

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

JI PENGFEI SPEAKS ON AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

OW251008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0934 GMT 25 May 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA) -- The African diplomatic mission in Beijing held a meeting today to mark the 23rd anniversary of African Liberation Day.

After the meeting was declared open by C. B. Aubea, Sierra Leonean ambassador to China, Sudanese Ambassador Mohamed Hamed M. Mattar, who is also acting head of the mission, delivered a speech.

He said that although independent Africa is facing various difficulties and obstacles, it has persisted in its struggle against colonialism and racism and for the safeguarding of sovereignty and dignity.

He said African countries have understood the urgency and necessity to concentrate their efforts on economic development and are willing to undertake the duty of developing economy.

He expressed his thanks to the Chinese Government for its support to the economic construction of African countries.

The developed countries must realize that the stop of implementation of trade protectionism and the creation of better conditions for developing the African economy also conform with their own interests, the ambassador said.

He noted that Africa will do its utmost for the establishment of a fair and more balanced new international economic order and the expansion of south-south cooperation.

In his speech, Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei on behalf of the Chinese Government and people extended festival greetings to the governments and people of the African countries.

To fulfill the historical mission of winning the thorough liberation of the African continent, Ji pointed out, the African peoples are now giving full support to the Nambian people in their struggle for national independence and the South African people in their struggle for racial equality.

They are also actively supporting the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion, he added.

He affirmed that the African people and Arab people, whose just cause enjoys the wide support of the people all over the world, are bound to win their final victory.

On the situation in Southern African, he pointed out it has remained turbulent in recent years. Obdurately sticking to apartheid and the policy of racial discrimination, the South Afircan authorities have ruthlessly repressed the black people.

"The perverse acts of the South African authorities seriously undermining the stability and impeding the development of Southern African countries have met with strong censure and opposition by the international community," Ji said.

He said the Chinese Government and people sternly condemn the serious fresh crimes committed by the South African authorities in grossly attacking Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, and will continue to give firm support to the just struggle of the people in Southern Africa.

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

AFRICAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE--Beijing, 23 May (XINHUA)--Nearly one hundred African students studying in Beijing's universities and colleges staged a demonstration here this afternoon to condemn South Africa for its recent armed raids on Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia. Wearing black gauze on their heads to mourn the victims of the raids and shouting slogans condemning South African racists, the students marched from the international club and along main streets in eastern Beijing. Streamers they carried were inscribed with "down with apartheid and its lackeys," "power to the people" and "we demand a halt to all U.S.-South African links." The students demonstrated in front of the U.S. and British embassies here and presented letters of protest to officials of the two embassies. The demonstration, which lasted more than one hour, was organized by the Association of African Students in China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1023 GMT 23 May 86] /12640

NYERERE RECEIVES HE YING--Dar Es Salaam, 27 May (XINHUA)--Julius Nyerere, chairman of the ruling Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, received He Ying, member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, in Tabora, north-western Tanzania, today. Nyerere, who retired from presidency of the united republic last year after leading the country ever since the mainland Tanganyika gained independence from Britain in 1961, expressed warm welcome to He Ying, the first Chinese ambassador accredited to Tanganyika after the country's independence. Earlier today, party Secretary General Kawawa and Deputy Prime Minister Salim received He Ying separately in Dar Es Salaam. He Ying arrived here on 21 May for an 8-day visit. He had already visited Zimbabwe and Zambia before coming to Tanzania. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0006 GMT 28 MAy 86] /12640

CSO: 4000/287

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF PERSONNEL CADRES DISCUSSED

Beijing SIXIANG ZHENGZHI GONGZUO YANJIU [STUDIES IN IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL WORK] in Chinese No 3, 8 Mar 86 pp 19-21

[Article by Li Hao [2621 3185]: "On the Professional Ethics of Personnel Cadres"]

[Text] Personnel departments are important component parts of ideological and political departments. The style of work in personnel departments and the professional ethics of their cadres will have a direct affect on making a basic turn for the better in party style and social atmosphere and is related to maintaining the authority of ideological and political departments. Therefore, given the new situation involving the reform, the open door policy and economic stimulation, the question of how personnel departments and their cadres are to adhere to the four basic principles and to the party's three major styles of work, and to establish professional ethics that center around communist ideology is an important issue for discussion and to resolve for ideological and political departments at the present time.

I. Only By Improving the Ability of Personnel Departments to Build Themselves Can Their Authority Genuinely Be Enhanced

It should be fully confirmed that the work of personnel departments since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee has been primarily good. Along with the shift in focus of the work of the party and state, personnel departments have righted wrongs, corrected the guiding ideology in daily work and shifted "taking class struggle as the key link" to selecting, using, recognizing, promoting, protecting and cultivating talent in order to realize the party's overall tasks and goals, so that personnel departments can better serve the cause of the socialist economic drive. Simultaneously we have been conducting an overall reform of the personnel system, adhering to the policy of the "four transformations" of cadres, correctly and appropriately replacing old staff with young and eliminating the system of life tenure for cadres which really exists, so that the principle of collective leadership can be implemented in the party's organization in order to continue to provide important organizational guarantee for the party's line, principles and policies.

As we stimulate the domestic economy and implement the open-door policy to the outside, most of our personnel departments and cadres adhere to the principle of party character, follow professional ethics, in the face of monetary and material temptation, never waver, and while faced with flattery, keep their heads and adhere to the orthodox revolutionary workstyle, appointing personnel based on talent, without engaging in nepotism or the returning of favors and taking revenge or the use of public office to attend to personal aims, all of which have won the praises of the masses. However, a minority of personnel departments and some leading cadres have been corrupted by capitalist ideology and workstyle, and lack a strong sense of party and professional ethics and show serious unhealthy tendencies, which can be summed up in the following 10 manifestations:

1. Using political power to appoint people by favoritism. This involves judging and using people according to their personal feelings, gratitude or resentment or possible benefit to be attained, to the extent of currying favor with superiors and suppressing subordinates, extending their bonds into management affairs, wheeling and dealing to appoint cronies, skipping ranks to key positions.

2. Promoting cadres according to the desires of the leadership. Some cadres fail to observe the principle of the "four transformations" and of demanding cadres to meet professional as well as moral qualifications, so that when the leadership wishes to promote someone, the personnel departments do not dare disagree.

3. "Snobbism," lack of equality among cadres. This entails treating people according to their position, and backing. "When he is present, so is good feeling; when he leaves the tea becomes cold."

4. Bureaucracy, lack of responsibility toward cadres. The haphazard drawing of conclusions on cadres because, "the leadership says so," or "the masses are complaining," to the extent that cadres "can't go up or down, but just remain in limbo."

5. Metaphysical one-sidedness. Some comrades do not regard how revolutionary one is in applying the principle of the "four transformations," and only care about diplomas, not genuine ability when talking about intellectual standards; only care about age instead of organizational and leadership ability when seeking younger cadres all of which dampens the cadres' enthusiasm to a certain degree.

6. Fear of adhering to principle, fear of criticizing, educating or offending those who demand office and power; desire to be "popular".

7. Seeking personal gain, accepting gifts and bribes, promising posts and favors, appointing people by favoritism upon taking office, forming cliques, one's own little kingdom.

8. Building a complex network of personal relationships, dealing in mutual favors, using personnel power to win personal support and build up one's authority.

9. Lack of respect for talent, failure to listen to the masses, arrogance, abuse of authority, dictatorial behavior, refusal to listen to criticism, using one's power to suppress people.

10. Short-tempered, narrow-mindedness, feelings of envy of capable per people instead of seeking them out. Focusing on individual faults of upright, ambitious cadres, ignoring all their good points if they will not serve one's ends. Promoting toadies, demoting those who disagree, suppressing and attacking honest cadres.

From the above 10 manifestations can be seen the one characteristic in common of all unhealthy tendencies within personnel sectors: using organizational or collective decisions and power over personnel to wheel and deal and appointing people by favoritism. The crux of the matter is the use of power for personal gain.

Therefore, paying serious attention to the corruption effect of capitalist ideologies and workstyles on personnel departments, correcting unhealthy tendencies and creating a set of professional ethics among personnel cadres are important aspects of changing the style of work in the party, improving the general mood among the people and maintaining the authority of ideological and political departments. We certainly cannot sit back and wait for things to change by themselves.

II. Create Professional Ethics for Personnel Cadres Centering Around Communist Ideology, Standardize Behavior for personnel Cadres

Professional ethics are the basic social standards that should be followed in the course of professional activities. In socialist society professional ethics are formed with the guidance of communist ideals and morality and embody the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, the collective principle and the fundamental socialist moral demands of patriotism and love of the people and socialism.

What do professional ethics for personnel cadres entail? This is determined by the special characteristics of personnel work. Personnel departments are working agencies of the party organization in charge of cadres. The target of work are flesh and blood, living people with emotions, desires and personalities who vary widely in their professions, job functions, competency, experience, age, hobbies, personalities and other aspects in a dynamic state. Therefore, there is a great deal of subjective activity, ambiguity and a definite amount of flexibility in personnel work. Therefore, if you fail to adhere to the principle of party character, you can find all sorts of fine-sounding reasons to promote or attack and suppress a cadre. It is just as people say, sales clerks use visible fair scales while personnel departments use invisible "scales of conscience." Because of these characteristics of the personnel sector, solely relying on the system and discipline is not nearly enough to build up ideology and workstyle in the sector. Education in communist ideals must be used to create a sense of professional ethics so that personnel cadres will guide their actions with a strong, internal moral force. More specifically, professional ethics for personnel cadres should be composed of:

1. Wholeheartedly serving the people, daring to put forth new ideas. Under the new conditions, the most important thing in judging whether or not a personnel cadre is faithful in the discharge of his duties is whether or not he serves the people wholeheartedly, and whether or not he consciously and creatively implements the party's line, principles and policies on cadres, maintaining a high degree of political unity with the Central Committee. We must constantly liberate our thinking, discard all sorts of old ideas, learn new concepts of using personnel, conduct in-depth research on new situations and problems that have emerged in personnel work and create new experiences and open up new roads so that the personnel sector can better serve the construction of the socialist economy.

2. Fairly and honestly managing state affairs. Working according to the principle of not seeking after personal gain while always maintaining the party's interests in mind. Resolutely opposing regarding and employing people according to personal likes and dislikes, personal relations, gain, feelings of gratitude or resentment. Influences of region, clique, age, generation, and other mistaken prejudices must be avoided. Personnel should be assigned according to ability. This reflects high integrity on the part of personnel cadres.

3. Adhering to principles without wavering. We must adhere to the principle of the "four transformations" and of equally stressing both political and professional competence in the selection, promotion and use of cadres. When examining, selecting, assigning, hiring and dismissing, rewarding and punishing cadres, personnel departments must seriously respect the opinions of leadership comrades while also seeking truth from facts and adhering to the principle of democratic centralism, daring to criticize those individual cases involving the leadership in promising offices and favors and incorrect actions and ways of doing things, without fear of losing office.

4. Seeking out talent, employing personnel based on ability. This entails learning the Marxist view of using personnel, understanding standards of personnel work in the new period and selecting staff based on ability and knowing one's subordinates well enough to properly assign them work.

5. Capacity for tolerance, broad-mindedness. Comrade Chen Yun has said that there are four problems involved in the party's cadre policy: "First, understanding people; second, tolerance; third, using cadres well; fourth, cherishing them." Tolerance implies being broad-minded enough to encourage men of talent. In particular it means proceeding from the best overall interests of the cause to promote new cadres who have less experience than you but who have integrity, talent, ability, courage and insight, without jealousy or suppression. It entails daring to select "Wei Zheng-type" cadres, frequently "regarding oneself in the mirror."

6. Respect for cadres, showing courtesy to subordinates. Cadres must be regarded and respected as part of the wealth of the party and state. In order to maximize talent, we must have the spirit of showing courtesy to subordinates and "repedtely requesting them to take up responsible post," resolutely opposing arrogance, arbitrary, imperious and despotic behavior, and regarding cadres as one's vassals.

7. The courage to take on responsibility and defend good men of talent. We must protect cadres as we would protect our own eyes, and adopt an attitude of seeking truth from facts toward them, investigating and analyzing when we hear something is amiss, instead of listening to hearsay or coming to hasty conclusions. Nor can rumors be taken as evidence without seeking affirmation through investigation. Neither can we adopt a policy of "no promotions or demotions; leave them hanging in mid air" toward cadres. We must have the courage to stand up and speak for talented, honest, pioneering cadres and resist submitting to erroneous intentions and opinions.

8. Equality and sincerity. Each cadre must be treated warmly, sincerely and equally no matter how low his position, or if he has one, and how many posts he occupies. We must not "be friendly when he is here, letting the tea go cold as soon as he leaves." We must listen carefully to the opinions of cadres and seriously and energetically help them solve their problems, moving them with the sincerity of our feelings and reason, so that they can have good feelings toward and trust personnel departments, transforming the entire sector into a "cadre family."

9. Considering the whole situation, making use of cadres' good points. We must put an end to narrow departmentalism and the "unit system of ownership" in dealing with personnel, and take the needs of the entire situation into account. In using cadres, we must maximize their abilities and minimize their shortcomings so that each cadre may use his talents and knowledge.

10. Honesty in serving the public cause, not seeking personal gain. Personnel cadres can never use their office for personal gain, accept gifts or bribes or promise offices and favors, using power for personal benefit.

C. The Key to Creating Professional Ethics Among Personnel Cadres is for the Leadership to Take the Lead in Strengthening Party Character and Enforcing Discipline.

1. The key to promoting professional ethics and correcting unhealthy tendencies in personnel work lies in the leadership. An important reason why some of the masses lack confidence in our ability to correct the party's workstyle and construct a spiritual civilization is that some leading cadres say one thing and do another, placing demands on subordinates while they do as they please without setting an example. The effect on the people of some leading cadres who obtain posts, power and profit for their children is particularly negative. Therefore for the leadership to take the lead in correcting party workstyle and correcting unhealthy tendencies in personnel work is of special importance. Only when leading cadres have communist ideals and a sense of professional ethics in personnel work, show a unity in speech and action and set examples by their own behavior can they maximize their role of leader and educator and spur on personnel cadres to have a sense of professional ethics centering around communist ideals.

2. Stress the education of personnel cadres in professional ethics and raise their communist consciousness. Professional ethics in the personnel sector

is based on communist ideals and beliefs, which are in turn manifested via professionally ethical behavior. The relation between the two is an inseparable one. A personnel cadre possessed of a highly developed sense of professional ethics will also be an aware communist. In dealing with current unhealthy tendencies in personnel work, we must strengthen the education of personnel cadres in professional ethics centering around communist ideals, and raise their ability to cultivate their own professional mores so that they can become genuine implementers of the party's political and organizational lines with the capacity and courage to care for, recognize, promote, use, cultivate, tolerate and protect talent, exhibiting a well developed sense of professional ethics.

3. Improve discipline in personnel work, energetically protect and practice professional ethics. Of course, professional ethics in the personnel sector must be constructed on communist beliefs and be maintained by public opinion and the force of tradition. At the time it requires the maintenance of discipline for its protection and promotion. There is a close mutually supplementary relationship of interaction between discipline and professional ethics. Therefore, while improving education in professional ethics, we must strengthen education in our concept of discipline, seriously deal with all unhealthy tendencies in violation of it and protect party and state discipline, thus ensuring the practice of professional ethics among personnel cadres.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CIVIL AFFAIRS MINISTER ON IMPROVING SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM

HK120301 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 16, 21 Apr 86 pp 14-16

[Article by Shen Yong [3947 8673] and Yun Shan [0061 2619]: "Reform the Social Security Structure--Interview With Cui Naifu, Minister of Civil Affairs"]

[Excerpts] Cui Naifu told us about the following situation. In Shanghai, at present, the so-called core family (which consists of parents and their children) has become the main type of family. There are few families in which "three generations live together" and there are fewer families in which "four generations live together." This shows that most old people do not live with their children. So the question of caring for the aged should be given due attention. For example, in 1978, there were 3.14 million retired workers throughout the country and the retirement pension paid to them was 1.8 billion yuan; in 1984, the total number of retired workers increased to 14 million and the retirement pension paid to them was 10.5 billion yuan; it is estimated that by the end of this century, the total number of retired workers will have increased to 40 million and the retirement pension paid to them will have increased to 40 billion yuan. The proportion of retirement pension in the total amount of salaries paid throughout the country increased from 3.5 percent in 1978 to 9.7 percent in 1984. It is estimated that the proportion will have increased to around 25 percent by the year 2000.

Cui said that the purpose of citing these two examples is to show that social security has become an important question which must be solved synchronically in the building of the four modernizations. By the end of this century, the living standard of our people will have reached a well-to-do level. The so-called "well-to-do" must include social security, otherwise our progress would be an unfair one which will not enable our citizens to realize that the general social progress is beneficial to everyone, will not embody the superiority of socialism and will not help to maintain a prolonged social stability.

(2)

Cui Naifu pointed out that our country's social security structure base has been gradually established since the founding of the new China. While the

original social security structure with its own characteristics has been playing a positive role, it is gradually becoming clear that the structure also has its disadvantages which are not in accordance with the new situation characterized by the development of the economic structural reform of our country. The original social security structure includes two categories: One is the state personnel, including workers and state cadres. The basis and prerequisite of the social security for these people is their employment. Once they are employed, they can enjoy various forms of social security: When they are ill, they enjoy free medical care; when they have difficulties in their daily life, they enjoy welfare subsidies; when they become handicapped in service, they enjoy relief for the handicapped; and when they become old, they enjoy retirement and old-age pensions. In a word, once you enter this "net," you enjoy all kinds of security. Conversely, once you get out of this "net," you lose all kinds of security. So long as you stay in this "net," you will enjoy all kinds of security. So this "net" is called "an iron bowl" by the people. As a result, although many people clearly know that the units and posts they are in do not suit their own specialities and interests, they still stay where they are for fear of losing all their welfare benefits. Under such circumstances, the enthusiasm and creativity of these people can hardly be developed. The other aspect is the peasants who depend on the rural collective economy. "Ten points for men, eight points for women, and six to four points for old women and children" (the points refer to the work points of the production teams in the past). The grain ration is distributed according to the principle that "70 percent of the grain ration is distributed evenly among the peasants and 30 percent of the grain ration is distributed according to work," or the principle that "60 percent of the grain ration is distributed evenly among the peasants and 40 percent of the grain ration is distributed according to work." Some production brigades and production teams also provide cooperative medical services. What is more, childless and infirm old people can enjoy the "five guarantees" and some other benefits. So the masses call this practice "eating from the same big pot." The above two practices once effectively enabled the majority of the people of our country to enjoy a low-standard social security so that care during childbirth, old age and illness, as well as burial arrangements, were basically guaranteed for everyone. These two practices once played an important role in guaranteeing the stability of our people's life and the social development. We should acknowledge that it was a great miracle that a poor and populous country like ours could reach such a standard. However, practice has also proved that these two practices also had seriously detrimental effects: They suffocated people's competitive ability and the vigor of the society. These effects are now detrimental to the building of the four modernizations and our social development.

Cui Naifu said that the economic structural reform has provided a new arrangement for our country's economic life, and demands a reform of our country's basic social security structure. The most remarkable change is that the implementation of the responsibility system in agricultural production has led to the disintegration of the former rural cooperative economic structure, an end to the practice of "eating from the same big pot," and the collapse of the rural cooperative medical service. In the past, the families with material difficulties in the rural areas solved their problems

by "eating from the same big pot" of the production teams. So at present, we should adopt new methods to help them solve problems in production and daily life. The question concerning the provision of medical service to peasants, especially the treatment of serious illness, is also a big one at present. All these questions demand that we formulate new social security measures. For example, because of the development of various economic forms and numerous employment systems, our country now has a large number of new employees who are outside the "iron-bowl" structure, such as workers in the town and township enterprises and individual households. When they are young and energetic, they can earn high wages, but what will they do when they are old and weak? When everything is good (when the enterprises operate well, business is good, and they are in good health), they can earn high wages, but when they are in difficulties (the enterprises suffer losses, business is bad, and they are seriously ill, injured at work, or become handicapped in an accident), what will they do? These people have not yet been protected by the "net" of social security. On the other hand, the "iron bowl"--the state personnel--also faces a new situation. Until now, the retirement pension of the state personnel was paid by their original units. In Shanghai, the old industrial base of our country, the ratio between the workers and the retired workers is 3.8 to 1, whereas in Xizang and Guangxi, the ratio is only 14 to 1. The Chengdu Transport and Loading Company in Sichuan Province is an old enterprise whose ratio between the workers and retired workers reached 1 to 1. Although the annual profit earnings of the company exceeded 1.5 million yuan, the company had to pay 2.9 million yuan in retirement pension. Because the earnings of the company fell short of its expenditure, the company became a losing enterprise. The heavy burden caused by the payment of old-age pensions has hindered the renovation and development of old enterprises and greatly reduced their competitive capability. Because most of the old enterprises have a higher technological, technical, and managerial standard, so originally, these old enterprises should have made more contributions to the society. However, troubled by the question of old-age pension, the role of these old enterprises has not been brought into full play. This is a big loss for the society. From this, we can see that the methods of raising and paying old-age pensions must be reformed. On the other hand, the system of free medical service must be reformed. Now the waste is astonishing because people can have as much medicine as they want, and when they cannot finish the medicine, they throw it away. The cost of the free medical system is growing bigger and bigger. In 1984, the cost of free medical service owned by the whole people reached 5.5 billion yuan.

So, if we do not change the original social security structure, a large number of people will be deprived of the right to enjoy social security, and our country's economic structural reform and economic development will therefore be seriously affected.

Cui Naifu told us that some time ago, a number of our country's economic and social experts held discussions on the reform of our social security structure and put forward many good suggestions. Cui thinks that efforts should be made to study the following aspects of the reform:

1. The reform of the retirement and old-age pension system. For example, how to change the present method of original units paying old-age pensions to retired workers into a new system under which old-age pensions are redistributed by the society as a whole.

2. The reform of the method of supporting the poor in the rural areas. At present, household operation is the main form of rural economy, so the work of supporting the poor is an important aspect of the social security in the rural areas. Until now, 9.5 million poor rural families have been supported and 5 million poor rural families have freed themselves from poverty. In many areas, the method of supporting the poor has been turned from the "blood-transfusion method" of merely providing relief money and relief grain into the "blood-making method" of encouraging the poor rural families, teaching new production methods and new technologies, and providing new information to them so as to help them develop first self-sufficient production, and then commodity production. In the areas devastated by natural disasters, the work of supporting the poor should be combined with the work of providing disaster relief. According to statistics on the 146 poor counties throughout the whole country, on which support has been concentrated, the method of combining the work of supporting the poor with the work of providing disaster relief has freed altogether 690,000 households and 3.3 million people in the disaster areas from poverty, thus creating a new method of supporting the poor, which requires less investment but can produce quick results. Good methods like this should be summed up and further perfected.

3. We must improve the work of caring for the old people who are childless and infirm and gradually develop the social security for the elderly. At present, there are over 3 million childless and infirm old people in China. However, there are only 30,000 old folks' homes in the whole country, which can accommodate only one-third of the aged population. How should we take good care of the childless and infirm old people who live "outside the old folks' homes"? The method in Jilin Province is to gradually take care of the childless and infirm old people living "outside the old folks' homes" while focusing the work on the old folks' homes. What will the workers of small collectives, including some workers of the town and township enterprises and some self-employed workers, do when they become old and cannot work? Can we adopt a method such as letting them pay a fixed insurance premium to the social security institutions when they still have the ability to work, and when they reach retirement age, they can get their retirement pensions from the social security institutions according to the relevant regulations?

4. We must further develop social welfare undertakings. Over the past few years, social welfare enterprises and social welfare undertakings in the urban and rural areas of our country have been developing very fast. Quite a number of welfare undertakings have adopted measures suitable to the local conditions, created conditions, and developed diversified operations, and begun the transformation from consumption-oriented undertakings to the operation and consumption-oriented undertakings. To date, there are over 14,000 welfare enterprises in urban and rural areas throughout the country, whose

annual output value is over 3 billion yuan. These welfare enterprises have employed more than 200,000 handicapped people. There are over 12,000 welfare organizations run by factories, mines, residential districts, towns and townships in the country. Now, in the cities, over 70 percent of the handicapped people have been employed. A welfare network is being gradually formed at the grass-roots level in the whole country. Along with the economic development, we should also establish various types of social welfare funds through the state support, social support, establishing economic entities and some other measures so as to provide welfare for the handicapped, the old-aged, children and women while gradually increasing the number of the state funds allocated for social welfare and relief work.

Cui Naifu finally said that at present, our country's social security work is separately administered by the civil affairs, public health, labor and personnel and insurance departments and their affiliates. Our country lacks a unified organization which can administer the work in an all-round way. So Cui Naifu suggested that such a unified organization be established as soon as possible in order to design our country's social security structure in an all-round way, accelerate the economic structural reform, and coordinate the work of all the relevant departments and their affiliated departments.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUIDING IDEOLOGY ON EDUCATIONAL UNDERTAKINGS DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 11 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Yang Jianyi [2799 1696 2814]: "He Dongchang [0149 2639 2490] Spoke at the State Education Commission's Working Conference: Six Suggestions Pertaining to the Present Guiding Ideology on Educational Undertakings: Recognize Clearly the Present Situations and Responsibilities, Rectify the Guiding Ideology on Work, Take Concrete Actions To Propel Educational Reform and Development Forward"]

[Text] On 4 March, at the opening ceremony of the 1986 Working Conference of the State Education Commission, He Dongchang, secretary of the party organization and deputy chairman of the State Education Commission, spoke on the situations on the educational frontline, on guiding ideology on work, and on how to take concrete action to actuate educational reform and development. In his speech, he brought up six suggestions on the crucial issues facing our educational undertakings today.

The Fine Situation on the Nation's Educational Frontline Is Unprecedented, We Have the Confidence and the Responsibility To Develop this Trend and Steer Educational Reform in the Direction Indicated by the Party Central Committee

Funding for education by all units and by local governments at all levels have generally increased. Since last September, in compliance with the request of the party Central Committee, the leading comrades of the party and the government of the provinces and the cities have personally gone to the colleges and universities to learn about the students' position and policy education. The results are good.

He Dongchang emphasized that all these are indications that the party's recognition of educational undertakings has reached a new height. Education has become a focal point among the tasks of the party and the country and has been put on the agenda of the party committee and government at all levels.

He Dongchang pointed out that the present situation on our nation's educational frontline is good. We have the confidence and the responsibility to develop this trend. We must properly guide the educational reform in the direction indicated by the party Central Committee. But we must also clearly

realize that implementing the party Central Committee's "Resolutions" is just a beginning, and in practice there will be many obstacles along the way. At present there are some noticeable problems in education which deserve special attention. We must continually overcome these problems and obstacles before we can push forward any reforms in the educational system and ensure the healthy development of educational undertakings.

Work Solidly and Diligently for the Sake of Realizing the Central Mission and Objectives of Educational Undertakings in the Next 5 Years

In his speech, He Dongchang also said that in the next 5 years, the central mission of our educational undertakings will be to implement comprehensively the party Central Committee's resolutions pertaining to restructuring the educational system. The main objective of our struggle is to strive to improve the quality of education and to realize the goals of developing educational undertakings as specified in the "Program for the Seventh 5-year Plan." At the same time, by restructuring the system and basically smoothing out the internal and external relations, we lay a better foundation for future reforms and developments, facilitate the implementation of the guiding principle which declares that "education must serve the socialist constructions and socialist constructions must rely on education," and enable educational undertakings to manifest their social benefits better.

He also pointed out that we are well endowed to achieve the objectives of our struggles but we also face many obstacles. We must work solidly and diligently to improve the quality of the leadership and enhance its macroscopic guidance and supervision.

He Dongchang's Six Suggestions on the Present Tasks

In discussing the present tasks, He Dongchang specifically brought up the following six suggestions:

I. Enhance and Improve Ideology and Political Work in the Schools.

He said that our main goal is to construct a socialist material civilization and a socialist spiritual civilization, and when we study and determine the goals in nurturing talents, we must accommodate this main goal. At the same time, we are nurturing talents under new historical conditions and must clearly understand that nurturing talents is the fundamental duty of education. Those we have nurtured must be the "four-haves" talents.

He pointed out that the mainstream of the young students is good. In recent years there has been good progress and the future is optimistic. But we should also notice the problems existing among the students under the new historical conditions. We must also see that in implementing the general educational policies there is still the tendency to alienate practicality and physical labor. There are also some problems in the guiding ideology for running the schools. These will require the area party committees and educational administration departments as well as all types

and levels of schools to pay special attention to, enhance the students' education in ideology and politics, and make the necessary changes where ideological work has not adapted to the new environment. They must also strongly reinforce ideology and political work on the contingent of teachers and staff members and reinforce the construction of a contingent of ideological and political workers.

II. Development of Educational Undertakings Must Start with Practicality, Emphasize Benefits, Demand Actual Results, and Implement the Guiding Principle That the Purpose of Education Is To Serve Socialism.

He Dongchang pointed out that at the present stage of development in our country's education, we must either arouse enthusiasm in education by restructuring the system, or we must find a way to provide education under the constraints of limited personnel and limited materal and financial resources and still maximize social benefits. Therefore, in providing education, each profession and each region must consider its own situation and opportunity, set up a reasonable educational system to suit its conditions and needs, and adopt practical and realistic measures to fulfill its goals.

He said that as far as the country as a whole is concerned, we have to adopt a macroscopic view and carry out comprehensive studies of the scale, the set-up, the proportional structure, and the speed of development of the various levels and types of educational undertakings. This is the question of strategy in developing education, and the final goal is to attain overall results. As far as individual profession and individual region are concerned, each must also start with its situation in studying and planning its own educational development strategy. They should not simplistically compare goals or imitate the methods of other professions and regions.

III. Rectify Educational Ideology, Eagerly but Cautiously Revise Teaching Methods, Solve the Current and Eventual Problems in the Various Levels and Types of Education Where There Is a Varying Degree of Alienation from the Socialist Modernization Constructions.

He Dongchang said that these problems involve the society as a whole as well as the schools and we must come up with practical and realistic solutions. He indicated that conceivably, as far as the elementary and the middle schools are concerned, we must first forge a better understanding inside and outside the schools. We must also adopt measures to revise teaching methods, restructure examination systems, and establish a system of inspection and guidance. We must continue to grasp the structural reforms in secondary school education and develop and improve vocational and technical education. In higher education we must imminently improve the system of overseas studies and the method of nurturing graduate students to facilitate reforms in the undergraduate programs. In adult education, we must gradually implement the system of basic education, vocational training, and single-course certifications so that we can better integrate education with the needs of socialist constructions.

IV. Grasp Educational Undertaking's "Basic Constructions," Especially Team Constructions.

He Dongchang emphasized that at present, in grasping elementary and middle school education as well as all levels of teacher training education we must implement the duties, policies, and vocational principles brought up in last year's State Elementary and Middle School Teacher Training Working Conference. We must continue to mobilize a group of well-qualified cadres to help with the training and nurturing of elementary and middle school teachers. We must methodically implement the system of assigning or appointing teachers to specialized or technical teaching posts.

He Dongchang said that teaching materials are education's capital construction and must be emphasized and enhanced. He pointed out that teaching materials must be based on the present actual educational standards but should also embody the spirit of gearing up to modernization, to the world, and to the future. Accompanying the increase in the varieties, levels, and styles of education, there are new and steep demands on teaching material constructions. Constructing teaching materials is a formidable task but it must be accomplished.

V. Reinforce Educational Legislation.

He Dongchang pointed out that education depends on accurate educational ideologies and theories; education also depends on accurate guiding principles and specific policies, and there must also be educational laws and regulations. Facts proved that legislating education is an effective means to actuate the development of educational undertakings, reinforce its macroscopic supervision, and guarantee its healthy development. We must strengthen the legislative work on education and gradually promulgate an educational legal system which contains national laws and regulations but also has regional characteristics.

VI. Rely on the Support and Leadership of the Party Committees, the Government, and the Related Departments; Broadly but Profoundly Put the Idea That Socialist Constructions Must Depend on Education into Practice and Give Further Impetus to Implementing the Party Central Committee's "Resolutions."

Finally Comrade He Dongchang pointed out that there are many formidable tasks on the frontline of education, and there are intrinsic and extrinsic difficulties. "The imminent question is how to improve education under the constraints of limited financial and material resources to satisfy the urgent needs of the socialist modernization constructions." He hoped that the comrades on the education frontline will have a common understanding of this problem and individually establish his own resolution and confidence and, in the spirit of the foolish old man who moved mountains, seek progress in reform. Each year, try to accomplish a few goals and bring to reality the blueprint of the party Central Committee's "Resolutions" step by step.

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CSO: 4005/618

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BANNING OF UNDERGROUND PUBLICATIONS URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN BAO in Chinese 26 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Qi Ming [7871 7686]: "Underground Publishing Activities Should Be Banned"]

[Text] Last year, various places have acted in the spirit of the State Council's "Report On the Rectification of Publications With Unhealthy Contents" and the phenomenon of unhealthy publications spreading unchecked has basically be curbed. At present, a development which deserves our attention is that some criminal elements have moved from "above ground" to "underground," falsifying periodical registration certificates, book numbers, and names of publishers and periodical companies and illegally publishing newspapers, periodicals and books.

Not long ago, this reporter saw on the market publications by the Dongling Publishing House and Baihua Publishing House respectively and on the publication information pages, the registration certificates and numbers were all there. But when I enquired at the department concerned, the so-called "Dongling Publishing House" did not exist and Baihua Publishing House had never published such a publication. People cannot but ask: who publish these publications and where are they edited? Where are they printed and through what "network" were they distributed?

Such boldness of underground publishing activities is rarely seen since the founding of the nation. Reading through the topics or tables of content of such tabloids, publications and books, the contents are usually such short stories and martial-art novels as "The Beautiful Woman is Fair and the Swordsmanship is Brilliant," and "The Invisible Flying Knight-errant" which exaggerate sex and the martial arts. They are vulgar, silly and socially useless. But at a time when there is a shortage in the production and supply of paper, such publications are being put out in the hundreds of thousands; we should try to find out where the paper comes from.

In our investigation, we should focus on those well-known printing and publishing units which appears to be most difficult to deal with. For example, a certain newspaper printing plant in Jiangxi and a certain daily newspaper printing plant in Hubei even openly reprint for a company vulgar

literary works and books specifically banned by the government. A certain newspaper colluded with a certain post office to print illegally the novel "Short Stories of the Wedding Night" and distribute it to 79 cities and counties for sale. The "copyright fees" are privately divided among the post office and the personnel of the newspaper company.

Summing up, the publishing, public security and commercial departments should pay close attention to the emergence of this new phenomenon in the newspaper, periodical and book market, and adopt decisive measures to attack it firmly and seriously.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PUBLISHING TRENDS OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS VIEWED

Decline Seen

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN BAO in Chinese 26 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Figures provided by the Bureau of Newspapers and Periodicals Distribution reveal that in early 1986, the postal distribution of newspapers and periodicals declined from 3,866 of late last year to 3,620, a drop of 6.43 percent. The volume of circulation, especially for large-sized comprehensive newspapers and periodicals, has generally declined--11 to 38 percent respectively for RENMIN RIBAO, NONGMIN RIBAO, JINGJI RIBAO, GUANGMING RIBAO, and CANKAO XIAOXI--while that of 31 different provincial, municipal and district party committee publications has an average drop of 6.9 percent. Magazines such as HONGGI, BANYUETAN, and ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN also experienced a decline of 4 to 20 percent.

The main reasons for the decline are: 1. municipal organs and enterprise units have cut back on their expenses, thereby reducing the subscriptions of newspapers and periodicals by public funds; 2. Leadership of rural basic units only partially understand the policy of reducing the peasants' burdens so that many villages have reduced their newspaper and periodical subscriptions; 3. Some of these publications have increased in prices and individual subscribers have decided to cancel the subscriptions; 4. The quality of some of the newspapers and periodicals has declined; 5. The postal services of some of the areas are substandard and cannot meet the demands of the readers. In recent years, the kinds of newspapers and periodicals and the volume of their circulation have increased sharply, exceeding the postal system's ability to cope with them. Consequently, the distribution of some newspapers and periodicals have been tied up or delayed, thereby making the readers less enthusiastic to subscribe.

Some newspapers and periodicals with special characteristics, such as ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO, SHIJIE BOLAN, WENSHI ZHISHI, XINHUA WENZHAI, SHONGWAI FUNU, and XINGUANCHA have all experienced different degrees of growth.

Worker Publications

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN BAO in Chinese 26 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Up to the end of last year, except for the 5 provinces and autonomous regions of Guangdong, Jiangxi, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xizang where

the federation of trade unions have not published comprehensive newspapers or periodicals, there are now in the country 24 provinces, autonomous regions and directly administered municipalities where the federation of trade unions have published 32 different kinds of worker newspapers and periodicals with a circulation of 3.25 million per issue. Among these, 23 newspapers have a circulation of 1.962 million per issue and 9 magazines a circulation of 1.288 million per issue. As for newspaper circulation, Shanghai's LAODONG BAO ranks first, with a circulation of 300,000 per issue, and among the magazines, Liaoning's DANGDAI GONGREN is first, with a circulation of more than 400,000 per issue.

At present, such worker publications have a definitive readership and play the role of "the voice of the trade union and the good friend of the workers."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CURBING ILLEGAL PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES URGED

Notices Issued

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN BAO in Chinese 5 Mar 86 p 1

[Article: Emergency Notices of the State Publications Bureau, State Industry and Commerce Administration and Management Bureau, and the Ministry of Public Security: "Strictly Curb Illegal Publishing Activities"]

[Text] On 4 March, the State Publications Bureau, State Industry and Commerce Administration and Management Bureau and the Ministry of Public Security jointly issued an emergency notice on the strict curbing of illegal publishing activities.

The notice points out that recently, the illegal activities of stealing publication numbers of fabricating and passing off as legitimate publishing, distribution, and printing units to publish newspapers, periodicals, and books have become rampant. Such illegal publications mostly propagate fighting, sex, murder, and feudal superstitions. These illegal publishing activities seriously harm the socialist publishing activities, damage the construction of socialist spiritual civilization and interfere with social stability. They must be dealt with quickly. The notice requires that, 1. the publication, industry and commerce administration and management, and public security departments everywhere must, under the leadership of the local government, concentrate their efforts and time to adopt effective measures to ban all illegal publishing activities. 2. Besides confiscating all their publications and incomes, all those units and individual engaged in illegal publishing activities will be fined and the individual in charge or the leadership of the unit will be held responsible. 3. Units or individuals engaged in the publication of books, newspapers, and periodicals should voluntarily put their business in order; when they discover illegal publications, they should voluntarily turn them in and report their origins. Violators will be punished even to the extent of having their publication license suspended. 4. Those printing plants which have printed illegal publications should report promptly. In the future, if they are asked to print books, newspapers or periodicals not ordinarily produced by the plant, they should be examined, approved and certified by the provincial level publication departments. 5. Such retail units as Xinhua Bookstore should

actively provide clues to assist in the evaluation of questionable publications. 6. Illegal publications confiscated will, except for the retention of necessary samples, be completely destroyed.

The State Publications Bureau, State Industry and Commerce Administration and Management Bureau and the Ministry of Public Security point out that the investigation of and dealing with the illegal publishing activities is a task with a strong policy nature and all concerned departments should strengthen communications and the sharing of information. They should promptly inform and cooperate with each other in dealing with units and individuals involving other provinces, cities, and units.

Stipulations Stated

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN BAO in Chinese 5 Mar 86 p 1

[Article: "Curb Unhealthy Tendencies and Do a Good Job in Publishing Newspapers and Periodicals; the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Issues a Notice on Related Problems"]

[Text] On 27 February, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications issued a notice on unhealthy tendencies in the current work of publishing newspapers and periodicals. It points out that the relationship between post offices and newspaper and periodical publishers is one of cooperation between a socialist enterprise and a socialist business and post offices should treat the distribution work of all publishers equally. Personnel in the postal departments should not be bribed or accept invitations to become the publishing firms' "correspondents" or "special distribution agents." The notice stipulates that, 1. newspaper and periodical publication departments at all levels should follow the call of the party central and curb the invasion of the vulgar style of the capitalists. They should strictly deal with the gifts of money or things from the publishing firms and those receiving bribes should be required to return them or, if the case is serious, strictly disciplined. 2. From now on, all the gifts of daily necessities, souvenirs, banquets, or bonuses from publishing firms must be refused. 3. Cadres and personnel in publishing activities in post offices at all levels should not accept invitations to become "special distribution agents" or "correspondents" of certain newspapers or periodicals. Those who have already assumed such positions should immediately resign from those positions and their "subsidies" will be terminated. 4. Without the approval of the Bureau of Newspaper and Periodical Publication of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, post offices at all levels cannot send representatives to attend national, regional, or municipal publishing conferences sponsored by newspaper and periodical publishing firms (except for invitations from publishing firms to the post office where the items are published). 5. Based on the above requirements, all managing bureaus should set up a model and strictly supervise subordinate departments to act accordingly.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONWIDE PLACE-NAME SURVEY COMPLETED

OW280739 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA)--China's first nationwide survey and standardization of place-names, which began in 1979, has been completed in all areas of the country except Taiwan and Tibet.

This was announced by Ye Rutang, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, at a national meeting on the work held here today.

The 6-year project "has helped wipe out the confusion in place-names and introduced a fundamental standardization," Ye said.

Place-names that were irresponsibly changed during the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976) have been restored or more suitable alternatives found, he said. Also changed are old place-names insulting to China's sovereignty or minority nationalities. Also, standard names have been fixed for places that had several names or shared the same names, the minister added.

According to statistics from 15 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, 126,355 place-names have been standardized and 68,083 new names introduced.

The work in Tibet will begin later this year, Ye revealed.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

HK140649 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee held its seventh enlarged plenary meeting from 5 to 7 March. During the meeting, the participants seriously conveyed and studied the spirit of the Seventh Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and summed up the discipline inspection work in our province last year. They also made arrangements for this year's work.

Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke. Xu Mengxi and Zhang Lixing, members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, attended the meeting.

The meeting held that our province scored very great achievements in discipline inspection work last year. The meeting proposed that discipline inspection commissions at all levels in our province should do four aspects of the work well:

1. It is necessary to vigorously curb unhealthy trends. In the first half of this year, we must really curb six kinds of unhealthy trends, such as buying imported cars, taking advantage of power to engage in commerce, and so on. We must also resolutely curb the special unhealthy trends of all places, trades, and professions.

2. It is essential to continuously and vigorously grasp the investigation and handling of big and important cases and to resolutely crack down on serious economic crimes.

3. We must be determined to straighten out party discipline and help departments concerned straighten out the discipline of personnel, finance, economy, foreign affairs, propaganda, security, and other aspects.

4. It is imperative to make full use of positive and negative typical examples to seriously do well in education in party spirit, party style, and party discipline. Moreover, in coordination with the organization department, propaganda department, and departments concerned, we must do well in regular education in the situation, ideals, morality, and the legal system.

The meeting demanded: Discipline inspection commissions at all levels and all discipline inspection cadres must arouse their enthusiasm, work hard, and make new contributions toward a turn for the better in party style as soon as possible.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG CRACKS CASE OF THEFT FROM BANK TREASURY

HK080837 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] A case of theft of the Lhasa City Central Branch Bank treasury--the biggest case of theft since the peaceful liberation of our region--has been cracked. Criminals including (Ciren Duoji) and (Nima Ciren) were apprehended by a public security organ on 3 May in accordance with the law.

In the dead of night on 13 April, criminals (Ciren Duoji) and (Nima Ciren) made an opening in a wall and sneaked into the Lhasa City Central Branch Bank courtyard. They smashed eight locks, opened four iron gates, and stole 225,000 yuan in cash from the treasury. After committing the crime, under the guidance and with the assistance of accomplices, (Ciren Duoji) and (Nima Ciren) fled to Gyangze and later to a border area of China and Sikkim in a vain attempt to leave our country with the enormous sum of money.

On the very day the case occurred, the regional public security department and Lhasa City Public Security Bureau set up a 13 April case group. The CPC Central Committee and the regional CPC committee also attached great importance to this case. Leading comrades concerned personally took up this case and demanded that the Ministry of Public Security regard this case as a key case in the country and concentrate forces to crack it.

On 30 April, when the criminals fled to (Jipu) township, Yadong County, with the large sum of money, they aroused the masses' suspicion. The masses immediately reported this matter to (Ciren), head of Kala District, who sent people to keep watch on the movements of the criminals and reported this matter to a border defense checkpoint and a public security department.

On receiving the information, the Kangmar County Public Security Bureau immediately organized a pursuit and arrest team of some 20 people, who blocked all major roads leading to the other country.

On 1 May at 0900, with the assistance of the masses, our public security personnel eventually arrested criminals (Ciren Duoji) and (Nima Ciren), who stole the enormous sum of money. Except for a small sum of money which was already squandered, the rest of the money, 213,517 yuan, was recovered.

On the afternoon of 5 May, the regional public security department and Lhasa City Public Security Bureau jointly held a news briefing to report the situation in cracking the 13 April case and the situation in the social order in our region since the beginning of this year. Regional public security department Director Baimaduojie spoke at the briefing. He said: The cracking of the 13 April case was the result of the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and regional CPC committee and also the result of the efforts of the public security cadres and policemen in coordination with the masses. That we could crack such a big case in such a short time shows that the professional quality of our region's public security front is gradually improving and that the ideological awareness of the masses of our region is being heightened. Then he introduced the situation in the social order of our region.

He said: Judging from the present situation, the situation in the social order in our region is good as a whole. However, we must see that the number of criminal cases in our region since the beginning of this year is more than that of last year in some aspects. In particular, the number of cases of theft from January to April this year was markedly more than in the same period last year. According to statistics, the number of criminal cases occurring in our region from January to March this year was 117, 105 of which were the cases of theft, which is 78.36 percent of the total number of criminal cases.

Baimaduojie said: The reason for the occurrence of these cases is that the leading cadres of some units do not have a strong sense of responsibility and have slack vigilance. The security personnel of some units have neglected their duties and not strictly enforced rules and regulations. Some family heads do not strictly educate their children and juvenile delinquencies have apparently increased.

At the briefing, Lhasa City Public Security Bureau Director (Shashi Zhenzhu) also reported the situation in the social order in Lhasa city. He said: Since January, cases of missing bicycles reported have continuously occurred. There are now about 200 cases. Not long ago, police station No 2 of the Lhasa City Public Security Bureau searched a motor vehicle and found 19 stolen bicycles in it. He said: Some 1,000 stolen bicycles have recently been recovered. Some 800 bicycles have not yet been claimed.

At the briefing, responsible comrades of the regional public security department and Lhasa City Public Security Bureau answered questions posed by reporters.

/6091
CSO: 4005/731

SOUTHWEST REGION

CHONGQING TELECOMMUNICATIONS LEADERS SENTENCED

HK210606 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] According to CHONGQING RIBAO, the Chongqing Intermediate People's Court on 20 May held a public trial on the case of (Dai Buqi), former director of the Chongqing Central Posts and Telecommunications Bureau, and (He Tingchang), former director of the city telecommunications bureau, who showed dereliction of duty. The proceedings were instituted by the Chongqing People's Procuratorate.

The court confirmed that the two were directly and mainly responsible for the major telecommunications accident on 9 July, which was an act of dereliction of duty. Therefore, according to the law, the court sentenced (Dai Buqi) to 1 year imprisonment with a probation period of 2 years for suspension, and sentenced (He Tingchang) to 6 months imprisonment with a probation period of 1 year for suspension.

In the major telecommunications accident, the director of the Chongqing Central Posts and Telecommunications Bureau, (Dai Buqi), should have taken the lead in observing discipline and law and performed his job well. However, he paid no attention to the state law and abused power, causing an 8-hour break in telegram traffic. During that period 491 [as heard] telegrams piled up, showing that they committed the crime of dereliction of duty.

As the director of the telecommunications bureau, (He Tingchang) lacked a correct attitude toward his job and abused power. He incited the people concerned to refuse the other party's reasonable request of resuming telephone service. When the leadership at the upper level instructed him to resume the telephone service, he peremptorily criticized the leadership, thereby showing dereliction of duty.

/6091
CSO: 4005/731

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

XIZANG OFFICIALS ON EDUCATION--The fourth session of the fourth regional people's congress held a full gathering on the morning of 25 May. Responsible persons of government departments concerned spoke on education, the building of grassroots political power, prices, and wages reform. (Qiangeba Gejioufu), deputy director of the regional education department, said in his report: Xizang has after readjustment initially established an educational setup composed of schools of various types. The region now has 3 institutes of higher education, 14 secondary technical schools, 56 ordinary secondary schools, and 2,315 village-run primary schools. The total number of students is 146,000. We should focus on stepping up basic education and give priority to developing it. [passage omitted] We must pay attention to teaching and using the Tibetan language and gradually establish two systems, one teaching in Tibetan and the other in Chinese. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 May 86 HK]

/9716
CSO: 4005/742

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

HEBEI SECRETARY AT MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS--On the evening of 30 April, more than 2,000 people from all circles in Shijiazhuang happily gathered at the assembly hall of the Shijiazhuang Workers' Cultural Palace to ceremoniously celebrate the 100th May Day anniversary. Attending the soiree were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial discipline inspection commission, Shijiazhuang Prefecture, and Shijiazhuang city; and heads of the PLA units stationed in Shijiazhuang, including Xing Chongzhi, Xie Feng, Yang Zejiang, Yin Zhe, Ye Liansong, Guo Zhi, Yue Zongtai, Wang Manqiu, Fu Liang, Jia Ran, Wang Baohua, Ma Youli, Qian Guolian, Qin Dianying, Zhong Heguang, Bai Zhenwu, Sun Xinwu, and Zhao Xin. Ye Liansong, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor of the provincial government, made a speech at the soiree. [Excerpts] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 86 p 1 SK] /6091

CSO: 4005/730

NORTHEAST REGION

EDUCATION AGAINST BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGICAL CORROSION URGED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 86 p 4

[Commentary by Zhao Qingshuang [6392 3237 3642] and Feng Guozhong [6265 0948 1813]: "Strengthen Education Against Corrosion and Improve Party Style"]

[Text] Combating bourgeois ideological corrosion has always been an important part of our party's effort to strengthen itself. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has again given high priority to the struggle against corrosion, while making it clear that it is necessary to open to the outside world and enliven the national economy.

In the past few years, in the new situation brought about by the open-door policy, some party-member cadres and even senior party cadres, unable to withstand corrosion by bourgeois ideas, have forgotten moral principles at the sight of profit and acted as an umbrella for economic criminals. A small number of party-member cadres have even participated directly in criminal activities and degenerated into sinners against the people. According to a survey, the proportion of party-member cadres involved in cases of economic crimes in this province was markedly higher in 1985 than in 1984. It is obvious that bourgeois ideological corrosion is a major source of the impurities that exist in our party in ideology, work style and organization. Therefore, we must put education against corrosion as an important item on the agenda.

First of all, to strengthen education against corrosion, we must educate every party member and cadre to have a clear understanding of the necessity, complexity and protractedness of the struggle between the corrosive and anti-corrosive forces under the new historical conditions and increase their consciousness in resisting corrosion by bourgeois ideas. The struggle between corrosion and anti-corrosion is in essence a concrete manifestation of class struggle in the ideological and economic spheres in the new situation. Although the exploiting classes have been eliminated as classes in China today, class struggle to a certain extent will continue for a long time to come. At home, counterrevolutionaries, all kinds of criminals, and bad elements undermining the socialist order and new exploiters engaged in graft, embezzlement, speculation, and profiteering are taking advantage of the shortcomings of our management system to carry out brazen criminal activities in the economic field. Internationally enemy agents and other forces hostile to socialism

are also trying in every possible way to carry out sabotage activities. However, under the powerful people's democratic dictatorship, they can only use money to corrupt our party members and cadres and look for "umbrellas and fellow travelers" in our party. A small number of party members and leading party cadres do not have a sober understanding of this and may even have been completely disarmed against ideological corrosion. Therefore, an important task before the whole party is to guide party members and leading party cadres to study conscientiously the theory on class struggle since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and increase their understanding of the struggle against corrosion.

Second, we must organize party members and leading party cadres to study anew the writings of Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong on combating the corruption and degeneration of communist party members, strengthen the party's ideological and organizational building, strictly enforce party discipline and insure the party's character as the vanguard of the working class. The RENMIN RIBAO on 7 May 1982 carried selected writings by Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong on upholding the principles of the proletarian party, resisting corrosion by capitalist ideas with the communist ideology, enforcing law and discipline even more strictly among communist party members and so forth. These are important teaching materials in strengthening education against corrosion. The RENMIN RIBAO editor's note pointed out: "The basic principle and spirit in these writings are all applicable today." Studying these writings again will help us remain clear-headed under the new historical conditions and really achieve "immunity against corruption."

Third, to strengthen education against corrosion, we must criticize the bourgeois idea of "putting money above everything else" in the party. "Putting money above everything else" is a refurbished version of the bourgeois profit-before-everything world outlook, which is entirely different from the Marxist principle on material benefits and the socialist principle of a commodity economy. Under its domination, a small number of party members and leading party cadres have forgotten completely the communist ideal and belief and the purpose of serving the people. For "money," some people can forsake personal and national honor and ignore party discipline and state laws to do things to benefit themselves at others' expense and even commit such heinous crimes as murdering someone for his money. Therefore, we must firmly criticize the bourgeois idea of "putting money above everything else" and prevent it from spreading into a disaster in the party through constant communist ideological education.

Fourth, to strengthen education against corrosion, we must resolutely expose and eliminate the degenerates in the party. These degenerates are a small minority in the party, but they are extremely harmful to the party and have created an extremely bad impression among the masses. Only by resolutely eliminating them will it be possible to check the unhealthy trends and evil practices in the party, educate and save large numbers of party members and cadres, increase the party's prestige and remove the hidden danger in the party. To expose, eliminate and punish the degenerates in the party, we must resolutely

break the "connections" and "umbrellas" and must not be softhearted or overlenient out of consideration for someone's feelings.

The party's own development in the new period is a long and difficult task. Only by strengthening education against corrosion in the whole party will it be possible to effectively resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas, fundamentally improve the party style and insure the smooth progress of the "four modernizations" and the reforms.

12802/12795
CSO: 4005/642

NORTHEAST REGION

HARBIN PUNISHES CORRUPT PARTY CADRES

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Shi Jiwei [4258 1323 0251]]

[Text] Recently the Harbin City Discipline Inspection Commission issued a circular on the investigation and handling of 10 cases of misuse of power for personal gain in violation of law and discipline, in which 13 leading cadres who were also party members were dealt with according to party and administrative discipline or punished according to law. The circular calls on party organizations at all levels and party members and cadres in Harbin to draw lessons from the cases, resolutely correct all kinds of unhealthy trends in party and government organizations and wipe out all phenomena of corruption.

Included in the 10 cases are the cases of Yang Cheng [2799 6134], former chief of the Harbin municipal industry and commerce bureau and secretary of its leading party group, and Li Jingshan [0122 2529 1472], former secretary of the Harbin municipal real estate bureau CPC committee, who took large sums of money in bribes; cases in which the offenders resold fake goods for profit, taking advantage of loopholes in the current reform; cases in which the offenders fraudulently used their power to get housing or built houses in excess of authorized standards; and cases in whcih the offenders accepted money and things from Hong Kong businessmen in violation of foreign affairs discipline. Involved in the 10 cases were three cadres at the bureal level, seven at the department level and three at the section level. Four of the cadres violated the criminal law, and they have been expelled from the party, dismissed from their administrative positions and handed over to the judicial organs to be punished according to law.

The Harbin Discipline Inspection Commission points out in the circular: The 13 party-member cadres embarked on the criminal road, because their selfish desires became so strong that they could no longer withstand corrosion by decadent capitalist ideas and style, and because they were blinded by lust for gain and became captives to money. Therefore, every communist party member and leading cadre must always remain clear-headed, adhere to the principle of party spirit and revolutionary integrity and resist corrosion and contamination spiritually and materially. In the new situation, they must also strengthen the concept of law and discipline, strictly implement the party's policies and discipline and the state's laws and decrees, consciously accept supervision by

the party and the masses and set an example in observing law and discipline. At the same time, it is necessary to tighten control over the party's organizational activities, and the party must be run according to strict rules. In the new situation, it is imperative to strengthen education and supervision of party members and cadres, solve problems promptly and check erroneous ideas at the outset. Violations of law and discipline must be dealt with seriously, and it is certainly impermissible to take a laissez-faire attitude, turn big problems into small problems and small problems into no problem at all, even shield the wrongdoers and tolerate and abet evil.

The circular in conclusion calls on party organizations at all levels to use the cases as teaching materials by negative example to educate party members and cadres in order to increase their consciousness and fundamentally improve the party style.

12802/12795
CSO: 4005/642

NORTHEAST REGION

LEADERS TAKE CHARGE OF CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 21 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Ji Da [4764 6671]: "Leaders of the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government Took Charge of Crime Investigations and Seized the Leadership Initiative: Jilin Province Obtained Legal Breakthrough in a Group of Major and Crucial Economic Crimes"]

[Text] Leaders of the Jilin provincial party committee and the provincial government took personal responsibility of crime cases, directly took over the investigation and verification of eoonomic crimes, and swiftly solved a group of major and crucial cases.

In 1985 Jilin Province successfully cracked down on serious economic crimes. However, because some area leaders and unit leaders did not fully understand the seriousness and the danger of economic crimes, they did not fight against these crimes with full force and thus generated the phenomena where cases were not filed, case handling was slow, and sentencing was abnormally lenient. In order to expedite solutions to major and crucial cases, the members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, the provincial governor, and the lieutenant governor each took charge of one case. These were cases which involved huge sums of money or were complex and had far-reaching ramifications and consequences. Gao Di [7559 3695], the provincial party committee secretary, spearheaded the handling of a grand larceny case, obtained reports on the investigation and verification of the case, and made practical guiding suggestions on further investigations. Good progress was made in the case. Wang Xianjin [3769 0341 6651], the provincial party committee deputy secretary, and Gao Dezhan [7559 1795 0594], the provincial party committee deputy secretary and provincial governor, and other leaders too, obtained reports on the cases they were in charge of and assisted in analyzing the facts, removed obstacles, and transferred manpower, thus expediting the handling of these cases. Last April, in Dongshengyong Township in Longjing County, there was a major corruption case, and because of a shortage of finance and accounting personnel, there was still no lead in the case as late as in September. Hui Liangyu [0932 5329 3758], member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, and Zhang Hungru [1728 3163 0320], vice chairman of the Water Conservancy Department, took over the case and transferred 12 accountants from the Yanbianzhou Water

Conservancy Bureau; they concentrated on auditing some 500 accounts and took only 20 days to wrap up the case.

The Jilin provincial party committee and the provincial government leaders' taking charge of the crime cases inspired the other provincial party committee and government leaders at all levels to do the same. The municipal, prefecture, [autonomous] prefecture, and county (city and district) party committees and governments (administrative offices) broadly established and implemented the system of leadership responsibility in criminal cases. Up to now, 597 leading cadres at and above the county level have taken charge of 576 major and crucial cases, organized 576 case-responsibility groups, and transferred 2,006 personnel to handle these cases. This leadership responsibility system not only speeded up the handling of court cases but also enabled the leading cadres at all levels to understand better the meaning of "grasping with both hands," strengthened leadership abilities, and enabled the struggle to develop in depth. There has been a significant increase in the number of economic crime cases filed as well as in the rate of cases closed throughout the province. Last November and December alone, 778 economic crime cases were investigated and closed, among which 215 were major cases. Over 2.7 million yuan in stolen properties were recovered, and 369 criminal elements who participated in these economic crimes were sentenced: among these, 107 were handed to the party or the state disciplinary offices for punishment, 53 were taken into custody, 202 were given fixed-term imprisonment, 5 were given life sentences, and 2 were given the death penalty.

12986/9835
CSO: 4005/618

NORTHEAST REGION

SUN WEIBEN AT COMMENDATION MEETING FOR MODEL EDUCATORS

SK130853 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Our province's 42 outstanding workers emerging from the special education front were commended by the State Education Commisssion, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped.

On the morning of 24 April, leading comrades, including Sun Weiben, Hou Jie, Li Jianbai, Wang Zhao, Chen Yunlin, Zhang Xiangling, and Jing Bowen, on behalf of the three units mentioned above, presented honorary certificates and cash rewards to these model workers at the theater of Beifang Building.

The China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped dispatched its personnel who made a special trip for the occasion to relay the congratulations extended by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Deng Pufang, director-in-chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, on the achievements scored by these model workers.

Special education is aimed at rearing handicapped children, such as the blind, the deaf and mute, and the intellectually weak, and is a yardstick for measuring whether a society has achieved development and become civilized. Some areas of special education in Heilongjiang ranked first in the country. The province has 62 schools for the blind and deaf-mutes, which account for one-sixth of the total number of such schools throughout the country. The province's enrollment rate of blind and deaf-mute children is 48 percent, while that of China as a whole is only 8 percent. In addition, the province has made an early start in training teachers for special education. In 1981 the teacher's school of Zhaodong County opened a class of training teachers for special education and produced 45 graduates in 1985. The province has also taken the most prompt step in paying attention simultaneously to cultural lessons and to vocational and technical education. Mishan County is the only county in China that has popularized education for the deaf-mute. The number of model workers commended at the provincial event accounts for one-tenth of the total number in China.

/12640
CSO: 4005/734

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION CONCLUDES

SK281333 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] The 10-day Fourth Session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee successfully concluded this afternoon after satisfactorily fulfilling the scheduled agenda. During the session, all the members and nonvoting delegates heard and discussed the opening speech delivered by Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee given by Vice Chairman Yang Zirong, and the report on the handling of motions submitted to the fourth session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee given by Vice Chairman Huang Dexin. The members attended as nonvoting delegates the fourth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, heard and discussed the report on Heilongjiang's Seventh 5-Year Plan given by Governor Hou Jie, and other reports. They also carried out full democratic consultation and exploration on the important items of the agenda, such as the building of the two civilizations throughout the province, structural reforms in various fields, strengthening work concerning reunification of the motherland, implementation of the compulsory education law, and the further creation of a new situation in CPPCC work.

Yang Zirong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the closing ceremony. Chairman Wang Zhao gave a speech. He said: The impelemenation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the establishment of the one country, two system policy -- a basic national policy -- have provided a new field in which the CPPCC can play its role. We should enhance our understanding of the position and the function of the CPPCC in the new period.

The session elected Le He as Standing Committee member and vice chairman of the fifth provincial CPCC Committee, Ma Jinglin as secretary general of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee, and (Sun Lianquan), Shen Genrong, and (Li Yongning) as Standing Committee members of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee.

Attending the closing ceremony were vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Yang Zirong, Tang Liandi, Wang Weizhi, Guo Shouchang,

Li Min, Huang Dexin, Fu Shiying, Hu Yuxian, Hong Jing, and Ma Xinquan. Also attending were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress, government, Discipline Inspection Commission, and military district, and the PLA units stationed in the province, including Sun Weiben, Hou Jie, Li Genshen, Zhou Wenhua, Zhang Lin, Li Jianbai, Wang Fei, (Yu Jianchen), and (Zhang Zhenying). Retired cadres Zhao Dezun, Chen Jianfei, Wang Minggui, and Jin Langbai also attended.

The closing ceremony concluded amid the playing of the national anthem.

/12640
CSO: 4005/734

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

JILIN MEETS ON PARTY STYLE--On the morning of 17 May, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of responsible party-member cadres of the provincial-level organs to relay the guidelines of the conference of cadres of the central organs, to sum up the situation in which the provincial-level organs straightened out party style and consolidated the workstyle of organs in the preceding stage, and to make arrangements for further straightening out party style and consolidating the workstyle of organs. The meeting held: The provincial-level organs have made a good start in straightening out party style. Some of the problems such as leaders occupying above-quota housing areas and organs occupying guesthouses to handle their affairs have been solved while some of such problems are being solved now. Such tendencies as organs arbitrarily sending their cadres to foreign countries, cadres being allowed to go abroad in turns, or cadres receiving special care to go abroad, have been notably eliminated. The amount of foreign exchange spent in foreign countries by those who went abroad showed a drop of 60 percent over the corresponding period last year. Such unhealthy practices as using public funds to go sightseeing, to give dinners and gifts, and to have lavish wining and dining have been basically eliminated. [Excerpt] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 17 May 86] /12640

LIAONING ESTABLISHES NEWSPAPERS--ZHONGGUO SHANGYE BAO AND LIAONING JIZHE BAO [CHINA COMMERCIAL and LIAONING CORRESPONDENT] were formally established in Shenyang City on the morning of 27 May. (Deng Fei), former vice minister of the Ministry of Commerce, and (Xing Zhaoping), director of the ZHONGGUO SHANGYE BAO office, arrived in Shenyang City on a special trip from Beijing Municipality to preside over the official founding. [Excerpt] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 27 May 86] /12640

CSO: 4005/734

NORTHWEST REGION

COMMENTS ON MISUSING POWER OF OFFICE

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Never Promote Those Who Usurp the Power of the Office for Private Gain"]

[Text] In recent years, we have promoted a large group of middle-aged and young people to leading positions at all levels. A vast majority of these are good people; they are idealistic and are eager and ready to make something of themselves. Many of them have already accomplished much and have been lauded by the people. Some of them intended to enhance the "four modernizations" constructions and implement reforms, but because they lacked experience, they have made some mistakes along the way. But as long as they consciously make amendments, they are still commendable.

But there are few people who seemed worthy before they were promoted, but once they are promoted, they misuse the power of their office for private gains. They scheme to profit themselves on matters of housing, promotions, job titles, promoting relatives, use of prize money, automobiles, trips and overseas travel. Some scheme to get rich by setting up all kinds of sham companies and centers. They profit themselves but cause the state to suffer economic losses. Some proffer vulgar "artistic and cultural" materials and exert adverse effects on the next generation. These people, in order to achieve their selfish goals, abandon democratic centralism and instead act despotically. They deceive and defraud those above and below them. Some even feel that their "office is too lowly and blatantly seek out access and connections to get higher positions, to climb even higher. These people dread hardships. To them, going down to the countryside is a fate worse than death. When their selfish needs are not satisfied, they blame their leaders, they spread rumors, and they grumble. Some even go so far as to express dissatisfaction with the party's guiding principles and specific policies.

Although these are individuals acting on their own, the effects can still be detrimental. These people must not be allowed to remain in leading positions. When they violate party discipline and national laws, they must be sternly investigated and punished.

When this types of problem occurs, some comrades blame it on the failure of the cadre promotion process. This complaint seems valid. But no matter how we pick and choose, we cannot be 100 percent accurate. Carelessness may be part of the reason; but at present, because of the rapid replacement of cadres it is impossible to test individuals for extended periods of time, and some unethical people take advantage of the situation to deceive the leaders and the people. For example, some people speak eloquently for the "people" and therefore manage to amass popular "votes." These individuals may be elected, but when facts prove that it is a bad choice, and the people too realize that it is a mistake, then they must be removed. In appointing cadres, we should boldly promote the good and dismiss the bad. This is also the essence behind the abolition of the system of permanent tenure of cadres. There will be other errors in cadre promotions and we must act as soon as the mistakes are discovered.

This also brings up another issue. When we promote cadres, we must uphold the criteria of the cadres's "four modernizations," especially the criterion on revolutionizing the cadres. From now on, in promoting cadres, the candidates must go through longer periods of practical training and testing, and ordinarily they should be promoted step by step. Promotions must be democratically recommended, democratically appraised, collectively inspected, and approved by the leaders. Inspections should concentrate on assessing whether the candidates would usurp the power of the office for private gains or whether they are selfish and incapable of serving the interests of the people. Their past accomplishments should also be examined. After the promotion they should be educated further and inspected frequently. New cadres must consciously increase the level of their understanding of Marxism-Leninism; they must work wholeheartedly for the people; they must endure hardship first and enjoy pleasure later; and they must not mix their private lives with their official duties. Older cadres should relay the fine tradition of the party to the young.

To attain a good party style, we must first have a good work style among the leading cadres and among the leading groups. The masses are most dissatisfied with those who usurp the power of the office for private gain. We must never promote those people, not even one of them.

12986/9835
CSO: 4005/618

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI CPC COMMITTEE ON RURAL PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Suggestions on Party Consolidation in the Rural Areas (Excerpts)" by the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee; date not given]

[Text] 1. Proceed from the actual conditions and implement in a creative way the "circular" of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation. Party committees at all levels must follow the guidance of the "Circular on Party Consolidation in the Rural Areas" issued by the CPC Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation, proceed from the actual local conditions and make meticulous arrangements for and give proper guidance to party consolidation in the rural areas. In the light of the actual conditions of rural party organizations and party members in our province, the stress should be put on rectifying the party style, strengthening party members' sense of party spirit, investigating and handling the big and important cases and consolidating the leading bodies, and efforts should be made to solve the problems of some primary party organizations which are paralyzed or semi-paralyzed and some party members whose understanding of the party's rural reform and other rural policies is vague and confused, and to solve the major problems in each area, each unit and among party members, which hinder the reforms and the creation of a new situation and undermine the relationship between the party and the masses. In short, it is necessary to solve the problem of primary party organizations in rural areas which fail to adapt to the new situation, and the problem of developing the role of primary party organizations as fighting bastions and the exemplary vanguard role of party members.

Running the party strictly to insure and accelerate the reform--this is the most fundamental guiding ideology for the current party consolidation. In the rural areas, overall arrangements should be made to combine closely party consolidation with the second stage rural reform and development of commodity production, aimed at fulfilling the party's general tasks and goals in the new period in an all-round way.

In consolidating the party in rural areas, even greater attention should be paid to the basic principle of "solving problems without causing confusion." The problems of most people should be solved through education by positive examples. A very small number of party members who have committed serious mistakes should be dealt with according to party discipline and policies.

A few degenerates, antiparty elements and those who have brought damage to the party must be resolutely expelled from the party. However, no mass criticism and public accusation meetings should be held; it is impermissible to obtain confessions by compulsion and to give them credence; it is not right to elevate minor mistakes to the level of principles, or to expand the scope of attack; and it is impermissible to repeat the "leftist" mistakes.

In consolidating the party in rural areas, the timing, tasks, educational methods and forms of activities should be adapted to the time, place, and people, taking into consideration the farming activities, party members engaged in production under contract and the actual conditions of party organizations and party members, which vary from place to place. Attention should be paid to summing up and creating new experiences.

2. Put the stress on consolidating party organizations at the district and township levels. Districts and townships, including county-owned enterprises and establishments located in districts and townships, are the focal points of party consolidation in rural areas. Party committees at various levels should first concentrate on consolidating party organizations at the district and township levels, and then start consolidating those at the village level. Special attention should be paid to solving the major problems in rural party organizations at present in the light of the actual local conditions. For the primary party organizations which are good or comparatively good, it is necessary mainly to conduct education on the party's current policies to further increase their consciousness of the importance in serving the people and their consciousness of the need to carry out the reform and implement the party's principles and policies. For the primary party organizations with more problems, it is necessary to pay particular attention to education on party spirit and conduct serious criticism and self-criticism to correct their mistakes and rectify their work style, and it is necessary at the same time to readjust their leading bodies. As to the ossified and semi-ossified primary party organizations, resolute action must be taken to either hold new elections or reorganize them completely. In short, through party consolidation, efforts should be made to build the rural party organizations into fighting bastions, which follow the correct ideological and political line and are honest and upright in work style, united as one, full of vigor and vitality and capable of leading the masses in building a socialist new countryside.

To consolidate rural party organizations, attention must be paid to strengthening the leading bodies, first of all the district and township party committees. To readjust the leading bodies, it is necessary to proceed from the realities of the rural areas, act in a manner suited to local conditions, and not to demand uniformity in every case. Stricter demands should be made on party cadres at the district and township levels. It is necessary to solicit the masses' opinions extensively so as to make the readjusted leading bodies embody the wishes of the rank-and-file party members as much as possible. The leading bodies should be rationally composed of ideological and political cadres who are familiar with grassroots-level party work and have a certain level of policy understanding and administrative and management cadres who have knowledge in commodity production and some professional ability, both of whom must

be cadres who are more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent. As to age, attention should be paid to the ratio between old, middle-aged and young cadres to form basically a ladder-shapped structure. At the same time, attention should be paid to recruiting outstanding educated young people from among the peasants to join the party.

3. Put the stress on education by positive examples, aimed at increasing the ideological consciousness of the great majority of party members. The ranks of rural party members in our province are basically good. Therefore, in rural party consolidation, especially at the village level, the stress should be put on education by positive examples, aimed at increasing the ideological consciousness of the vast numbers of party members. In view that some ideological problems exist among party members, party committees at all levels should actively adopt various kinds of effective measures to conduct education on the party's fundamental purpose, education on ideals and discipline, education on the current situation, events and policies, education on the legal system and education on the correct handling of the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual. Through education, the vast numbers of party members' ideological consciousness will be enhanced constantly, and they will consciously subordinate their personal interests to the interests of the state and the people, consciously march in the front ranks of reform and really play an exemplary role in building a socialist new countryside.

To conduct education by positive examples, it is necessary first of all to organize party members to study conscientiously the party consolidation documents. The number of documents should not be too excessive, but they should be studied carefully and thoroughly. Proceeding from the actual conditions, each locality can prepare a list of specific topics for discussion while studying documents, and correcting mistakes while examining them.

Education should be purposeful and systematic with the stress on practical results. Short-term training and party classes are the main forms of education, designed to provide enlightening answers to major problems among party members and questions of common interest in simple and clear language and illustrated with vivid local examples. Education activities should include both concentrated and scattered forms. Such activities as studying party consolidation documents, attending party classes, measuring oneself by the standards of party members and registration of party members should be conducted in a relatively concentrated manner.

It is necessary to conduct proper criticism and self-criticism. In dealing with party members and cadres with more problems in thinking and style, it is necessary to step up ideological and political work, hold heart-to-heart talks and actively conduct criticism and self-criticism, presenting the facts and reasoning things out, to help them correct their mistakes and make continuous progress. Even those party members who have committed serious mistakes should be sincerely criticized, helped, educated and rescued, so long as they do not conceal their mistakes for fear of criticism and are willing to correct their mistakes. It is necessary to combine the seriousness and acuteness of criticism and self-criticism with a scientific attitude and attain the goal of clearing up ideology, correcting mistakes and uniting with our comrades to achieve common progress.

4. Insist on "townships first, villages next," proceeding by stages and in groups. Rural party consolidation began in January this year and will be completed in the spring 1987. The first step is to concentrate mainly on party consolidation at the district, township and town levels and, at the same time, to carry out party consolidation in some village-level organizations as pilot projects during this spring, generally taking 3 to 4 months. Party consolidation at the district-township level should be carried out in four stages: studying documents, comparison and examination, consolidation and reform, and organizational measures and registration of party members. Where it is possible to solve problems by carrying out party consolidation simultaneously with reform, it may not be necessary to go through a separate stage for consolidation and reform. In principle, party consolidation in county-owned enterprises and establishments located in districts and townships should follow the same procedures as party consolidation in district-township level organizations, and it can be carried out simultaneously with party consolidation at either the district-township level or the village level. The second step is to concentrate on party consolidation at the village level during the coming winter-spring period, generally taking 2 to 3 months. The consolidation of rural party branches can be carried out in three stages--studying documents to increase understanding; comparison and examination, criticism and self-criticism; and organizational measures and registration of party members--or on the basis of publicity and education, it can be a process of simultaneous study and discussion, criticism and self-criticism, examination and rectification and finally organizational measures and registration of party members. Village-level party consolidation should not interfere with farm work, but should be carried out full scale or group by group during slack farming seasons or between busy production periods. In order to enable the county party committees to concentrate their attention and energies on party consolidation at the county, township and village levels, one level at a time to insure quality of work, generally the work should be finished at a higher level, before it gets started at a lower level.

5. Strictly pay attention to policies. We must properly handle the problems arising from rural party members getting rich. It is necessary to strongly commend and encourage party members who lead the masses in achieving common prosperity and firmly protect party members who observe law and discipline in getting rich through hard work. As to problems arising from implementing economic contracts as a result of poor management, someone getting more than his fair share, for example, solutions should be found mainly by improving the management system.

Attention should be paid to making a clear distinction between violations of law and discipline and common mistakes owing to a lack of understanding of policies and mistakes committed knowingly. Those who knowingly violate law and discipline must be severely dealt with. Those who do not meet the requirements for party members must be expelled from the party, and if they have committed criminal offenses, they must be punished according to law. As to a few party members who have made serious mistakes, particularly district and township cadres who have committed such serious offenses as using their power to seek personal gain, seeking personal gain at public expense and other acts in violation of law and discipline, it is necessary to make a

thorough investigation and deal with them seriously. Those whose mistakes have caused more serious consequences should make self-criticism publicly. Those who have profited at public expense must be required to return what they have unlawfully taken or pay compensations. And if they have violated party discipline and administrative discipline, they should be dealt with according to party discipline and administrative discipline. Those who have made mistakes due to their lack of understanding of policies should be helped to sum up experience and learn from it. Problems of a common and general nature should be solved through education, self-examination and self-discipline. A lot of financial questions have yet to be cleared up in the rural areas, and efforts should be made to solve them in real earnest even in the preparatory stage of party consolidation. The emphasis should be placed on solving the problems that have accumulated since the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities.

In dealing with party members and cadres who have made serious mistakes, we should adhere to the principle of strict ideological education and lenient organizational measures, putting the stress on ideological education to help them heighten their ideological and political consciousness, sum up experience and continue to make progress. We must use the method of making concrete analysis of concrete problems and pay attention to distinguishing between subjective and objective causes and between leadership and personal responsibilities. Those who persist in their mistakes and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition should be dealt with severely according to the principle of running the party strictly.

6. Carry forward the spirit of serving the grassroots units and strengthen leadership over rural party consolidation. Success of party consolidation in the rural areas has a direct bearing on the success of party consolidation in our province as a whole, the more successful implementation of the party's line, principles and policies at the grassroots level, the further improvement of the relationship between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses and the further improvement of the party style and social conduct. All prefectural (city) and county (city) party committees must effectively strengthen leadership over rural party consolidation. Prefectural and city party committees should do a good job in overall planning, supervise and speed up the work, seize typical examples and insure quality. The key to the success of rural party consolidation lies in the county party committee. If a county party committee is to exercise full and responsible leadership, the secretary must take charge personally, the deputy secretary in charge must do his best, and leading comrades in charge of other departments should also provide better guidance for grassroots-level party consolidation, in addition to their own work. District and township party committees not only should take the lead in doing a good job in their own consolidation, but must exercise direct leadership over party consolidation at the village level. Counties, districts and townships should all set up competent and efficient working organizations to bring into full play the role of discipline-inspection, organization, propaganda, rural work and other functional departments and insure the sound development of rural party consolidation.

Party consolidation should be combined with the implementation of the party Central Committee's 1986 Document No 1 and with the second stage rural reform.

The cadres sent to the countryside by the provincial, prefectural and county party committees should actively help the local party committees do a good job in rural party consolidation. The leading organs at the prefectural and county levels should select a number of cadres who are good ideologically and in work style and have a certain level of policy knowledge and experience in mass work, have them undergo a period of study and training and then send them to the rural areas to serve as publicity men, liaison officers and inspectors and participate in specific guidance for party consolidation work.

Leading cadres of party committees at all levels should go frequently to the countryside, conduct investigation and study, listen to reports, draw experience from selected units to promote overall work and give different guidance to different units. The grassroots-level leading bodies which are troubled by complicated circumstances and serious problems and unable to provide leadership for party consolidation should be readjusted first. In dealing with individual party organizations with serious problems, arrangements should be made separately to strengthen their leading bodies, and capable cadres should be sent to give concrete assistance to their consolidation. Leadership for party consolidation in grassroots units in the fields of industry and communications, finance and trade, culture and education, public health, scientific research and so forth should come from both the departments in charge of them and the regions where they are located. Generally it comes mainly from the local district and township (town) party committees, and the relevant departments in charge should actively cooperate and send capable cadres to help. Party consolidation offices and information and propaganda departments at all levels should constantly sum up, spread and publicize the experience of successful units in party consolidation.

12802/12859
CSO: 4005/621

NORTHWEST REGION

XIZANG HOLDS FORUM OF PATRIOTIC PERSONAGES

HK160335 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 May, the regional CPC committee held a forum of patriotic personages to consult with them about personnel arrangements for the regional people's government and regional CPPCC committee. Regional CPC committee Deputy Secretary Gyanincain Norbu presided over the forum. Attending the forum were Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Shengqin Luosangjianzan, Jiangzhong Zhaxiduoji, and Samding Doje Pamo, vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee; Gyibug Puncogcedain, vice chairman of the regional people's government; Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub, Danzeng Jiacuo, Gaxoi Qoigyai Nyima, Lhalu Cewang Doje, Huokang Soinam Bianba, Tangmai Gongjue Baimu, Qaba Gaisang Wangdui, and Yongzeng Tudent Tangba, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee.

At the forum, patriotic personages stated constructive views on personnel arrangements for the regional people's government and regional CPPCC committee. Comrade Gyanincain Norbu expressed heartfelt thanks for the views they had put forward. He declared that in the future the regional CPC committee would resolutely implement the principles of long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, showing utter devotion to each other, and being in harmony; strengthen cooperation with the patriotic personages in working together; do Xizang work well; and together with them, build a new socialist united, rich, and civilized Xizang.

Attending the forum were Zheng Ying, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the regional CPC committee; Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; and (Ji Hongshen), deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the regional CPC committee and secretary general of the regional CPPCC committee.

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CSO: 4005/731

NORTHWEST REGION

SONG HANLIANG ATTENDS FORUM OF NON-PARTY FIGURES

HK240916 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] This morning, the regional CPC Committee held a forum of some non-party figures to report the situation in the work of the regional CPC Committee over the past 6 months to them and to listen seriously to the criticisms and suggestions of the non-party figures attending the forum.

Attending the forum were responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee, including Song Hanliang, Amudong Niyazi, Janabil, Zhang Sixue, and (Liang Guoying), and responsible persons of relevant departments of the regional CPC Committee.

Regional CPC Committee Secretary Song Hanliang first reported the situation in the work of the regional CPC Committee over the past 6 months.

After that, regional CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Amudong Niyazi discussed the fifth session of the sixth regional people's congress and the fifth session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee which are to open soon.

In an unconstrained, happy, and relaxed atmosphere, many non-party figures stated their views. They fully affirmed the work of the regional CPC Committee over the past 6 months and were satisfied with the relevant matters of the sessions of the people's congress and CPPCC Committee, which are to open soon, and with the changes in personnel.

At the forum, non-party figures also put forward valuable views on education, qualified personnel, and exploitation of resources.

In conclusion, Song Hanliang said: To do work well in Xinjiang, the concerted efforts of the people of all nationalities are needed and the vigorous support of figures from all democratic parties and religious circles is also needed. He would welcome criticisms and suggestions that the non-party figures will continuously put forward to the regional CPC Committee through other channels after the forum.

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CSO: 4005/742

NORTHWEST REGION

LIU BING SPEAKS AT SYMPOSIUM ON PARTY STYLE

HK271532 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning [24 May], at the symposium of organs at the provincial level on straightening out party style, Liu Bing put forward: It is necessary to further implement the principle of the central authorities on the necessity of seriously straightening out party style for 2 years and to continuously develop in depth the work of straightening out party style in the organs at the provincial level so that they can truly become an example for the whole province.

At the symposium, propaganda and education departments at the provincial level, the Provincial Agriculture Bank, and Lanzhou University introduced their experiences in straightening out party style. The Provincial Personnel Bureau, Provincial Agricultural Reclamation Corporation, Provincial Civil Affairs Department, and Provincial Seismograph Bureau provided written data.

In his speech, Liu Bing summed up the experiences of these advanced units. After pointing out the problems existing in the organs at the provincial level in the course of straightening out party style and correcting unhealthy trends, he put forward the work for the next stage:

1. It is necessary to seriously study Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech and to further understand the important significance of straightening out party style. The provincial CPC Committee has demanded that the leading cadres of the departments at the provincial level must seriously study it and carry out discussion in June so that better results can be achieved in straightening out party style.

2. It is essential to grasp the problems of party style that have the characteristics of our own trades and to straighten it out in a planned and systematic way. We must seriously correct unhealthy trends of our trades.

3. It is imperative to continuously do well in investigating and dealing with big and serious cases.

4. It is necessary to constantly enhance party members' concepts of party spirit, organization, and discipline, to improve their work style, and to put on a sound basis and maintain healthy inner-party political life.

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CSO: 4005/742

NORTHWEST REGION

PARTY SCHOOL WORK CONFERENCE HELD IN SHAANXI

HK280449 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpts] The second provincial party school work conference, which concluded on 26 May, put forward that in the next 3 years, we must regularize the education of party schools.

The second provincial party school work conference opened on 20 May. The conference held: Over the past 3 years, the province's party schools at various levels have switched their development from restoration and reconstruction onto the track of steady development and running schools in a regularized way. The provincial CPC Committee's party school, as well as 9 prefectural and city party schools and 18 county party schools, have established their education systems at the university, college and polytechnic levels. Party school teachers number more than 1,000. Over the past 3 years, the schools have trained 139,000 cadres. Party school work has therefore scored remarkable successes. At the same time, we must also realize that because of an incomplete understanding among some leading comrades about the work of running party schools, some party schools face actual problems in the areas of teacher quality, school buildings and funds. There are also problems concerning the teaching of political work. In particular, some county party schools are greatly affected by the problems.

In the course of meeting, leading comrades such as Bai Jinian, Zhang Ze, Bai Wenhua, Zhang Bin, (Bai Jinxin) and Tao Zhong attended the conference.

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CSO: 4005/742

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SHAANXI EXECUTES CRIMINAL--(Zhang Jianwen), a criminal who specialized in undermining and stealing agricultural electric power equipment, was executed according to law in Wugong County yesterday [11 May]. (Zhang Jianwen), 35, a native of (Zhanwen) township in Changwu County, resided at (Tuanji) village, (Louguan) township, Zhouzhi County before he was arrested. In 1972 he was sentenced to 12 years in prison for undermining railway transportation and robbery. After his release from prison, he showed no sign of repentance. From August 1984 to March 1985, he stole the copper cores of 33 transformers for agricultural use. The copper cores weighed 3,200 jin and were worth 27,650 yuan. The transformers were thus depreciated to 52,000 yuan. (Zhang Jianwen) sold 30 of these copper cores and obtained 6,200 yuan in illicit money. He was caught on the spot when stealing a transformer at (Puji) village, (Pujijie) township, Wugong County on the evening of 25 March 1985. (Zhang Jianwen) stole many transformers which were in use, seriously jeopardizing irrigation of farmland and inflicting heavy losses on the state, collectives, and the people. The Xianyang City Intermediate People's Court sentenced (Zhang Jianwen) to death for his crime of undermining electric power equipment and deprived him of political rights for life. (Zhang Jianwen) lodged an appeal. The provincial higher people's court rejected his appeal and upheld the verdict. [Text] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 May 86 HK] /6091

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO AT MEETING--This afternoon, the region held at the People's Hall the first annual rally commending advanced collectives and individuals among youths in the work of national unity. Ninety-five advanced collectives and 170 advanced individuals were commended. Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the national CPPCC and chairman of the regional advisory committee, as well as leading comrades of the regional party, government, military, CPPCC and the production-construction corps such as Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Amudun Niyaz, Zhang Sixue, Keyum Bawudun, Liu Haiqing, (Tan Guangcai), (Shi Zeng), Huang Baozhang, (Liang Guoying), (Feng Dazhen), (Tu'erjun Atangwula), Ren Gebai, Mayenur, Meng Shulin and Cao Guoqin attended the rally. Also present were Tan Shanhe, member of the Central Advisory Commission, and (Zhang Siqing), member of the national CPPCC. Keyum Bawudun, standing committee member of the regional CPC committee, delivered a warm speech. On behalf of the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government, he congratulated the opening of the rally. He said: CYL organizations at all levels and CYL

members and youths must seriously study the national theory of Marxism-Leninism. They must firmly establish the Marxist-Leninist thinking of nation. They should heighten, safeguard and constantly improve their consciousness of national unity. [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 May 86 HK] /6091

GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS--The fourth session of the Sixth Gansu Provincial People's Congress concluded in Lanzhou on 17 May after satisfactorily completing its agenda. The session called on the people of all nationalities to work in concert, unite as one, display the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountain, actively plunge into implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and strive to fulfill this year's tasks and the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The closing ceremony was attended by responsible comrades of the party, government, and army in the province including Li Ziqi, Huang Luobin, Wang Bingxiang, Ma Weizhi, Pei Jiuzhou, Chen Xu, Guo Hongchao, Liu Shu, Zhang Wule, Yang Yongbin, and Chen Hailin. Also present were the newly elected Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Liu Bing, Governor Jia Zhijie, and People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Li Fusheng. Wang Shitai, Yang Zhilin, and Li Keru were also present. The session elected Liu Bing chairman and Wang Daoyi and Li Fusheng vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Jia Zhijie was elected governor. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 May 86 HK] /6091

CSO: 4005/731

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HARBIN GROUP ARMY, PAP, CIVILIAN JOINT ACTIVITIES

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Hu Menglong [5170 1125 7893]]

[Excerpt] A protocol on joint army (armed police) and civilian activities to build Harbin into a civilized city was signed formally on the morning of 27 February by representatives of Harbin City and five military units stationed in Harbin, marking the entrance of joint army-civilian activities into a new stage in this city.

The signing ceremony was held in the city party committee's conference room in a solemn and enthusiastic atmosphere.

The ceremony began at 10 am. First the protocol on joint army (armed police) and civilian activities to build Harbin into a civilized city was read out. Next, six representatives, from Harbin City, the PLA Heilongjiang Provincial Military District, a certain group army stationed in Harbin, the PLA Air Force Unit 86001, the People's Armed Police Heilongjiang Zongdui and the People's Armed Police Huangjin No 1 Zongdui, solemnly signed the protocol.

The representatives spoke after the signing in a warm atmosphere of fish-and-water relationship between the army and the people. Yu Dianchen [0060 3013 5256], deputy commander of the provincial military district, said with feeling: We drink the water of the Songhuajiang River and live in Harbin City. Harbin is our second hometown. It is our unshirkable and glorious responsibility to build up Harbin and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social conduct in Harbin. Zheng Hailin [6774 3189 2651], deputy commander of a certain group army stationed in Harbin, said: Building Harbin into a civilized city with good social order, a prosperous city with a growing economy and a garden city with a beautiful environment--this is a great cause that will benefit future generations for centuries, a strategic task in the interests of the country, the people and the army, and an act of courage and insight. We of the group army firmly support this important decision. Shao Wenchao [6730 2429 6389], deputy political commissar of Unit 86001, and Li Xianping [2621 7359 1627], deputy political commissar of the provincial armed police zongdui, said: We certainly will work hand in hand with the other units

in the joint development activities to fulfill the tasks assigned us in the protocol and make Harbin, the jewel on the neck of the swan, shine with even greater brilliance.

Gong Benyan, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor, expressed heartfelt thanks to the beloved and respected army of the people's own on behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government. He recalled the energetic support and assistance given by the vast numbers of cadres and fighters of the units stationed in Harbin to the local government in all fields of work and gave a brief description of the city's major tasks in the future. In conclusion, he vividly expressed the desire of soldiers and civilian in the city to build jointly a civilized Harbin with the phrase "Who doesn't wish his own hometown well."

12802/9190
CSO: 4005/646

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

RECTIFICATION EFFORTS IN BEIJING GROUP ARMY

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 23 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] (Special report from Beijing) "Looking back" on party consolidation, units at and above the division level of the Beijing Military Region have come to understand that "those who practice fraud cheat the bureaucracy, and the bureaucracy shields those who practice fraud. They are determined to draw a lesson from this, examine the seriousness of their own bureaucratism," pay close attention to work at the grassroots level and do a good job in reorganization and reform.

A principal leading member of the party committee of a group army in the military region said: "An important aspect to improve fundamentally the party style is to combat bureaucratism. Bureaucratism is a bad habit left over by the feudal ruling classes. If the CPC's senior cadres (officers) are tainted with this bad habit, giving good guidance to the units and paying close attention to the grassroots level will be just empty talk.

When a regiment under the group army was being deactivated, some seriously unhealthy trends were noted in such matters as recruiting party members, giving awards for meritorious services and discharging soldiers. When an investigation was ordered by higher authorities, the regiment resorted to trickery to deceive the work groups. The case was of an extremely serious nature. Because the regiment's problems were also common elsewhere, members of the group army party committee did some deep thinking and found themselves to be at fault.

The group army party committee dispatched a work group headed by the political commissar and the director of the political department to investigate and handle the problems at the regiment. After the problems were dealt with, six meetings were held successively by the standing committee of the group army party committee to take a "look back" at party consolidation and focus on lessons that should be learned in carrying out party consolidation at the grassroots level, using the regiment as a mirror.

The standing committee of the group army party committee blamed itself for the problems in the grassroots units. The root cause is that it normally paid more attention to the units' achievements than problems and listened

more to praises than criticisms of them. It failed to recognize the full extent of the units' involvement in philistine relations and lacked the acumen to see clearly the new problems in the grassroots units. As a result, it failed to give different kinds of guidance with different emphases to different companies, and failed to take effective measures for some units to avoid likely problems, leading to detours and mistakes.

Three senior officers of the group army inspected the regiment separately in October last year, and 11 work groups also went to investigate, but they found nothing wrong with the regiment. This shows the seriousness of the bureaucratic work style in the army at present. The leadership at each level is content with holding meetings, issuing documents, distributing circulars, making calls, giving a hurried and cursory glance at things, listening to briefings and doing something superficial just for show. This bureaucratic work style is shielding those who practice fraud.

Inspired by this group army, the party committees of other units under the military region have one after another called for efforts to straighten the upper beam, support the lower beams, start from oneself, regard overcoming the bureaucratic work style as a breakthrough in rectifying the party style, pay close attention to work at the grassroots level and do a good job in reorganization and reform.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

TRANSFER OF JIANGXI PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES CADRES

Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Gan Fuchu [3927 3940 2806]]

[Text] The provincial military district party committee has made serious efforts to do a good job in transferring and assigning people's armed forces cadres so that a contingent of cadres who are good in thinking and work style and professionally competent can be handed over to the local governments. As of 5 March, assignments of cadres for all county (city) people's armed forces departments in the province had been completed according to the new personnel strength authorized.

The provincial military district party committee regards the transfer and assignment of cadres as the focal point of the work to turn over the people's armed forces departments to the local organizational system, and has transferred and assigned cadres at various levels and of different kinds in good time and in a reliable way. In making assignments, their first consideration is the principle of allowing cadres to return to their native places, and to the extent possible retaining only locally born cadres. Among the department-level leading cadres already assigned, those who are natives of the province account for 38.6 percent. Secondly, they insist on selecting the best qualified to improve the quality of the cadre force. The readjusted ranks of people's armed forces cadres all have a senior middle school or higher educational background; 40 percent of the department-level leading cadres have received training in military academies and schools; and the cadres' average age is 38.3 years old. Thirdly, attention is paid to retaining the backbone members to insure the continuity of people's armed forces work. Of the 180 department-level leading cadres, the overwhelming majority have been doing people's armed forces work for a long time. Through the personnel assignments, the vacancies in people's armed forces cadre positions have been filled, and surplus cadres have been well taken care of, insuring full personnel strength of the people's armed forces departments at the time they are turned over to the local organizational system, with properly selected cadres to take over the functions.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FIRST SICHUAN COUNTY-LEVEL PAP UNIT FORMALLY TRANSFERRED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Liu Chuanyou [0491 1557 0645] and Shu Xuehua [2885 1331 5478]]

[Text] The first county people's armed forces department in Sichuan to be transferred to the local organizational system--the Meishan County People's Armed Forces Department--has been formally transferred. A meeting was held to mark the turning over by the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the provincial military district in Meishan on 11 April.

Present at the meeting were Yang Rudai [2799 3067 1486], Zhang Changshun [1728 7022 7311], and Gao Shuchun [7559 2885 2504], responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the provincial military district; Wei Zhaosheng [7614 0340 3932], deputy chief of staff of the Chengdu Military Region; Qiao Zhimin [0829 1807 2404], deputy leader of the provincial turning over group; and responsible comrades of Leshan City and Meishan County.

At the meeting, Zhang Changshun, commander of the provincial military district, read the order of the provincial government and the provincial military district on transferring the 214 county (city, district) people's armed forces departments in the province to the local organizational system. The signing on the turning over was carried out ceremoniously. A new nameplate was presented to the Meishan County People's Armed Forces Department.

In his speech, Gao Shuchun, political commissar of the provincial military district, fully affirmed the good experience gained by the Meishan County People's Armed Forces Department as an experimental unit for the turning over of all the people's armed forces departments in the province. He thanked the local party committee and government for the energetic support they had given to the transfer of the Meishan County People's Armed Forces Department. He stressed that after the transfer the county people's armed forces department should continue to carry forward the army's glorious traditions, do a good job in militia and reserve service work and write a new chapter on strengthening the reserve forces for national defense.

Comrade Yang Rudai spoke on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. He called on local party committees and

governments at all levels in the province to show solicitude for and give support to the people's armed forces departments, strengthen leadership over their work, conscientiously implement the central documents in the forthcoming turning over of the remaining 213 people's armed forces departments in the province and effectively solve the practical problems in the process. It is necessary to readjust and fill up the personnel of the people's armed forces departments, do a good job in the handling over of weapons, equipment and funds and the settling of cadres and their families and properly solve the practical problems with regard to retired cadres and surviving family members of deceased military personnel who have moved with the units, people managed by the departments and to be turned over at the same time, to the satisfaction of the army, the local authorities and the people's armed forces departments. Comrade Yang Rudai stressed in his speech that after transferring to the local organizational system, comrades of the people's armed forces departments in the province should as always respect and obey the leadership of higher military departments, firmly carry out tasks assigned by the higher military departments, continue to preserve and develop the army's glorious tradition and style, fight in unity and make new contributions to strengthening the militia and reserve national defense forces in the province and promoting Sichuan's economic development.

12802/9190
CSO: 4005/646

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

DENG HONORS DECEASED 2D ARTILLERY LEADER

OW300239 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1314 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA)--Comrade Li Tianhuan, former political commissar of the Second Artillery Corps, died of illness, despite all medical treatment, on 19 May 1986 in Beijing at the age of 74. A ceremony to pay homage to his remains was held today in the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetary for Revolutionaries.

Wreaths were sent to the ceremony by Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qili, Qin Jiwei, Wang Zhaoguo, Wang Zhen, Song Renqiong, Wang Ping, Li Desheng, Xiao Ke, Song Shilun, Lu Dingyi, Chen Xilian, Geng Biao, Liao Hansheng, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, and Lu Zhengcao.

Comrades Ye Jianying and Liu Bocheng also sent wreaths.

Also sending wreathes were the CPC Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Public Security, the General Staff Department, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, the Second Artillery Corps, the headquarters of the People's Armed Police Force, Hubei Province, and Hongan County.

Over 500 people attended the ceremony to pay homage to Comrade Li Tianhuan's remains. Among them were Wang Ping, Li Desheng, Xiao Ke, Song Shilun, Chen Xilian, Huang Huoqing, Liao Hansheng, Hong Xuezhi, and Zheng Tianxiang.

When Comrade Li Tianhuan was seriously ill, Comrades Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Qin Jiwei, Wang Ping, Xiao Ke, Huang Huoqing, Cheng Zihua, Hong Xuezhi, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaido, and Huang Kecheng went to the hospital to see him.

/9716
CSO: 4005/745

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU 'TWO CIVILIZATIONS' MEETING--From 20 to 24 May the Guangzhou Military Region held a meeting at the Foshan Military Subdistrict to exchange experiences in building the two civilizations. Zhang Zhongxian, political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region, awarded merit certificates to advanced cadres' sanatoriums. The meeting also formulated requirements for civilized cadres' sanatoriums and conventions for civilized families. In his speech Zhang Zhongxian stressed that showing concern for veteran comrades politically and taking good care of them in their daily life is a glorious task endowed to us by the CPC Central Committee and its Military Commission, and an important part of cadres work in the army in the new historical period. CPC committees and leadership organs at all levels must effectively strengthen their leadership over the work and demonstrate the party's concern for the veteran cadres in a practical way. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 25 May 86 HK]

/9716
CSO: 4005/745

PAPER AFFIRMS 'NO CONTACT' WITH MAINLAND

OW231125 Taipei CNA in English 1020 GMT 23 May 86

[Excerpts] Taipei, May 23 (CNA)--A Taipei newspaper Friday lauded Tung Kwang-hsing and Chiu Ming-chih, co-pilot and technician of the China Airlines [CAL] B-198 cargo jet which was diverted to the Chinese mainland May 3 during a flight from Bangkok to Hong Kong, for their courage and wisdom in making a right choice under dangerous circumstances.

The CENTRAL DAILY NEWS said in an editorial that the return of the two loyal crew members to Free China has proved that if a person sticks to his own basic principles and convictions, he can attain his final goal.

It pointed out that the diversion of the plane to Canton was an isolated flight incident and that the talks between CAL and Peiping's Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC] over the return of the plane and its crewmen was essentially a business-type discussion with no political implications involved. Moreover, CAL agreed to negotiate with CAAC representatives in Hong Kong just because it wanted to rescue its employees and protect its property.

The paper continued that the CAL-CAAC talks only touched on those topics that were definitely related to the hand-over of the aircraft and crew members. The talks, therefore, did not violate the country's established "three no" policy toward the Chinese Communists, the paper asserted.

/9871
CSO: 4000/290

END

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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

COMMENTS OF HUAN XIANG ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, SDI

Paris POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE in French Spring 86 pp 187-193

[Interview with Huan Xiang, Director, International Questions Research Center, State Affairs Council, People's Republic of China, by Claude Cadart, Director of Research, National Scientific Research Center: "Peiping and the Three Worlds"]

[Text] Mr Huan Xiang is director of the International Questions Research Center, State Affairs Council, People's Republic of China; vice chairman, Foreign Affairs Commission, Permanent Committee, National People's Assembly; first PRC ambassador to the European Economic Community; former vice president, Academy of Social Sciencies of China. Huan Xiang's thoughts and writings exert considerable influence on the development of Chinese foreign policy but, in a modernistic sense, they also carry weight regarding the course of the country's domestic affairs.

Claude Cadart: In 1984, you emphasized publicly and emphatically that China is by no means whatsoever pursuing a policy of "equidistance" between the United States and the Soviet Union. Why do you reject this term with such vehemence?

Huan Xiang: China's foreign policy is a policy of independence and not of equidistance between the United States and the USSR; to be absolutely sure of that even more so today than yesterday, it suffices to look at what it has been in practice since 1984. China has its own criteria of justice and injustice in matters of international affairs, its own viewpoints concerning their winding ways, and it determines the conduct of that policy only as a function of these viewpoints. It never did and it never will turn the American attitude or the Soviet attitude on a given international issue into a criterion that determines its own attitude. It refuses, a fortiori, to engage in this balancing act which consists in attacking the USSR tomorrow because it attacked the United States today and vice versa. Chinese diplomacy, which has a high sense of respect for principles, will never fall in line with the equilibrium seekers on the international scene.

Claude Cadart: Certain observers in France see in Mikhail Gorbachev a "Russian-style Deng Xiaoping" who could be guided by China's current experience over these past 5 years in order to "remodel" the Soviet social-economic system. Does their analysis appear correct to you?

Huan Xiang: It is domestic needs that lead to economic reforms, not external influencing factors. In this respect, the USSR is no exception to the rule. Mr Gorbachev has stated on may occasions, since he took over as secretary-general of the Soviet Communist Party, that his country must embark on the road of reforms in order to speed up its economic, scientific, and technical development. The Soviet Union as a matter of fact has pressing reasons for making sure that its economic system will develop but these reasons are peculiar to the Soviet Union; and the difficult problems raised by these changes are also assuredly Soviet problems.

Claude Cadart: According to certain sources, the Soviet Union supposedly proposed to China the restoration of the Grand Sino-Soviet Alliance of the 1950's. Would China be prepared to accept this offer if Moscow were to agree to give it satisfaction on the three main points of friction between the two countries: Afghanistan, Cambodia, and the persistent stationing of an excessive number of Soviet troops at the Chinese-Soviet borders?

Huan Xiang: If the USSR were to take measures liable to put an end to these three undertakings, which threaten our security and constitute an obstacle to Chinese-Soviet rapprochement, then the relations which we have with Moscow certainly would have the best chance of being normalized and even improving. Unfortunately, one can hardly detect any signs of a sincere Soviet desire to remove the three obstacles in question. Moreover, if there were to be a normalization, our relations could never again be what they were during the 1950's. There are two reasons for that: First of all, the times are not the same and the international situation has changed; second, as we reviewed the experience of 30 years of diplomatic relations--and the lessons they taught us--we find that the thing that is most profitable, for our independence and for the defense of peace and stability in the world, is not to go into any alliances with any superpower.

Claude Cadart: Following the re-election of Ronald Reagan and the coming to power of Mikhail Gorbachev, did the force relationship change between the Big Two?

Huan Xiang: American-Soviet relations entered a new phase a short time ago, a phase of confrontation and dialogue. The USSR and the United States recently organized their first summit meeting since 1979 and the atmosphere indeed has become somewhat relaxed. But the arms race (including space weapons) launched by these two countries and the struggle they are fighting against each other to grab one or the other part of the planet do not look as if they would stop for a long time to come. And the military power balance, which has been reached now, does not look as if it would be upset any time soon either.

Claude Cadart: Do you think that, in the world of today, the power of a State is essentially tied to its economic and technical development level rather than to the size of its military potential?

Huan Xiang: A country's economic and technological development, it seems to me, has always been the foundation of its military power. Economic power is a

globalizing power; it is therefore this power which we must above all measure in order to evaluate a country's real strength. Today, technological and economic development furthermore assumes a military significance that is all the more important because our epoch is the epoch of the galloping explosion of a new technological revolution.

Claude Cadart: In your view, does the Strategic Defense Initiative launched by President Reagan above all have a military purpose (against the Soviet Union) or rather an economic purpose (against "allies" such as Japan, West Germany, or France who as a matter of fact are competitors)?

Huan Xiang: In my opinion, the American SDI is designed to give the United States absolute supremacy over the other countries in all fields: Military, technical, economic. It is not aimed only at the USSR; it is also laden with consequences as regards the other developed countries in the West.

Claude Cadart: Do you believe that the United States would ever tolerate the existence of a really strong China?

Huan Xiang: It is certainly up to the United States to answer that question. But what is certain, in any case, is that the greatness and strength of China can come only from an extremely arduous struggle conducted by the Chinese people itself. It is the forces of peace, currently at work in the world, which will vend profit from this new force.

Claude Cadart: Let us now, if you will, look at your neighbor Japan. Some people think that the United States is making a big mistake by pushing that country toward rearmament since it has already been successful in, economically speaking, restoring its entirely too famous "coprosperity sphere" in Asia. Do you share that viewpoint?

Huan Xiang: It is true that the United States has asked Tokyo to increase its military expenditures and to participate in the defense of the Pacific. Personally, I think that Japan can easily have a strong self-defense corps. But that country also contains people who want to restore militarism and establish a Japanese sphere of influence in Asia. These ambitions are bound to awaken general concern and to trigger strong protests in the neighboring countries. Besides, the Americans themselves should feel not at all reassured on that score because they remain profoundly marked by the bitter memory of Pearl Harbor.

Claude Cadart: Everybody understands that Japan must export to survive. What we understand less well, on the other hand, is that it is making a constant effort to grab a dominant position on the world market and that it is in reality conducting a real economic war against the other developed countries. Is China aware of this situation?

Huan Xiang: I recently met various personalities from Southeast Asia who feel that the "economic war" between Japan and the United States and the other developed countries is also a threat to them. They use a rather picturesque expression to depict that risk: They say that "the fight between elephants

leads to the wrecking of the meadow." In other words, the intensification of the trade war between the developed countries is above all a disaster for the developing countries. I believe that the worry of these personalities from Southeast Asia is well founded.

Claude Cadart: At this very moment, Japan seems to be hesitating between several lines of conduct in the relations which it maintains with its neighbors (the countries of East Asia, the Soviet Union, and the United States). Could you give us your viewpoint on this question?

Huan Xiang: Judging by their recent declarations, Japanese leaders are still making their preferred relations with the United States into the cornerstone of their foreign policy. Japan, on the other hand, is trying very hard to develop its relations with the countries of Asia with a view to creating its own economic influence zone; in an effort better to guarantee its security, it seeks at the same time to make sure that relations with the USSR will become more relaxed. But, I repeat, in spite of particularly strong friction, which keeps growing in the economic area, between Tokyo and Washington, good relations with North America remain the foundation of Japanese diplomacy.

Claude Cadart: Let us now go on to Western Europe. Can one draw a parallel between the respective positions of China and Europe with respect to the superpowers?

Huan Xiang: Certainly. There is great similarity in their options. As in the case of China, the countries of Western Europe desire to implement a policy of independence. In this sense, they also constitute a force for preserving world peace and preventing war.

Claude Cadart: China has unequivocally come out in favor of a strong and independent Western Europe. Do you not think that this posture springs essentially from wishful thinking in view of the long road that remains to be travelled in order to achieve Europe's political and economic unity?

Huan Xiang: The unity of Western Europe is a tremendously difficult task which calls for the prior solution of problems that are so complex that one cannot expect any quick results. It is making slow progress, in spite of everything, due to the effect of the constraints of the world situation. The enlargement of the European Community, the reactivation of the Western European Union, and the launching of the Eureka [European Research Coordination Agency] Project constitute the most recent evidence of this. China itself favors the emergence of an independent, strong, and united Western Europe because this evolution would help peace and stability in all of Europe and therefore throughout the entire world.

Claude Cadart: Is it proper to compare French-German relations and Chinese-Japanese relations?

Huan Xiang: There are analogies since, in both cases, we are dealing with neighboring countries that clashed in the past but that today need to treat each other in a peaceful and friendly fashion. However, French-German relations and Chinese-Japanese relations have their own specific aspects. They therefore do not lend themselves to a mechanical comparison.

Claude Cadart: Since 1964, China has always been stressing the "privileged" character of relations it maintains with France. There are nevertheless many French who think that, in point of fact, there is a gap between words and deeds, especially in the economic field. Here is an example: France is undoubtedly the developed country that did most in the area of technology transfer to China; but it does not seem that your country is aware of that to the point where it would manifest tangible appreciation toward France. How do you explain this attitude?

Huan Xiang: China has always paid special attention to the development of friendly relations with France and with other countries of Western Europe. Its leaders have already expressed the desire to expand economic, commercial, technical, and scientific exchange with France and to give priority to the purchase of French products, assuming equal quality and prices. Nevertheless, French-Chinese cooperation relations have so far been very insufficient. They therefore contain a great potential that must be exploited. We should make a greater effort in this direction. But, as we say, business is business. France, for its part, must boost its competitive capacity.

Claude Cadart: Looking at the superpowers, at Japan, Europe, China always considered itself to be a country of the Third World. But it was never really colonized and it is now a nuclear and space power.

Huan Xiang: Throughout its history, China has been the target of all kinds of aggression and humiliation on the part of many colonialist and imperialist countries which reduced China to the status of a semi-colony. Its experience is thus identical to that of other countries of the Third World. Besides, after regaining its independence, China had to tackle the extremely tough task of developing its economy. And, although it is true that it can point to successes since its liberation, those successes are far from enough: The country's development level is still very low; its national per-capita income is less than that of many developing countries. For all of these reasons, China feels that strengthening its relations with the countries of the Third World is the basis of its foreign policy. It remains firmly in the camp of the Third World. If, some day, it were to become a developed country, it would still be a part of the Third World.

Claude Cadart: Is the theory of the Three Worlds still accepted in China?

Huan Xiang: Yes. The two superpowers; Western Europe, Japan, and the other developed countries; the countries of the Third World: These, in my opinion, are the three forces we are looking at.

Claude Cadart: Still, some people think for argue, in Moscow and in Washington, in particular, that the present-day world order is more bipolar, more "East-West" than ever before. I myself feel that it tends to become multipolar but that it is quadripolar for the moment (North America, the USSR, Europe, the Far East). Do you think that this viewpoint is correct?

Huan Xiang: Moscow and Washington are working very hard, and that is true of both of them, to maintain and strengthen the bipolar system. Multipolarization

nevertheless remains an irreversible historical trend. Attacked on all sides, the bipolar system is severely put to the test; and the aptitude of the two superpowers to control the affairs of the world and to exercise their influence over them keeps decreasing. This struggle between bipolarism and multipolarism is one of the characteristic features of the international situation's current evolution.

5058
CSO: 4619/55

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

STATUS OF MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS VIEWED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 7, 1 Apr 86 pp 3-4

[Article by Lin Gen [2651 2704]: "The Door to the Peace Talks Has Not Yet Been Shut Closed"]

[Text] On 19 February 1986, Jordan's King Husayn announced that his government had decided to terminate its dialogue and political coordination with the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) over matters concerning peace in the Middle East. This means that the Jordanian-PLO agreement signed last year is now deadlocked, and the alliance between Jordan and the PLO on Middle East affairs has been temporarily discontinued. This significant change in relations between Jordan and the PLO has caused the Middle East peace process to suffer yet another setback.

In the beginning of March, the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee met in Tunisia to address these issues. A communique from the meeting blamed the United States for disrupting relations between Jordan and the PLO, and reiterated the PLO's steadfast refusal to accept United Nationsl Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which disregard the Palestinian people's right of self-determination.

World opinion maintains that the serious differences between all parties concerned over how to treat Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 --differences which have intensified over the past year or more--led to this tragic turn of events in relations between Jordan and the PLO.

Resolutions 242 and 338 were passed by the UN Security Council following the two Middle East wars of 1967 and 1973. Both resolutions address Arab-Israeli issues. The PLO maintains that both resolutions treat the Palestinian problem as a "refugee problem," and thus fail to address the lawful rights of the Palestinian people. The PLO finds this unacceptable. The PLO has emphasized that if the Palestinian people's right of self-determination is not explicitly guaranteed, then the position and role of the PLO in Middle East affairs will also deteriorate. Therefore, on 15 February of this year, Yasir 'Arafat proposed the following three conditions as a solution to the matter of the PLO's acceptance of Resolution 242: 1. The linkage of Resolution 242 to the issue of the Palestinian people's right of self-determination; 2. A statement issued by the United States guaranteeing the lawful rights of the Palestinian people, to include the right of self-determination and the right to establish an independent nation on their own land; 3. The PLO's acceptance of Resolution 242 along with a resolution calling on the UN to protect the lawful rights of

the Palestinian people, with all other parties concerned also accepting these resolutions.

Following the conclusion of the Jordanian-PLO agreement last year, Jordan hoped that a combined Jordanian-PLO representative group could enter into direct negotiations with the United States at the earliest possible date and hold an international conference on the issue of Middle East peace shortly thereafter. Jordan proposed that the PLO make a concession in the matter concerning recognition of the above two resolutions, thereby gaining for it the privilege of being the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people at the international conference concerned. As to the issue of the Palestinian people's right of self-determination, Jordan regarded this as a matter to be resolved within the limits of the Jordanian-PLO coalition, and felt it could wait until the Arab lands occupied by Israel since 1967 were recovered. During the later part of this January, PLO Executive Committee Chairman 'Arafat once again traveled to Amman for talks with King Husayn. Husayn again urged the PLO to first accept Resolutions Nos 242 and 338, and deliberate over a solution to the problem of the Palestinian people's right of self-determination afterwards at the interntional conference concerned.

Since last September, Jordan and Syria have arrived at a reconciliation. According to foreign news media commentaries, their number one goal in doing so was to apply pressure on 'Arafat, hoping that he would concede somewhat. During January and February of this year, 'Arafat and King Husayn held five successive rounds of discussions; however, 'Arafat refused to make any concessions on this issue and the talks were unable to bring results. Jordan feels that when the Jordanian-PLO agreement was signed last year, the PLO leadership indicated a willingness to accept certain principles contained in Resolution 242; but now the PLO is concerned with "ruling rather than recovering said territory." King Husayn condemned the PLO for "losing its credibility," and stated "there are no grounds for continued coordination and cooperation with them in political affairs."

In Middle East affairs, the United States is antagonistic toward the PLO and refuses to recognize the Palestinian people's right of self-determination. The posture and conduct of the United States are believed to be the fundamental cause of the current deterioration in relations between Jordan and PLO. The United States claims that Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 are the "Legal Foundation" for the Middle East peace talks, and if the PLO wishes to participate in the Middle East peace process, it must first recognize these two resolutions, recognize the state of Israel, and terminate all military actions. The conditions and proposals proffered by the United States to the PLO cannot be seriously considered, for they not only attempt to omit the PLO from the Middle East peace talks, but also repeatedly pressure Jordan to abandon the PLO. In January of this year, while King Husayn and Israeli Prime Minister Peres were visiting Western Europe, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Murphy shuttled between the two individuals. It is believed that in this capacity he acted as an "indirect contact" between Jordan and Israel.

Under the unprincipled protection of the United States and confident in its strong backing, Israel strikes out at the PLO, has bombed PLO headquarters, and yet vilifies the PLO as the "Center of Terrorism" in the Middle East. Israel takes pleasure in the unfortunate change to Jordanian-PLO relations.

The change to Jordanian-PLO relations also reflects the intense Soviet-U.S. rivalry unfolding in the Middle East that resolves around the peace talks issue. Vis-a-vis the United States, the Soviet Union is attempting to control the Middle East peace talks single-handedly, and is still not satisfied with this. The Soviet Union tries hard to gain a hand in everything, and conducts multilateral activities toward this aim.

The Arab nations have all along held diverging views of the Jordanian-PLO agreement, and differences persist within the PLO leadership itself. This also has caused the concerted actions of Jordan and the PLO to suffer a handicap.

Relations between Jordan and the PLO have now taken an unexpected turn, and the Middle East peace talks have reached an impasse as a result. However, at present, the possibility of some flexibility remaining cannot be entirely ruled out. King Husayn has indicated that the principles and contents of the Jordanian-PLO agreement remain as the basis for guiding relations between Jordan and the Palestinian people; 'Arafat has also indicated that the PLO will continue to honor the Jordanian-PLO agreement, and is prepared to resume a dialogue with Jordan. In a recent meeting with the leaders of the PLO, Egypt's President Mubarak stated that his country will work to bridge the differences between Jordan and the PLO. So it appears that the door of the Middle East peace talks has not yet been shut closed. However, if the United States and Israel continue to cling to their obstinate position of disregard for the Palestinian people, it will be extremely difficult to achieve a breakthrough in the Middle East peace talks.

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CSO: 4005/709

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RULE OF LAW' UNDER 'DICTATORSHIP' DISCUSSED

Hong Kong CHIUSHIH NIENTAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 192, 1 Jan 86 pp 16-19

[Article by Ting Yichou [002 004 0010]: "'Rule by Law' Is But Empty Talk in China"]

[Excerpts] In recent years, Red China has been engaging in a large-scale propaganda campaign on the "rule by law." It not only boasts about the importance attached by its top leadership to the rule of law and the serious attitude with which the Ministry of Public Security (MPS), the General Procuratorate (GP), and the People's Court (PC) are enforcing the law. More recently, it has laid particular emphasis on educating the cadres and the masses about the rule of law and has brought out a newly-coined slogan: get rid of the illiterate in law! It sounds as if China now has all the prerequisites for the rule of law and it remains only to educate the cadres (the rank-and-file cadres, of course) and the masses about the rule of law.

I. Laws Are Formulated by MPS, GP, and PC

During the 27 years when Mao Zedong ruled mainland China, there existed few legal instruments besides the national constitution and the marriage law. And the national constitution, from the day of its promulagation, had been trampled underfoot by him and was never implemented. In August 1979, after the rehabilitation of Deng Xiaoping, for the first time two codes were promulagated: the criminal code and the code on criminal proceedings. For a country where laws had never existed, this could only be seen as a good thing. But who formulated these two codes?

The laws of any democratic country have to be formulated by a legislative assembly, a legislative committee, or a similar legislative body and then submitted to a congress or parliament for ratification or adoption. There is, indeed, a "Legal Committee" within the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. To foreigners, it is the legislative organ of China and it is this organ which formulates Chinese laws. In reality, this is not the case at all. Anyone who has the slightest knowledge of China knows that the highest organ of state power in China is the CPC Central Committee rather than the National People's Congress. As to the subsidiary organs of these two entities, the subsidiary organs of the CPC Central Committee have far greater power. For this reason, the legislative power is vested not in the "Legal Committee" of the National People's Congress but in the "Political

and Legal Commission" of the CPC Central Committee. When the above-mentioned codes were formulated in 1979, the Political land Legal Commission of the CPC Central Committee was headed by Peng Zhen, a fact which makes it clear that this "commission" enjoys enormous power and is not to be compared with the "Legal Committee" of the NPC. This situation is a fact long known to the present writer. But Peng Zhen did not personally formulate laws. He was only the nominal head. The real lawmakers were the four deputy directors, this is, Zhao Cangbi [6392 5547 1084], Huang Huoging [7806 3499 7230], Jiang Hua [3068 5478, and one Liu Fuzhi [0491 1788 0037], and this is a little known fact.

Zhao, Huang, and Jiang were top-ranking officials of the MPS, the GP, and the People's Supreme Court, respectively. Liu, a former deputy minister of the MPS, served at that time as a deputy minister at the Ministry of Culture and was a protege and confident of Peng. So, in 1979, when he was serving as a deputy minister of culture, he was appointed by Peng as a deputy director of this "commission" and took part in formulating these two codes. It is true that these four deputy directors might have engaged the services of some legal experts and might have consulted the "Legal Committee" of the NPC, but the final texts must conform to the wishes of the MPS, GP, and PC. The drafts proposed by them would not be rejected by the NPC, because they were submitted to the NPC in the name of the CPC Central Committee. Who would dare to resist? Who would dare to oppose? History provides no precedent in which any instrument proposed by the CPC Central Committee has failed to gain passage. Needless to say, Chinese laws are forumlated by the MPS, GP, and PC and not by the national legislature. What the laws embody is the will of the MPS, GP and PC rather than that of the the people. Laws are enacted solely for the service of the dictatorship machinery, not for the protection of freedom and human rights.

II. MPS, GP, and PC's Override Laws

Even such laws, if promulagated by the National People's Congress and assured of implementation, should be considered a major progress. In fact, after laws are promulgated, they can still be overridden by the MPS, GP, and PC. This is to say that when the dictatorship so requires, they can not only interpret laws at will but also can override them at any time. Furthermore, when circumstances call for the consolidation of the dictatorship and when laws have become impediments, the MPS, GP, and PC can put the laws away by adopting and implementing temporary measures. The 1983 "campaign against crimes" is an outstanding example.

The real purpose of that campaign, as revealed by friends who are in the know, was that the MPS, GP, and PC, especially the MPS, wanted to display their power to the nation, because they had been deprived of their power during the time of "gang of four" and had never fully recovered it. Therefore, after Liu Fuzhi had become minister of public security and first deputy director of the CPC Central Committee Political and Legal Commission (the current director is Chen Pixian [7115 0012 7359]), he launched a campaign against crimes, which was, in fact, an attempt to assert the power of the MPS, GP and PC. It was said that Liu first obtained the consent of Peng Zhen and then, together with Peng, persuaded Deng Xiaoping to approve it. Deng had been on inspection

tours and had been deeply disturbed by social disorder. He therefore gave his consent. Thus began a hair-raising and blood curdling campaign.

However, a difficult problem was encountered at the very beginning of the campaign: it was hampered by the "Regulations Governing Arrests and Detentions." These "Regulations," promulgated in February 1978, had the nature of laws and all arrests and detentions had to be made on the basis of these regulations. They drew a distinction between two kinds of detention: "administrative detention" (to which these regulations were not applicable) and "criminal detention." Administrative detention is applied by public security agencies to persons who are charged with misdemeanors but who are not criminal offenders and to top persons who are caught for fistfighting, petty thefts, sexual harrassment of women, etc. and may last up to 15 days. Detainees with good behavior may be released, while those who display bad behavior may be sent away to reformatories for hard labor for a period of up to 3 years. Criminal detention is reserved for criminal offenders. Such detention may last up to 3 days, but may, under special circumstances, be extended for 4 more days. That is to say that investigations of a case must be completed within 1 week. If the detainee is found innocent, he must be released; if found guilty, he will be placed under formal arrest, to be prosecuted by the procurator and tried by a court.

Now that a campaign was underway, it had to display its boldness and momentum, which in turn called for mass arrests, detentions, and executions; all these had to be completed in a time-frame. The task was ardous and the time was pressing. If all actions were to be taken in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Arrests and Detentions," it would have been impossible to fulfill the mission and carry out the campaign. If actions were to be taken in violation of the regulations, one would worry about having to answer questions raised at the NPC and the People's Consultative Conference. What would be done then? Experts in dictatorship then came up with a marvelous idea: Let's draft a body of "regulations governing arrests and custody" to be applied exclusively to the campaign and to replace the "Regulations Governing Arrests and Detentions." They were proposed jointly by the MPS, GP, and PC and approved by Peng Zhen. At that time, Peng was already elected president of the Standing Committee of the NPC but remained in charge of political and legal matters in the Politburo. It was therefore unnecessary for the new regulations to be adopted by the NPC or to be published. This has made it possible to carry out mass arrests and imprisonments by resorting to the new regulations.

As these "Regulations Governing Arrests and Custody" were never published, there was no way of knowing how many articles comprised these regulations and what provisions they contained. According to friends who were in the know, the spirit of these regulations was that those who might or might not be arrested must all be arrested; those who might or might not be sentenced must all be sentenced; those who might or might not be imprisoned must all be imprisoned; and those who might or might not be executed must all be executed. No distinction was drawn between administrative and criminal detentions. No difference was made between criminal and political offenders. All were given the same "hodgepodge" treatment. As a result, public security agencies all

over the country might arrest, sentence, imprison, and execute people at random. Why did "randomness" become the order of the day? Friends have pointed out that during this campaign against crimes, there were fixed quotas for arrests and executions. Actual numbers might exceed, but should not all short of these quotas. Random arrests were necessary if the quotas were to be met. How many people were arrested? How many were executed? National statistics are not available. In the Beijing area alone, tens of thousands of people were arrested and up to 1,000 were executed.

According to the "Code of Criminal Procedure" promulgated in 1979, prosecution is the duty of the procuratorate while trial and sentencing are the duties of the court. Why then did they say that public security agencies carried out mass arrests, sentencing, imprisonment, and executions? Had the "Code of Criminal Procedure" been observed, there would have been a division of responsibility. But it was a campaign, the time was pressed, and the mission was ardous. If the "Code of Criminal Procedure" had been observed, the campaign would have been stalemated. For this reason, everything had to be handled by public security agencies alone, leaving the procuratorates and the courts with no other functions than countersigning and rubber-stamping, if the three parties had not been located at the same place. Hence, at the beginning of the campaign, the three organs set up a joint office on Meizha Hutong, outside the Qianment city gate of Beijing, an area where government executioners had traditionally performed their duties since the founding of the Qing dynasty. In a matter of weeks arrests were made in large numbers. Where were the prisoners kept? How could detention houses and prisons, which had already beenfilled to capacity, receive so many detainees? I have been told by friends that, during this period of detention, university dormatories were filled with such detainees (as it was summer vacation) and a number of hotels were temporarily converted into receiving stations. Numerious jeeps operated around the clock, hurrying back and forth between Meizha Hutong at one end and the detention houses, prisons, university dormatories, and hotels at the other. Even so, it would be impossible to complete in a short time the sentencing of tens of thousands of people and the execution of up to 1,000 people. At the rate of 10 minutes per case, including prosecution and sentencing, and 24 hours an day, they could only handle 17,280 cases in 4 months. How could they have handled tens of thousands of cases? It can be seen from this that, despite this joint office set up by the MPS, GP,and PC, everything was decided, in fact, by the Public Security Bureau, with the procuratorate and the court performing only the countersigning and stamping routine. And this was the situation in Beijing.

III. Power of MPS Is Limitless

If there exists only these "regulations governing arrests and custody," something concocted only for a campaign, even if they were published, it would still be possible to gain acceptance by persuasive education through political pressure in mainland Chinese society which has gone through numerous campaigns, has grown accustomed to one-man rule, and has known nothing about the rule of law. But there have been reports about the existence of a top-secret document whose content, if revealed, would create serious problems. This particular document is an "internal circular concerning the exemption

from capital punishment of children of cadres who have committed crimes if such cadres are departmental or bureau directors or higher-ranking officials." This document is a masterpiece of the top brass in the MPS. How is it to be implemented? All the prisoners who have received death sentences will be held in separate confinement. After they are taken to prison, the first thing to do is to require them to reveal their family background and social relations. Those who meet the requirements set forth in the circular will be transferred to other prisons to await investigation. If such a family background is confirmed, their crimes will be minimized or completely forgotten so that the criminals may be released. If the crimes are so heinous as to arouse popular indignation, the criminals will be given prison terms for the moment and wait for an opportunity to arrive for their release.

Perhaps one would ask: Why then was a grandson of Zhu De executed? True, a grandson of Zhu De was executed. According to my friends, there were three reasons for this: (1) Zhu De is dead; (2) his grandson had committed the most heinous crimes and had earned the bitter hatred of the people, for which the CPC top leadership had come to regard him as beyond redemption and had long banished him from Beijing; and (3) the authorities needed a publicity stunt to show that all were equal before the law. Rumor has it that for this purpose, particular arrangement was made to have someone who was noted for moral excellence and was highly respected (said to be Deng Yingshao [6772 7336 6389]) to work on Kang Keqing [1660 0344 3237]. Kang was not the natural grandmother but the step-grandmother. Furthermore, as the pressure was too great, she had to sign the warrant. This incident has been greatly pulicized within and outside of China. As a matter of fact, numerous children of high-ranking cadres have committed crimes, otherwise there would have been no need for such an "internal circular." Many relatives of a certain senior statesman have committed crimes; but no one dares arrest them because this senior statesman has declared: "As long as I breath, who would dare to arrest members of my family?" It is said that Deng Xiaoping has personally given instructions that the family members of this senior statesman are untouchable. Children of senior cadres have indeed been arrested, among them the son of Li Jingquan [2621 0064 3132] (nicknamed Fatso Li). Because of his heinous crimes, he was immediately placed on death row. When Li Jingquan got wind of this, he used his influence and Fatso Li was immediately released and eventually sent to Sichuan where he was placed under the protection of the army.

IV Public Security Bureaus Trade in Human Lives

Children of senior cadres who are departmental or bureau directors and highranking officials are not to be executed for capital crimes, and this is a privilege. According to reports, certain ordinary people may likewise obtain such a pardon and release, provided that they have relatives living abroad who will pay their ransom. Since this provision does not appear in any document, such ransoms vary widely. Extortionists are different, and so are their demands. As the targets of extortion are different, so the prices vary widely.

V. It Is a Crime To Argue

An engineer from Hong Kong named Liu Qingshan [0491 7230 1472] was sentenced to 14 years of imprisonment. This remains a puzzle to the people of Hong Kong. This engineer was sympathetic to civil rights activist Wang Xizhe [3769 1585 0772] and, after Wang's arrest, went to Guangzhou to visit Wang's family. In mainland China, sympathy for "counter revolutionaries" is a crime. When he was arrested, he argued with the authorities and, because of this, was given a long prison term. It is even worse with people living in China.

Liu Qing [0491 7230] of Beijing went to the Public Security Bureau of Beijing to argue with the authorities after the arrest of Wei Jingsheng [7614 0079 3932] and others and never returned. To sum up, no matter who you are, you commit a crime if you argue with an organ of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Wei Jingshen, Wang Xizhe, and others were arrested for the same reason, for arguing with the authorities. As early as 1957 many people were stigmatized as rightest for daring to argue.

My friend went on to say: However, even public security agencies know that political prisoners are a ticklish issue to deal with. Although nobody in China dares publicly to express sympathy, yet there are always foreign sympthizers who protest all the time. The newest trick is, therefore, to turn political offenders into criminal offenders. How is this done? Very simple. It is done by charging a political prisoner with a number of criminal offences, thus making him, in the jargon of the MPS, GP, and PC, a "double convict." That is why Red China recently denied to existence of political prisoners on the mainland. They said there were only "counterrevolutionaries." During this campaign, a considerable number of political prisoners were executed. However, they were not called political prisoners, but criminal prisoners. In fact, political prisoners can never escape punishment. They are always the objects of high-handed repression.

VI. Police Have the Prerogative To Beat and Kill

Based on the foregoing, one can easily see that the "rule of law" in Red China is, in effect, ruled by the MPS, GP, and PC or simply by the police and that a dictatorship of the proletariat means a police dictatorship. For this reason, the modern police enjoy unprecedented prerogatives. I will mention only two prerogatives:

1. The prerogative to beat people. They beat people, not criminals. The beating of criminals seems to be a traditional right enjoyed by the police since the founding of the republic, but it is not a prerogative. However, beating innocent people is indeed a prerogative. In mainland China, with the execution of the 10-year Cultural Revolution, no one has the right to beat others. Teachers do not have the right to beat their students. Officers do not have the right to beat their men. Who would dare to beat others? Only the police have the right to beat others, not only ordinary people but also government cadres.

2. The prerogative to kill people. Ordinary people who have offended the police will only get beaten black and blue. Members of a team undergoing reform or reeducation through labor would be courting death if they dared to offend the police. When prisoners are performing hard labor in the fields, they are watched by policemen who carry guns. The rule is to designate a certain point as the center, and the prisoners are told to remain within a radius of so many meters, otherwise they will be shot to death. Under such circumstances, the police have the right to kill people. If a policeman hates a certain prisoner and decides to get rid of him, he will take advantage of this opportunity to do it. He will order the prisoner to do exercises somewhere near the outer limit and then shoot and kill him for allegedly attempting to escape. Of course, no other prisoner will dare to tell the truth. The incident will then be reported and the policeman will be commended for doing the right thing.

Having discussed the above six aspects of the question, I believe there is no need for me to draw any conclusion, for the reader can now tell what is the socialist rule of law and who are the illiterates in law.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROBLEMS IN STRENGTHENING POLITICAL WORK CADRE RANKS DISCUSSED

Beijing XUEXI YU YANJIU [STUDY AND RESEARCH[in Chinese No 3, 5 Mar 86 pp 21-23

[Article by the Research Office of the Beijing Party Committee Organization Department: "Several Problems in Stabilizing and Strengthening the Ranks of Political Work Cadres"]

[Text] Recently, we have conducted a study of the conditions of political work cadres in some of the units in Beijing. We feel that, at this time, the stabilization and strengthening of political work cadre ranks is an urgent problem deserving the attention and concern of the party leadership at the various levels.

I

Our present political work cadre contingent is one whose political quality is quite good and who can withstand tests. We cannot underestimate their work performance and doubt the active role that they can play in the construction of the two civilizations. Yet this contingent also has many weaknesses and conditions inappropriate to the needs of the building of the two civilizations. In certain areas, the problems are especially prominent.

First, some comrades are not enthusiastic enough and a considerable number of them are not contented with political work.

In the past 2 years, a group of above mid-level cadres in their fifties, have been readjusted downward from their leadership positions; among them, there is a larger proportion of political work cadres and their readjustment has a substantial impact on some of the political work cadres at their posts. Those comrades who have been transferred to political work from professional departments generally want to return to professional work. Those who are most discontinued with political work are university graduates assigned in recent years. Many of them are disdainful of political work and urgently want to assume professional and technical or administrative and management posts.

Second, many organizations do not have adeuate allocation of personnel and some of them are not of good quality.

Since political work departments do not have uniform fixed assigned personnel, therefore, except for a few units which have sound organizations and adequate cadres, most of them do not have enough assigned political work cadres. In some of the second level companies with more than 10,000 people system-wide, there are only 2 or 3 persons in the organization department, while some mid-sized factories have only one person in the party committee organization department. Because of the lack of political work cadres, some units have given the party committee office the work of organization and propaganda.

As for quality, there has been an improvement in the educational level of political cadres in recent years. However, many units are still below the average educational level of the system's cadres. Among some of the committee members of the county basic branches, those with primary education level or who are illiterate account for 36.7 percent. The most prominent weakness of political work cadres is the lack of specialized political work knowledge. In recent years, many old political work cadres have been replaced by new ones in many units, but these new cadres have not received special training, so it is very common that those who are in charge of organization or propaganda do not know how to go about doing their job.

Third, there is an inadequate supply of political work cadres and a serious shortage of reserves.

This problem is already very serious and widespread; in particular, in such systems as culture and education, public health, athletics, science and foreign affairs which require relatively strong professional expertise, very few cadres want to do political work. In one of the plants, 67 university or secondary technical graduates have been assigned in a 2 year period, but only one of them wanted to do political work. Some high schools select political work cadres from their graduates every year, but after 1 or 2 years, only a few remain. The suburban areas report that they obtain their political work cadres mainly through intercepting "transient" cadres; party members and cadres transferred to those areas are often detained for political work. Yet to "draft able-bodied persons" is not the way; there is a difference between those who "want to do it" and those who "are asked to do it."

II

Many different and complicated reasons account for the existence of these problems. We will mainly analyze the following four points:

First, the psychological impact brought about by the changes in the status of political work.

During the 10 years of the "Cultural Revolution", Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had caused an unprecedented destruction of our party's political work. After the smashing of the "gang of four" and during the process of rectifying the "Leftist" ideological and political work, there also emerged certain erroneous propaganda which weakened and lowered the status of political work. There also developed among the masses a backlash against political work and many political cadres' attitude toward political work also changed from intense love to apathy or even weariness. Certain literary works has also seriously damaged the image of party political work and political work cadres.

Second, the pay of political work cadres are too low and cannot be compared favorably to professional or adminsitrative cadres, thereby affecting adversely the enthusiasm of some of the political work cadres.

The most widespread phenomenon is this: many enterprise political work cadres can get only the lowest awards; some intellectuals transferred to political work departments cannot enjoy such treatment for intellectuals as books and newspapers allowances, vacations, residence allocations etc.; and in general, cadres transferred to political work departments are no longer evaluated or promoted to commensurate with their education and technical expertise.

Third, the growth of the political work cadres themselves are more restrictive, and their road to development are not as wide as that of the cadres engaged in professional or technical work. This is an important reason affecting the stability of the ranks of political work cadres.

Many political work cadres have indicated that they do not mind being paid less, what worries them most is their future. A considerable number of university graduates of the late 1950's and early 1960's are now associate professors or senior engineers; yet promotion opportunities for those assigned to political work are few and many of them are still regular political work cadres. With the implementation of a wage system based on positions, this contradiction will become even more prominent.

Four, it is indeed more difficult to do political work at this time.

The basic level political work cadres report that there are "four difficulties: difficulties" in current political work: it is difficult to unify the different active ideologies, to change the idea of "paying attention to money," to explain clearly the policy adjustments, and to be vocal about the erroneous party style. They feel that they cannot work with the masses properly since they have not yet understood clearly many of the theoretical problems.

III

It is not easy to solve all the above problems. Yet we must have a correct understanding of the urgency in solving these problems.

First, we have to affirm that political work is the lifeline of economic and every other kind of work.

In a new historic era, it is absolutely correct to focus on economic construction and to stress the role of the administrative guiding system. Yet we cannot lower the status and role of ideological and political work. If we do not stress ideological and political work or strengthen the construction of spiritual civilization, we cannot guarantee the smooth progress of the building of material civilization or the proper development of the reform of the economic system, and the superiority of socialism cannot be fully displayed. At this time, it is still necessary to study and propagandize what Comrade Mao Zedong has emphasized: "The absence of a correct political viewpoint is tantamount to the absence of the soul."

Second, we should truly consider building the ranks of the political work cadres from the perspective that political work is a profession.

The cry that political work is a profession has been heard for many years, but in reality, it has not been treated as such. For example, in the selection of political work cadres, it seems that anyone can do political work, whatever special training he may or, indeed, may not have. In recent years, certain units have even placed cadres who are not appropriate for other professional and technical or administrative and management work into political work departments, causing a decline in the standard and prestige of those departments.

In recent years, in order to change the age and educational structures of the political work cadre ranks, many units have transferred intellectuals in professional and technical work to political work departments. Many comrades consider this to be a tremendous improvement. We believe that such a method has to be analyzed specifically. Many of those middle-aged intellectuals with good political qualities who have been promoted to leadership positions above the middle level are indeed equal to the task and can create a new situation. But there are those whose selections have proven to be mistakes: many of them neither have the knowledge of nor the interest for party political work; consequently, political work has not been done right and their original professions have also been impeded. In most cases, the transfer of university graduates or other technical cadres to do general political work at the basic levels does not produce satisfactory results.

Therefore, the current transfer of professional and technical cadres to political work can only be considered as a necessary method in a transitional

stage. In order to solve fundamentally the problem of the supply of political work cadres, we propose that a political work specialty be established in different types of professional and technical schools. For example, students in the political work specialty of a construction engineering school know right from the beginning that the objective of their training is to become political work cadres of the construction and engineering system. Their specialty in the school is political work and they study construction engineering in their basic courses. Students with such training will become political work cadres who can combine political and professional work in the construction and engineering system, and the question of their competency and wages will therefore be easier to deal with. Of course, political work cadres above the county (department) and provincial (bureau) levels will still have to receive additional training in such special schools as the party school and political work cadres school. If we start implementing such a measure now to solve fundamentally the problem of the supply of political work cadres, we can obtain results in 4 to 5 years.

Third, we have to solve the problem of wages for political work cadres from the perspective that political work is a form of special management work.

From the perspective of management studies, political work is also a type of management -- indeed, one with a special content and form. In the resolutions relating to economic reforms, the party central has clearly included enterprise party committee secretaries within the category of management cadres. Yet since political work cadres deal with people and not things, the results of their work is obviously gradual and based on potentiality. Thus, we cannot simply use the quantitative methods which are used to evaluate certain administrative and technical cadres or even laborers to judge the results of the political cadres' work; otherwise, we will inevitably overlook or even deny the results of their work and treat them unfairly.

We should truly view political work as a special form of management and profession and formulate scientific evaluation standards based on its peculiarity. We should establish firmly corresponding policies so that as far as pay is concerned, they will be treated equitably. Only through this can the ranks of political work cadres be stabilized and strengthened.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MARXISM, SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION DISCUSSED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 2 Apr 86 p 3

/Article by Yu Guangyuan /0060 0342 6678/: "Marxism and the Socialist Construction"/

/Text/ 1. What Is Marxism?

Is Marxism a social doctrine? A philosophical sociological system? Or a social ideology? Differences are not totally absent in the academic community. My view is that "it is all three."

As a social doctrine, Marxism is distinguishable not only from all nonsocialist doctrines, but also from other socialist theories of every description. Other social theories contain at most certain scientific elements, but only Marxism is built on the true and scientific cosmic and historical concepts and based on a strict scientific study of contemporary society. It is "scientific" socialism.

As a modern philosophical sociological system, it is complete as well as all-inclusive. That is one of its outstanding characteristics. Guiding so many scientific branches to such tremendous achievements is also one of its outstanding characteristics.

Philosophical, political, ethical, cultural and artistic, and other social concepts belong in the realm of social ideology and may be either Marxist or non-Marxist. In these aspects, Marxism is the proletarian and socialist ideology. Art and ethics also belong in the realm of social ideology, but they in themselves are not concepts. Rather than "Marxist art" and "Marxist ethics," it is more accurate to call them "socialist art" and "socialist ethics," but as socialist ideology, they are formed and developed under the guidance of Marxism, which plays a leading role.

2. Fundamental and Universal Truths of Marxism and Determination of Specific Issues

Fundamental and universal truths are not concepts. Fundamental truths make Marxism what it is. All things in the realm of fundamental truths are necessarily universal in nature, and thereby fall into the realm of universal truths,

but not all universal truths are fundamental. Universal truths may vary somewhat because of the different scopes of their universality. What is universal to a certain socioeconomic formation is not necessarily so to all formations of the human society. What is universal to liberal or monopoly capitalism may not be universal to the whole capitalist society. What is universal to the colonies may not be universal to the suzerain. Marxism includes all kinds of universal truths of diverse levels.

Marxist works also contain expositions on specific issues of the particular time and place. They are neither universal, nor fundamental.

In terms of fundamental truths, universal truths and expositions on specific issues, the attitudes of Marxists are not identical. At any time, in any place and under any circumstance, fundamental truths must be upheld. The fundamental truths of Marxism are also developing, but such development only signifies a greater richness and higher perfection, and there is no question of change. Marxists should apply the fundamental truths in studying new historical conditions, raise new issues, uncover truths of a universal nature, and make necessary revisions of specific expositions.

3. Developing Universal Truths of Marxism in Socialist Construction

With the progress of world history and the socialist cause, we need to study new issues of a universal nature and seek new laws. When capitalism progressed to the monopolistic phase, Lenin developed the universal truths of Marxism. The victory of the socialist revolution and the arrival of the period of socialist construction produced a fear greater impact on world history than the development of free capitalism to monopoly capitalism; therefore, we have to raise many new universal issues of a momentous significance and bring up the historical mission of developing the universal truths of Marxism in the socialist construction.

If it is said that, in the phase of the democratic revolution, the mission of China's Marxists was to integrate the already discovered universal truths of Marxism on imperialism and the colonies and on the people's democratic revolution with China's concrete reality, then, in the period of socialist construction today, they are facing such a situation: The existing studies on the universal truths of Marxism on socialism and socialist construction have not reached the degree of maturity, and many issues are undergoing the course of exploration. Therefore, in addition to integrating the universal truths of Marxism with China's concrete reality, we must strive to develop the truths compatible with our times. The declaration of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee that the socialist economy remains a sort of commodity economy is a development of the universal truths of Marxism.

4. Developing Scientific Marxism Relevant to Socialist Construction

Scientific socialism may be divided into two parts: socialist revolution and socialist construction. The two parts may be traced to the same origin, and both contain the fundamental truths of Marxism. Nevertheless, there are substantial differences, and socialist construction is a development of socialist

revolution. Classical Marxist works contain many specific and concrete expositions on the socialist revolution, but only a general concept of socialist construction. As Marx and Engels lived in the past century and spent all their lives in capitalist society, they were not in a position to study the issues of socialist construction. Though Lenin made fairly specific studies of the socialist system after the victory of the revolution, as he lived in the transitional period, he had no contact with the special issues found in the period of socialist construction following the conclusion of the transitional period. In terms of social doctrines and theories in the period of socialist construction, only those living in the period can launch specific studies and propel Marxism forward.

In the period of socialist construction, we need Marxism to guide the reform of the socialist system, the operation of socialist enterprises of all kinds, the lives of the members of a socialist society and the building of the party and other social organizations of the period. Thus, we need to apply the fundamental truths of Marxism in studying the regularity of the nature of the socialist system and socialist society; the laws of the development of the socialist society; the basic issues of the politics, economy, culture and other aspects of social life and social relations; the principles to be followed in work and living; the basic strategies to promote the socialist construction cause and the basic policies on all aspects; and so forth. By so doing, we will develop Marxism for the socialist construction.

Today, in terms of the world, the mission of the socialist revolution has not been completed. The socialist revolutionary and scientific Marxism should also be developed to a greater extent. Nevertheless, China's Marxists living in the period of socialist construction should take the development of scientific Marxism for the socialist construction as their key assignment.

5. Developing All Parts of Scientific Marxism Relevant to Socialist Construction

We must first of all expand the socialist part of political economy. Precisely as the capitalist part of political economy is the most important scientific basis in studying how Marx reached the conclusion of socialist revolution and formed his theories, the socialist part will guide us in the economic reform, the economic operation and the people's economic lives in the period of socialist construction and form the scientific basis for party building in the course of economic construction.

The development of Marxist theories on political science and law in the period of socialist construction also possesses an important significance. Even if the class struggle has not disappeared, the major social contradictions in the period of socialist construction no longer belong in the realm of class struggle, and commensurate changes are also occurring in political concepts. If political science of the period of socialist construction is not expanded, we will not be able to guide political practice. Strengthening the socialist legal system likewise calls for the perfection and development of the science of law for the period.

To solve the various social issues and develop the socialist social lives of all kinds in the period of socialist construction, we need to expand Marxist sociology under the socialist system. Social life under the socialist system possesses many characteristics absent under other social systems. As China is in the elementary phase of socialism and its social life possesses even greater pecularities, our Marxists must exert a more vigorous effort in studying this field which has received relatively less attention.

6. Developing Marxism Relevant to the Socialist Ideology

Since Marxism itself is the socialist ideology, developing Marxism is expanding the socialist ideology. Meanwhile, as Marxism plays a guiding role in the formation and development of such social ideologies as art and ethics, we need to develop Marxism for socialist art and ethics.

Today everyone gives attention to the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. Broad in scope, spiritual civilization is not limited to social ideology. However, forming and expanding the socialist ideology is one of its important aspects. In terms of the role of Marxism in the formation and expansion of the socialist ideology, developing Marxism is of an important, or one may say decisive, significance.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY'S WORK ON MARXIST THEORY VIEWED

Beijing XUEXI YU YANJIU [STUDY AND RESEARCH] in Chinese No 3, 5 Mar 86 pp 7-10

[Article by Jia Chunfeng [6328 2504 1496]: "The Lofty Responsibility of Theoretical Workers"]

[Text] In every age in which there are big changes in society, people's thinking is unprecedentedly invigorated, various opinions keep pouring in, and practice in life always raises a big pile of difficult problems for theory. It may be said that this is an historical phenomenon that takes on the nature of a law.

Now we are in the process of changing from the old system of organization to the new system of organization. The comprehensive launching of reforms and the grand practice of construction have really made our country enter a vigorous period. All over the motherland the breath of the times is rising for again spreading out the great map and going all out for progress and blazing new trails in reform. The development of practice urgently requires the development of theory. All sorts of questions are disturbing the people's mood and consciousness, and they yearn for scientific answers to them. The new changes in economic life and in social life are making people earnestly ponder. In these years, the tasks of theoretical work naturally seems extremely arduous and especially urgent.

Give People Who Are Advancing Scientific Strength and Theoretical Strength

Not long ago, in a speech at a general meeting of cadres of central organizations, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that, generally speaking, in the next 5 years, we must, while continuing to engage in economic construction, engage in the two important matters of reforming the economic system and building socialist spiritual civilization, getting a grip on each one's logic, so that our cause of building socialist modernization in all aspects will develop in a sustained, stable, and coordinated fashion. He also said: "With a clear line and a clear blueprint, and also with a series of advantageous conditions, under these circumstances, an extremely critical question will further arouse the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of party members, broad masses of cadres, and the 1 billion masses of people." To inspire the people's revolutionary spirit for the realization of the party's general task and general goal--this extremely critical question--is without a doubt worthy

of serious treatment by our theoretical workers, and their providing an answer with their own work filled with results.

In our country, people often call theoretical workers, literature and art workers, educational workers, news and publishing workers, and ideological and political workers the engineers of the human spirit. Engineers of the human spirit--this is a uniquely honorable and lofty title. Even if their posts are different, their occupations are different, their specific professions are different, and their forms of work and forms of activity are different, they all shoulder a common duty, namely, through their own good mental products and their teaching, lecture, and demonstration activity, to inspire the prople, and from their mental state and realm of thought help people to struggle hard for the cause of building socialist modernization, bravely devoting themselves to it, displaying their creative power, and contributing all their intelligence and wisdom.

This common duty must be fulfilled through different ways that are of many and varied forms. Speaking of literature and art, they must, through perceptual forms and through the portrayal of flesh and blood, vivid and touching artistic images, influence people's spirit, mood, and consciousness inspiring them and spurring them to advance. Theory is different. Theory appeals to the rational, and uses things as well as the understanding of their developments and change to arm people's minds. The strength of theory, the strength of science, and the strength of logic enlightens people and spurs them to make progress. Without the slightest doubt, it is not an easy thing to give people the strength of theory and the strength of science when they are engaged in reform and the construction of modernization. It demands that theoretical workers get deeply involved in actual life, understand people's moods and aspirations, strive to discover the internal relations in life and explore the essense and laws of things, and with all of this clarify all sorts of muddled ideas and mistaken understandings that cause people to be slack in spirit and negative in mood.

For example, we often hear the comment that the open-door policy and the reforms really invigorate the economy, and that there is material development and a rise in production, but that spirits are lowered and thinking retrogresses. What, in the final analysis, is the relationship between the open-door policy and the reforms on the one hand and the building of socialist spiritual civilization on the other? This is a question that needs to be answered. A large number of lively facts over the past several years show that because a series of principles and policies for opening the door and making reforms have been thoroughly implemented, and because of the development of socialist commodity economy, people's field of vision has been greatly broadened, and the confining, conservative, and narrow small-producer mentality has been swiftly smashed. People's pursuit of scientific, cultural, and technological knowledge is unprecedently strong, and the idea of despising knowledge and looking down on talented persons has been widely corrected. People's consciousness of competing with others and of catching up with and overtaking them has been enhanced, arousing an extremely valuable spirit of reforming and blazing new trails. Their listless state of inertia, staying in a rut, and being complacent and conservative is changing. To meet the demands of economic development, educational and cultural undertakings are developing

vigorously. In the last 1 or 2 years, in townships and villages, mountain areas and remote areas, cultural centers and reading rooms, which had never been seen in them, have been set up. The great practice of reforming, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy is calling for the flourishing of scientific theory. Marxist theory is combining with the dynamic creative practice of socialism, and is constantly being enriched and newly developed. And so forth and so on. All of these things are, of course, inadequate to summarize the positive effects of reform and opening to the outside world on people's inner world and on society's ideology, but life in itself is really a very good textbook. With its indisputable facts it tells people: reform and the opening to the outside world are powerfully promoting the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. This is the essence of the matter. The task of theory is to make extractions from the multifarious, numerous and complicated surface phenomena and reveal the relations of this essence. By saying this, we are, of course, not denying that in certain people's realm of thought, moral style and features, and concept of discipline there still exist many negative factors (some of them fairly serious). But can we maintain that these negative factors are the inevitable products of the great socialist practice of reform and opening to the outside world? Of course we can't. A theoretical analysis of the true causes of these negative factors that reveals the essential relations between reform and opening to the outside world on the one hand and the building of socialist spiritual civilization on the other will inject the strength of scientific theory into people's practice of reform and the open-door policy, heighten their consciousness, and increase their confidence and courage.

In this respect we really should study the book "Popular Philosophy" by Comrade Ai Siqi [5337 1835 1142]. In the thirties and the years afterward, "Popular Philosophy" has won many readers, kindled the hopes of thousands and thousands of youths, and given young readers who seek light, truth, and revolution enlightenment, inspiration, and encouragement. This fact fully shows that provided the scientific truths of Marxism impact on people's spirits and are grasped by the masses, a strength that cannot be estimated will be produced. Today, as compared with the decade in which "Popular Philosophy" was written, there have already occurred earth-shaking changes. However, we must never forget that the fate of theory is always decided by the degree to which it satisfies the society, the times, and the people. The richness and variety in the practice of making reforms and constructing the four modernizations, and the changes day after day in life, promote the development of new concepts and new ideas about the overall progress of the socialist cause. But old ideas and old traditions that hinder social progress still tie down people's minds. This means that we theoretical workers must not avoid problems, but must link up with the people's feelings. We must maintain the closest connections with the reality of life, and use forms easily received by people to reuse in practice theories summarized in practice, and give good spiritual food to people during their advance.

Attach Importance to Study, Research, and Publicizing of the Party's Important Documents Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee

To promote the development of our cause of reform and construction, to scientifically answer all sorts of questions of people's thinking and

understanding, as theoretical workers our responsibility is to strengthen theoretical research on all sorts of topics on the road of building socialism with distinctive Chinese features; strengthen the scientific interpretation of the party's line, principles and policies in the present stage; and strengthen the study, research, and publicizing of the important documents since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee.

Seven years have passed since the Third Plenary Session. In these 7 years the facts of the enormous, gratifying changes in our country's economic life, political life, cultural life, as well as the life of the entire society tell us that the Third Plenary Session really was a great turn in our country's history and the beginning of a new stage in the development of history. It corrected the longstanding mistaken policy of "taking class struggle as the key link" and firmly switched the focus of the party's and the state's work to the construction of socialist modernization. Henceforth, revolving around this center, a series of major principles and policies that accorded with the national condition and with popular feelings were established, and a road for building socialism with distinctive Chinese features was found. They form a scientific summation of the experiences in the practice of socialism, and they contain a deepening of the cognition of the laws of development of China's modern history. The history of the development of Marxism shows that theory guides practice and that practice is also the inexhaustible fountainhead for the development of theory. The great practice in these 7 years of the party's leading the people to bring order out of chaos and to engage in comprehensive reform, and the great practice of the party's leading the people to build a modernized, highly democratic, highly civilized socialist country, have greatly advanced our socialist cause. At the same time, under the new historical conditions, during the process of combining the basic principles of Marxism with the concrete reality of our country's construction of socialist modernization, Marxism has been developed and a new contribution has been made to enriching the theoretical treasure house of Marxism. My understanding is that this new contribution includes, proceeding from the new historical practice, the setting forth of new theoretical principles and the making of new theoretical generalizations. It also includes, based on the changes in historical conditions, the upholding of the basic principles of Marxism, the smashing of certain specific principles that are already outmoded or that practice has proved are not completely correct and the replacement of them with new conclusions. It also includes using the experience of new practices to replenish and enrich the original basic principles, so that they are more perfect and more concrete.

On 9 July 1983, in an article entitled "Theoretical Workers Must Serve the Construction of Socialist Modernization," I wrote: "With regard to our party's series of important policy decisions and major principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session, and with regard to our party's development of Marxist-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought since the Third Plenary Session, we not only should, in theory, carry out conscientious, systematic research and publicizing; but also, proceeding from this basic fact, should draw profound inspiration from the fact that they must maintain close connections with our socialist practice." There is no need to doubt that, in implementing the policy of making theoretical work serve the construction of socialist modernization, a policy which contains many-sided content, we must not

understand the policy narrowly. However, strengthening the study of the party's important documents since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Committee is an extremely important aspect in implementing this policy; of this there also need not be any doubt. The results of this study will be reflected in the cadres' education on theory and in the schools' teaching of theory, will be reflected in the propaganda on theory, and will greatly enhance the people's understanding of the path we have found since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee for building socialism with distinctive Chinese features, a path which we are taking unswervingly and with confidence, and also promote the flourishing and development of our country's philosophical and social sciences, which are guided by Marxism, in the new practice.

Firmly Grasp the "Quintessence of Correctly Approaching Marxism."

In a speech at a meeting of government functionaries, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "Marxism is developing. We oppose the tendency of bourgeois liberalization to negate Marxism and to hold that it is already 'outmoded,' and we also oppose the mistaken tendency to make Marxism a rigid dogma. The quintessence of the correct approach to Marxism is to apply the standpoint, viewpoints, and methods of Marxism in studying and solving the real problems facing socialist China, and to better combine the fundamental tenets of Marxism with the concrete practice of China in constructing socialist modernization." This exposition clarifies the fundamental direction and the fundamental principle of the party's work on Marxist theory, and is of important significance for us, faced with new practice, to do good work in theoretical research and in theoretical propaganda and education.

To firmly grasp the "quintessence of correctly approaching Marxism," we have the necessity of recalling and reviving the party's excellent traditions as valuable experience in doing theoretical work.

In the Yan'en rectification period, to further develop the great undertaking of combining the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete reality of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong, representing the party's Central Committee, set forth a fundamental demand for theoretical work, namely, to apply the standpoint, viewpoints, and methods of Marxism-Leninism to specifically study China's present situation and its history, and to specifically analyze the problems of China's revolution and solve them. He criticized the practice of being totally uninterested in the study of today's China and yesterday's China, and of only being interested in the study of "theory" divorced from reality. He maintained that, in accordance with the rich content of the Chinese revolutionary movement, the theoretical front was highly unsuitable, and, comparing the two, the theoretical aspect was extremely backward. Generally speaking, our theory still could not run in parallel with revolutionary practice, and even less could it be said that theory should run in front of practice. We had not yet raised the rich reality to the proper degree of theory. We had still not observed and studied all the questions, or the major questions, or revolutionary practice, so as to raise them to the stage of theory. To change this situation, Comrade Mao Zedong maintained that we should straighten out muddled ideas concerning what is a theoretician and what is the relationship between theory and reality.

What is theory? He said: "There is only one true theory in the world, namely, theory that is drawn from objective reality and then is borne out by objective reality. Nothing else deserves to be called the theory we are talking about." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," one-volume edition, p 775)

What are theoreticians? He pointed out that we "want the kind of theoreticians who are able, based on the standpoint, viewpoints, and methods of Marxism-Leninism, to correctly interpret the actual problems that occur in history and in revolution, and to give scientific interpretations and theoretical explanations of all sorts of problems in China's economy, politics, military affairs, and culture." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," one-volume edition, p 772)

What is theoretical work? He maintained: "Marxism carries out detailed investigation and study in actual struggle and summarizes all sorts of things. The conclusions obtained are then taken into actual struggle to be proved. This kind of work is called theoretical work. In our party there is a need for many comrades to learn to do this kind of work." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," one-volume edition, p 775)

What is the relationship between theory and reality? He pointed out: "How is Marxist-Leninist theory to be linked to China's revolutionary reality? To use a common expression, it is by 'shooting the arrow at the target.'" "Only if Chinese communists are good at applying the standpoint, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism, good at applying the theories of Lenin and Stalin concerning the Chinese revolution, further conscientiously study them from the angle of China's historical reality and revolutionary reality, and in all aspects make theoretical creations that meet the needs of China, can they link theory with reality." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," one-volume edition pp 777, 778)

These expositions by Comrade Mao Zedong played an enormous role in spurring comrades engaged in the theoretical work to study important actual problems so as to better serve the victory of the Chinese people's great revolution. Today, more than 40 years later, we still feel touched by them and derive profound enlightenment from them.

Coming to the period of socialist transformation and the building of socialism, in 1956, at the Eighth CPC Congress the political work report specially pointed out that we must conscientiously strengthen the systematic study by cadres, first of all by high-level cadres, of Marxism-Leninism, so that they become good at using the standpoint, viewpoints, and methods of Marxism-Leninism to observe and solve problems in actual life; improve their capability to judge the direction and clearly distinguish the true from the false amid complex circumstances; and also learn how to use the theory of Marxism-Leninism to study and arrange their own work experiences and find out in these experiences the laws of the development of things. The report said that the party's theoretical work must be strengthened. We had to swiftly concentrate the necessary Marxist-Leninist scientific work forces inside and outside the party to engage in the study of the major problems and basic experiences in socialist transformation and in the building of socialism, to engage in the study of current international questions, and to engage in the

study of the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism and the scientific departments with which Marxism-Leninism had close relations, so that these series of studies would meet the urgent needs of the party's current actual work, and would meet the urgent needs for giving the broad masses of youths an education in Marxism-Leninism that united theory and reality.

What enlightenment do we get from restudying the expositions on theoretical work by Mao Zedong and the CPC Central Committee in the democratic revolution period and the period of socialist transformation and socialist construction?

1. From 1942, when, during the Yan'an rectification, it was proposed that we apply the standpoint, viewpoints, and methods of Marxism to the study of the actual problems of the Chinese revolution, to 1956, when the Eighth CPC Congress stressed engaging in the study of the major problems and basic experience in our country's socialist transformation and building of socialism, to the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, after which it was propsed that theoretical work serve the construction of socialist modernization, and that the standpoint, viewpoints, and methods of Marxism be applied to the study of the major topic of building socialism with distinctive Chinese feature--running through all this time was the principle of combining the basic tenets of Marxism with China's specific reality. Our party's series of expositions since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee are the carrying on and development in the new period of the party's excellent tradition in theoretical work. A theoretical worker should always bear in mind and follow faithfully this principle and this excellent tradition.

2. The fundamental direction for the party's theoretical work is to integrate theory with reality, to closely combine it with reality. A theoretical worker who advances in this direction must diligently study and master Marxist theory and must constantly improve his capability to solve the new social, economic, political, and cultural problems. At the same time, he must in detail listen attentively to the voice of practice and keenly reflect the surging advance of the tide of life. In this way, he will be able, following the development of creative socialist practice, to always keep the vitality of theoretical work.

3. Theoretical work has always been an important component part of all the party's work, and the theoretical front is a front with a special mission. The mission of theory is, proceeding from objective reality, to discover essences and look for laws, and with them arm people's minds. Obviously, this is an undertaking that requires the expenditure of enormous, painstaking care and arduous work. It requires that theoretical workers face the new, rich practice and carry out creative theoretical studies.

Practice is the source of theory's development, and theory draws vigor from practice. The fiery life in reform and the construction of the four modernizations encourage, inspire, and attract us theoretical workers. Let us work hard to make our proper contribution to the development of Marxism.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PUBLIC OPINION ON LEGAL SYSTEM NOW IN FORCE SURVEYED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 27 Jan 86 p 1

[Article: "A Poll of Readers Taken by ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO Reveals a Popular Hopeful View of Our Democracy and Legal System"]

[Text] From 16 to 20 January, eight members of the ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO editorial department divided themselves into four groups and then went to catch a north- or south-bound train. Once on board, they set out to conduct a social survey of public opinion on our democracy and legal system now under development, or on issues of popular concern, in a way that permitted the respondents to express their views freely without having to mention their name and units. Forms issued were all enthusiastically and conscientiously filled out by participants in the survey on board the trains. Their opinions will prove instrumental in improving our government and legal work.

Among the answers to the question "in your opinion, what is the most striking issue of the day with regard to the development of our democratic legal system?" The answer "we must straighten out the relationship between power and law" accounted for 69 percent, "our legal system remains to be improved" accounted for 30 percent, "laws are still ignored" accounted for 29 percent, and "our attacks agains bad people remain ineffective" accounts for 16 percent of the responses.

Among the answers to the question "what is your most fervent expectation of our people's police?" The answer "they are really expected to serve the people well" accounted for 56 percent and "don't act like a bid boss" accounted for 24 percent of the responses.

In response to the question "what is your most fervent expectation of our people's judges?" the answers "they must be just and selfless" and "they must disregard personal interests" combined accounted for 96 percent of the responses.

In response to the question "what is your most fervent expectation of our people's prosecutors?" the answer "they must prosecute each case with a sense of justice" accounted for 64 percent and the answer "they must dare to hit back at challengers" accounted for 49 percent of the responses.

In response to the question "what do you expect a lawyer to do for you?" the answer "he must argue the case in my behalf according to due process" accounted for 74 percent of the responses.

This survey indicates that the concept of our socialist democracy and legal system has gradually become popular with the people despite the fact that some people still do not clearly understand what due process really means. Although some 75 percent of the respondents in their answers to the questions considered it absolutely necessary to widen the circulation of popular legal knowledge, when asked "whether your unit is aware that all economic contracts it has signed must conform to the Economic Contract Act," only 10 percent of the respondents answered "aware," while 27 percent answered "unaware" and 25 percent replied that "as long as both parties agree, everything is O.K."

In response to the question "what is your best interpretation of socialist democracy and freedom?" some 80 percent of the respondents described it as "a full exercise of power within the framework of law" while 3 percent interpreted it as "an expression of free will."

When asked: "What will you do when you find your legitimate rights or those of your relatives being jeopardized?" the answer "follow due process" of law accounted for 58 percent of the responses while the answer "consult the leadership" accounted for 25 percent and another answer, "do everything in my own way" accounted for 19 percent.

The masses also expressed deep interest in our legal system, knowledge of which must be disseminated among the people through education. When asked: "Through what channels do you mainly get your legal knowledge?" 68 percent of the respondents replied that "they usually draw such knowledge from newspaper articles on the legal system" while 22 percent said that "they get it through reading law books," 7 percent stated that "they get it through reading court rulings," 15 percent said that "they get it through watching movies and television programs and reading novels," and 10 percent said that "they get it by attending law classes."

Whe asked: "What difficulties have you encountered in studying laws?" some 31 percent of the respondents pinpointed "a lack of relevant reading materials" as their answer while 30 percent pointed out the "unavailability of time" and some 34 percent gave "unavailability of instructions" as their answer.

Of course, the masses are more interested in action than in language. When asked: "In your opinion, what is the most effective means of education in legal system?" some 59 percent replied that "it is the exemplary role played by the leading comrades in studying and obeying the laws" while 22 percent said that "it is the newspaper and other propaganda media that need to be strengthened" and 17 percent said that "it is an environment in which everyone will act in strict accordance with the law."

Some people also took this opportunity to express hope and give suggestions with regard to political and legal work.

Among the participants in the survey were workers, peasants, cadres, intellectuals, military personnel, and college students. Among them, those with an educational background at the high school or higher level accounted for 75 percent. When answering questions, some even gave each two or even more answers. In tabulating the answers, this factor was taken into consideration.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROCURATORATES' ROLE IN SAFEGUARDING PUBLIC ORDER PRAISED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Wei Zhan [7614 3277]: "Maintain Public Order and Relieve People of Worries"]

[Text] During the past year, as a result of a full demonstration of their prowess, the prosecution and litigation departments of the procuratorates at all levels throughout the country forwarded more than 400 reports on prosecution and litigation to the Supreme People's Procuratorates and received important instructions from some leading comrades who had seen them. In this way, they have played a positive role in relieving the party and people of worries.

Under the guidance of the idea emphasizing "real action instead of guerulous talk," the prosecution and litigation departments of the procuratorates at all levels have carried out work in many ways and have scored successes.

By reflecting the current situation and providing information, they have served the party and government as their "advisers," "eyes," and "ears." In addition to dealing severe blows to criminals, the prosecution and litigation department of the procuratorate on the outskirts of Whuh City, Anhui, conducted an investigation of 105 convicts and their families and came up with proposals which have drawn the attention of local party and government leaders and which have been circulated to all units throughout the city. In doing so, the department has helped speed up the rehabilitation of the convicts and has had a comforting effect on their families.

They have helped carry out the struggle against criminal offenses and economic crimes by providing clues. During the past 2 years, prosecution and litigation departments of the procuratorates at various levels in Yunnan came up with more than 87,500 clues for many different cases while the prosecution and litigation department of the Zhongning County procuratorate is still remembered as the provider of the clues that helped break a major economic crime ring involving a dozen department-level cadres of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

They have helped bring many cases to a successful conclusion. From January through September 1985, the prosecution and litigation departments of the

procuratorates at various levels in Sichuan helped reverse verdicts on more than 720 cases involving people who were unfairly, falsely, and wrongly charged while the same department of the Shanghai municipal procuratorate helped rehabilitate the daughter of Xu Teli, a revolutionary of the older generation, as a result of a conscientious reinvestigation of a case concerning the miscarriage of Justice. During the same period, the prosecution and litigation departments of the procurates at various levels in Henan Province helped bring more than 1,090 cases to a successful conclusion, thus saving the state more than 1.16 million yuan in economic losses while the same departments in Yunnan and Jiangsu helped in bringing to justice those public security cadres and police officers accused of beating people to death and interfering with the freedom of correspondence. In the end, the accused were punished and the citizens' legitimate rights were preserved.

Through interviewing visitors and handling letters, they have become actively involved in the preservation of public security and social order. Through the handling of prosecution and litigation cases, the Helan County procuratorate of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region has come up with 28 suggestions on prosecution for the departments concerned to prosecute the cases more effectively. A young woman in Luan City, Anhui, almost wanted to commit suicide because she flunked a test for a cadre position. It was only after the prosecution and litigation department of a local procuratorate worked patiently with her did she change her mind and want to live again. In the end, she passed an entrance examination given by the East China College of Political Science and Law. Prosecution and litigation cadres of the Shenquan municipal procuratorate, Guangdong, have helped achieve unity between the police and the people and social stability because of their prompt efforts to settle a dispute between the police and the local people. The prosecution and litigation department of procuratorates at all levels throughout the country have also actively moved to improve their work style by sending workers out of their offices to "visit people" instead of "letting visitors come to see them." In this way, they have created a favorable effect on society.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHAIRMAN OF STATE NATIONALITIES AFFAIRS COMMISSION INTERVIEWED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] Overseas Edition in Chinese No 17, 28 Apr 86 p 8

[Article by Zi Du [1311 1653]: "Interview With Ismail Amat, New Chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission"]

[Text] "In March this year, I came from Xinjiang to Beijing to begin my duties as Chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. I am fully aware that this is a trust and hope placed by the party on the people on this minority nationality cadre." Ismail Amat [0674 7456 5030 5337 6314 2251], when interviewed by this periodical's reporter the other day, was talking about his feelings.

Ismail Amat, the new chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, was born in 1935 to a poor peasant family of Uygur nationality in Qira County, southern Xinjiang. In 1951, he took part in work for reduction of rent for land and opposition to local despots and work for land reform. When he was 21 years old, he became a deputy secretary of the Qira County CPC Committee and subsequently also became the head of Qira County. From 1960 to 1962, he studied in the Xinjiang class at the CPC's Higher Party School. After graduation, he became deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC and Farmland Commission and deputy director of the autonomous region's Culture, Education, and Political Department. Before this transfer to Beijing he was a secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region CPC Committee and chairman of the autonomous region's People's Government.

Ismail Amat is a Xinjiang deputy to the Sixth NPC. In these days he has attended the fourth session of the Sixth NPC held in Beijing, and also accepted the invitation issued by the fourth session of the Sixth CPPCC to take part in some forums, while being busy with the work of studying and handling the work of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. When this reporter met him in his office he was wearing a neat Western suit and a round Uygur cap. He was bent over his desk pursuing documents.

Ismail Amat discussed some of his ideas about his new post. He said: "Our country is a united country of many nationalities, and nationalities work relates to the great cause of the four modernizations. The post of chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission in the past was held by old revolutionaries of noble character and high prestige, like Li Weihan [2621

4850 3352], Ulanhu [3527 5695 1133], and Yang Jingren [2799 7234 0088]. I am an Uygur born and bred in Xinjiang. I feel that my talent is poor, and I am apprehensive about filling a post of great responsibility." But he said with confidence: "There are many favorable conditions for doing this work well. First of all there are the nationalities policies formulated by the party and the government. When I came to Beijing this time, Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539], Xi Zhongxun [5045 0112 0534], and other leaders talked with me. I have confidence that, with the many experienced cadres of the organization of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, with the responsible persons of various nationalities as well as the cadres of various nationalities in the autonomous areas throughout the country, and side by side with the masses, we will further put the party's and state's principles and policies on minority nationality areas on a solid footing, and constantly develop the building of the economy and the culture in minority nationality areas."

Ismail Amat talked with zest about the Sixth Five-Year Plan period and the successes obtained in China's nationalities work. He said that the several hundred minority nationality representatives attending the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC from the shores of the East Sea to the Pamirs, from Hainan Island to Nei Monggol, and from all quarters all brought good news to the session. Last year the five large autonomous regions--Nei Monggol, Xinjiang, Guangxi, Ningxia, and Xizang--fulfilled the main norms in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Total output value of industry and agriculture grew by 13.9 percent over that of 1984. The average income of peasants and herdsmen exceeded the country's average, and in Nei Monggol and Xinjiang it increased by more than 100 yuan. In the past several years, educational and cultural undertakings in the nationality autonomous areas have developed rapidly. This is because the party and the government, proceeding from the reality in the nationality areas and from the characteristics of all minority nationalities, have put into practice special flexible policies and measures, and in financial resources, material resources, and technological forces have provided vigorous support and help. It is because the comparatively developed Han nationality areas have vigorously initiated "assistance geared to needs" and technical cooperation with minority nationality areas, and in addition that the minority nationalities have been self-reliant and have struggled arduously.

Ismail Amat said: "The Seventh Five-Year Plan stressed the continuation of the series of policies in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period for bringing prosperity to old revolutionary bases, minority nationality areas, border areas, and poor areas, and that the state will continue to give vigorous support in all respects. The party and the state have shown solicitude and concern for making the minority nationalities soar economically together with the great motherland and step by step develop a bright future of common prosperity. As director of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, I should put forth all my strength to implement conscientiously and thoroughly the state's policy for making the people prosper and, side by side with the several hundreds of thousands of minority nationality people, battle against poverty and backwardness."

This reporter asked him: What is the principal work that the State Nationalities Affairs Commission plans to do this year?

Ismail Amat said that from now on the focus of nationalities work would be the economic development of the minority nationality areas. He said that the State Nationalities Affairs Commission is now, with the relevant department of the State Council and the social scientific research units, organizing as fast as possible six investigation teams which will make a special investigation and study the question of the economic development of poor minority nationality areas. Because of historical and natural conditions, in some places in China's minority nationality areas economic development is very uneven, and many places in the minority nationality areas are still in a state of backwardness. In the minority nationality areas, there are vast territories, abundant resources, and rich natural resources. Only by depending on modern scientific and technological civilization can their superiority in natural resources be transformed into economic superiority. He will put his main effort on initiating horizontal economic links between advanced areas in the interior and remote minority nationality areas. He praised the striking results produced over the past several years in the minority nationality areas by initiating assistance geared to needs, supporting the border areas with intelligence, holding economic consultations, and providing industrial and commercial training. He indicated that he would further create conditions for promoting the widespread, in-depth launching of these activities.

When talking about making more minority nationality areas into civilized places where the nationalities are united and live in harmony, Ismail Amat stressed that strengthening the unity of nationalities is the key to achieving the motherland's great cause of the four modernizations and to achieving the common prosperity of all nationalities. We must among the cadres of all nationalities, the masses, and particularly the youth conduct propaganda and education on the policy for and the unity of nationalities, and establish the idea in all nationalities that "nobody is separate."

Ismail Amat said that the State Nationalities Affairs Commission will coordinate with various department in doing good work in cultivating and training minority nationality cadres and specialized talents, and will continue to get a good grip on the development of cultural, educational, sports, and public health undertakings. This year it intends to hold together with the State Education Commission a national work conference on nationalities' education, implement the 9-year compulsory education law, and, based on the nationality characteristics in different areas, get a good grip on education.

He also told this reporter that in August this year there will be held in the capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region--Urumqi--the third national minority nationalities sports meet. He said that the rich and varied cultural life of the minority nationalities should be further invigorated. Also this year there will be held in Beijing a national exhibit of minority nationality musical instruments and dances, and there will be awards decided through discussions for television plays with minority nationality themes.

When the interview was ending, Ismail Amat said frankly: "I have just taken my post, and I don't have much to say. The State Nationalities Affairs Commission is a work organization that concretely carries out the party's and state's policies on nationalities and does nationalities work. Summing up what I have said in one sentence, from now on it must do some more practical work."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF LI DESHENG'S CAREER

Hong Kong CHING PAO [THE MIRROR] in Chinese No 104, 10 Mar 86 pp 38-39

[Article by Guo Leibu [6753 7191 1580]: "Why Was Li Desheng, Whose Career Has Suffered Ups and Downs, Appointed Political Commissar of the National Defense University?"]

[Text] "Stepping Aside" Proposed in 1982

At the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee which was held last September, a group of party and government leaders volunteered to resign from the leading organizations of the Central Committee. Among them was Li Desheng, who was once vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. This attracted the attention of people all over the world. This writer is fortunate enough to have some friends in military circles who are familiar with General Li Desheng's recent situation, as well as his military life and his ups and downs in officialdom, which are reverently recounted below.

According to them, as long ago as the 12th Party Congress (September 1982), Li Desheng put forward his request not to be reappointed to the Central Committee. Last July, Li wrote a letter to General Secretary Hu Yaobang restating his request to step aside. This letter was later transmitted as a Politburo reference material.

The letter said, "This year I am going on 70, and I have been a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee for several terms. Now, as I am no longer fit for the requirements of the situation, I shall retire to allow younger people to take charge and be trained."

Not all of the ups and downs in Li Desheng's career have been his own doing, but this "fall" was genuinely voluntary.

Li Desheng was born in 1916 in Lijia'ao, Guangshan County, Henan Province. His mother died when he was a child, his father was a farm laborer, and he worked as a cowherd in his childhood. In February 1930 he joined the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in his locality. In 1931 he joined the Youth Corps. The next year, he became a member of the Communist Party of China. He rose from the rank of soldier to squad leader, platoon leader,

company commander, battalion commander, regimental commander, brigade commander, division commander, up to army commander and commander. He participated in the Long March, going through remote areas with the army. During the Anti-Japanese War he fought boldly, leading 80 members of the "Dare To Die" Corps in an attack against an enemy base. During the Battle of A Hundred Regiments and the campaign against the enemy's mopping-up operations, he received much praise for his bravery in battle. During the War of Liberation, he served as brigade commander of the 6th Column of the Central Plains Field Army, which was under the command of Liu Shaogi and Deng Xiaoping. In the battle of Xianglan, he commanded the 17th Brigade in a series of attacks on the enemy's three-prong blockade line and captured Kang Ze [1660 3419], commander of the KMT's 15th Pacification Region; the whole brigade was cited for meritorious service. In 1951 he went to fight in Korea as division commander and Deputy Army Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers and took part in the Fifth Battle and the famous Battle of Shang Gan Ling. He returned home in 1954 and became an army commander in 1955, receiving a major general's rank and the 3d Degree August 1st Award, the 2d Degree Independence and Freedom Award, and the 1st Degree Liberation Award.

How He Became Vice-Chairman

At the start of the Cultural Revolution, he was concurrently Deputy Commander of the Nanjing Military Region and Commander of the 12th Army. In 1967 he was ordered to go to Anhui, where the violence was the most severe, to support the leftists. He took his troops into a cross-fire zone between two factions, compelling them to cease fire. When a rebel faction used a train in its resort to violence, he ordered his troops to lay themselves across the track. When a rebel faction drove a car out, he had his troops lay themselves across the road in an effort to put an end to the rebel faction's violent actions. In Wuhu, members of a rebel faction had occupied a multistoried school building as a base. They barricaded all the doors and refused to surrender their weapons. This faction's resort to violence could not be checked. Li Desheng sent some men to negotiate with them, but the contact proposal was turned down. So Li Desheng himself climbed up a ladder and entered the base through a window. So terrified of his act was the faction that they dared not shoot him. After some discussion, the faction turned in the guns and gave up its resort to violence.

Perhaps because such acts of courage and ability were rare at the time, he received Mao Zedong's recognition of his worth. In April of 1969, at the Ninth CPC Congress, Li Desheng was elected to the Central Committee, as well as to the Politburo as an alternate member.

In the fall of 1970, Zhou Enlai made a telephone call to arrange for Li Desheng's transfer to Beijing to join the work group of the State Council. But as the General Office of the Military Commission submitted its list of members to Mao Zedong, Mao, with a stroke of his red pen, commented, "Li Desheng is one of the members of the Military Affairs Commission." In this way, Li Desheng suddenly participated in both the political and military affairs of the Central Committee. When the General Political Department was

to resume its operations, Lin Biao had originally planned to have either Li Zuopeng [2621 0155 7720] or Wu Faxian [0702 3127 2009] as its director; but after hearing that Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai thought highly of Li Desheng, he immediately changed his mind and tried to transfer Li to the post. He even said, "I want to use a soldier to control the intellectuals." That September Li Desheng officially became Director of the General Political Department of the Liberation Army.

At the 10th CPC Congress in August 1973, Li Desheng was reappointed to the Central Committee and, upon the recommendation of Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, became a member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo and vice-chairman of the Central Committee.

Disobeying and Offending the Empress

When Li Desheng first assumed the post of vice-chairman, his main task was to take charge of several units directly under the General Political Department, including the August 1st Movie Studio, the Liberation Army Daily Office, and the Military Museum.

Jiang Qing, wishing to make the Peking Opera "Red Lantern" into a movie, wanted to transfer the best cameramen of the August 1st Movie Studio to shoot the picture. As this was not done promptly according to her wishes, Jiang Qing became angry. One harsh winter night in Peking when Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, Hua Guofeng, and Li Desheng were holding a meeting, Jiang Qing burst through the door, firmly demanding that Ye Jianying and the others immediately accompany her to the August 1st Studio. Li Desheng said, "It's very late now, and it's so cold. Cadres of the August 1st Studio live in scattered places and finding them won't be easy. Let's wait until after daybreak." Unappeased, Jiang Qing indignantly rebuked him, saying "I want to go now. We must go now." Ye Jianying, Li Desheng, and the others had no choice but to accompany her to the August 1st Studio. Only after immediately gathering all the leaders and roundly cursing them did Jiang Qing lay her anger to rest.

One time, the August 1st Movie Studio convened an enlarged Party Committee meeting. Li Desheng proposed that since the August 1st Studio was a military organization, the system of the division of responsibility under the centralized leadership of the party committee should be implemented with a Studio Chief and a political commissar, and it should not be called a "Revolutionary Committee." Jiang Qing, Wang Hongwen, Zhang Qunqiao, and Yao Wenyuan opposed the idea immediately upon hearing of it, saying, "The Revolutionary Committee is the result of the Cultural Revolution. It is part of the new life. There must be a Revolutionary Committee at the August 1st Studio." This was the second time Li Desheng aroused the anger of Jiang Qing.

The third incident involved the appointment of Hua Nan [5478 2809] as head of the Army newspaper office. According to Zhou Enlai, this appointment only needed the approval of the Central Committee's vice-chairman, so Li Desheng did not report this appointment to Mao Zedong. Thereupon, Jiang Qing

spread the saying, "This office head Hua Nan is a black one. He has not been passed by Chairman Mao." She even cursed Li, saying, "Li Desheng is a big warlord, a big party boss."

The Reason for Boarding the Pirate Ship

In late 1973 during the leadership shakeup of the eight Military Regions, Li Desheng was transferred to the post of Commander of the Shenyang Military Region.

After Lin Biao's escape attempt and death, the propaganda section of the General Political Department drew up a "Criticize Lin, Criticize Confucius" telephone circular. The "Criticize Lin" rectification was primary, with the criticism of Confucius carried on in conjunction. Jiang Qing thought that this ran counter to the criticism of Confucius. At her instigation, the various units of the General Political Department exposed and criticized Li Desheng with big character posters all over the place. In September of 1974, Wong Hongwen, who was in charge of central work, held a work conference whose participants included Politburo members and leaders of the major military regions; Li became a principal target of criticism. At the conference, Li Desheng criticized himself for the way he had carried out Lin Biao's ideas at the General Political department. Wang Hongwen said, "Chairman Mao has said that some commanders have committed a lot of mistakes, while some have committed only a few. Don't fool yourself--you belong to the first group." Li's two self-criticisms at the conference, plus another self-criticism he made at the plenary session of the Politburo, were not approved. For over 10 nights in a row he slept badly. At last, in the tone set by the gang of four, he acknowledged, "I boarded Lin Biao's pirate ship." Only then was he freed from the ordeal.

At the 2d Plenary Session of the 10th CPC CEntral Committee, Li Desheng volunteered to relinquish his duties as Standing Committee member and vice-chairman of the Politburo, and returned to Shenygang as commander of the military region.

In recollecting the dizzying events of his past, Li Desheng has told people, "During the 10 years of upheaval of the Cultural Revolution, I made some mistakes, too. But I never had wild political ambitions. I tried earnestly to do a good job. So, even though Lin Biao and the gang of four forced some of their ideas on me, I never boarded their pirate ship. This was the basic reason behind their resolution to purge me."

Becoming Highest Military Academy Commissar

After the Cultural Revolution, Li Desheng was still a member of the Politburo and Commander of the Shenyang Military Region, still in the ranks of the "leaders of the party and the government." It was not until last year that he resigned from the Politburo and the Central Committee, but then he was newly appointed as a Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee. Recently, Deng Xiaoping personnally approved the establishment of the National Defense University

of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Li Desheng was appointed political commissar.

The National Defense University is the highest military institute directly under the leadership of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. It was created from the amalgamation of the Liberation Army's Military Academy, Political Science Academy, and the Logistics Academy. With its comprehensive, research-oriented, and liberal characteristics, it seeks to train high-level military personnel for the combined arms units who can meet the requirements of national defense modernization and the demands of modern warfare. It has the responsibility for training high-level cadres of the Chinese military and high-level cadres of relevant government agencies. It is a school as well as a scientific research center. It will break through the closed model of education and gradually create conditions for an extensive exchange with units at home and abroad. The National Defense University will establish a National Defense Research Department, a Basic Studies Department, an Advanced Studies Department, a Research Institute, and a teacher training class to train high-level leading cadres of the military, and commanders, staff officers, theoreticians, and teachers who already have either Master's or Doctor's degrees. The National Defense University will also establish a Strategic Studies Institute and a Military Construction Research Institute, which will advise on policies made by the Military Commission of the Central Committee and the three major general departments of the Liberation Army.

It looks as if General Li, whose career has experienced many ups and downs, is still highly regarded by the leadership of the CPC and has been given an important position.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU QIAOMU'S ROLE IN 'MA DING' INCIDENT DISCUSSED

Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 119, 1 May 86 p 7

[Text] Everything has gone wrong for Hu Qiaomu [5170 0829 2606] recently. The incident involving his son is trouble enough for him. Now he finds himself in a fix again over another highly embarrassing matter: the "Ma Ding" incident, which has been the focus of public attention at home and has both the domestic and foreign press talking. Hong Kong's TAKUNG PAO reported the incident without pointing out that Hu Qiaomu has only himself to blame for it. Nor did it mention the attitude toward it of other leaders on the CPC Central Committee.

On 2 November 1985, GONGREN RIBAO ran a paper on economic research in China by a young teacher at Nanjing University, Song Longxiang [1345 7893 4382], under the pseudonym, "Ma Ding." Titled "Ten Major Changes in Contemporary Chinese Economic Research," the paper advocates the "bold adoption of Keynesian economics and other achievements of modern western economics" and champions the freedom of academic research so that economics will become an independent science. The paper also boldly contends that such Marxist classics as "Capital" have lost their relevance because "the arduous historic task China faces today is not "one of criticizing the old capitalist world, but one of constructing socialism." Yet "Capital" offers us no ready-made solutions.

After the paper appeared, Hu Qiaomu pounced on it immediately. He instructed in his comments, "Criticize Ma Ding's article all over the country. What is at issue is not isolated individuals but the trend of social thought. Criticism suggested, to be transmitted through Xinhua News Agency."

Before disaster struck, however, Premier Zhao Ziyang put forward a different point of view. He spoke out against criticism, saying that people with those views should be protected, not attacked.

At a State Economic Commission meeting a little later, Hu Qiaomu argued vigorously in favor of launching a criticism campaign against Ma Ding. In contrast, Yu Guangyuan [0060 0342 6678], who presided over the meeting, praised Ma Ding's paper and commended GONGREN RIBAO for doing a good deed. Then on 8 March, JIEFANGJUN BAO came out in support of Ma Ding in its editorial, "The Basic Theories of Marxism-Leninism May Be Developed." RENMIN RIBAO, too, defied Hu Qiaomu's instruction and said that people should not be

suppressed. On 2 April, Shanghai's WENHUI BAO published an article signed by Deng Weizhi [6772 4885 1807] which cautioned that "we must never randomly slap political labels on people in academic discussions and that the mindless criticism of theoretical liberalization violates the law of the development of scholarship."

On 27 December 1985, ZHONG BAO in the United States published an article titled "Discarding Academic Utilitarianism" which annoyed the press and intellectual circles in Beijing, by criticizing Ma Ding, obliquely suggested that Chinese economists, "swallow Western learning without digesting it."

But it had a very happy reader in Hu Qiaomu who distributed it to cadres for their reference in criticizing Ma Ding. Still his trick of using foreign support did not help him gain the upper hand.

Beijing intellectual circles believe that the early departure of Hu Qiaomu would rid the nation of a scourge. It is his way to routinely mouth Marxist theories while politically hitting out at the group of reformers. His only weapon, which he wields at the drop of a hat, is to fling the charge of bourgeois liberalization, in the process snuffing out all manner of innovation. Everybody abhors a person like Hu Qiaomu who goes against the trend of the times.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOURNALISTS PERMITTED TO CRITICIZE ECONOMY OPENLY

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 8 May 86 p 3

[Article by Christian A. Jensen]

[Text] The press must hold its own economically, and has introduced a critical and more entertaining journalism.

Over the past four or five years a small revolution has taken place in the Chinese media, where the hundred flowers are beginning to bloom in earnest.

First and foremost, the structuring of the news has changed. The interminable, heavy news articles of earlier times are now almost completely gone, replaced by short articles written in clear and simple language. At the same time, newspaper pages positively teem with illustrations in the form of photos and drawings.

There has also been a shift in subject matter, toward more concrete issues. Marxist economic theory no longer takes up as much space as before. Instead, there are articles on how to get rich by using new, advanced agricultural technology; how to solve problems stirred up in the wake of the economic reforms; and on similarly down-to-earth material.

More Amusement

What appears in the Chinese media is a far cry from just "hard news": sports, culture, and social affairs have a prominent place. New, too, are witticisms and other amusing items. Further, each newspaper has its own stock of columns of letters from young people, where Chinese youth can get answers to weighty questions on love, family, and career.

The most striking change, however, is that, where the Chinese media once tended to lapse into painting pretty pictures when describing conditions in modern China, they now have an entirely different, unostentatious, critical attitude toward things.

Consumer goods, in particular, have come into the media's spotlight. Since the economic reforms took effect, in earnest, more money has passed through the hands of the average Chinese than ever before. With that has come a violent change in the consumer goods market, previously considered wildly luxurious: radios, TV's, refrigerators, etc. That being the case, the media

have assumed a role as a kind of consumer protector, and offer regular features criticizing poor-quality merchandise.

Factory Suffers Defeat

One such example is Beijing TV's extremely controversial program, "Viewers' Voice," on the air for a year. Here ordinary people who feel manufacturers have treated them badly air their complaints.

The program has become unbelievably popular with viewers, but has met with strong opposition from a number of businesses. There are even examples of businesses trying to stop the feature with bribes and, when that did not work, with threats.

The most famous case to date involved a large refrigerator manufacturer in Beijing. A viewer wrote to "Viewers' Voice" complaining about his newly purchased refrigerator, which did not work properly. The manufacturer tried to intimidate the program's producer into not running the story. Such was the manufacturer's influence that Beijing's mayor, Chen Xitong, had personally to grant permission before the piece could run. Immediately after the broadcast the company saw to it that the refrigerator was repaired, but the damage to its reputation was so ruinous that for a long time it could be charted on the sales curve.

QUALITY--The furniture manufacturer has just time to say: "We live by quality" to the reporter, before the sofa falls apart. From Beijing's afternoon newspaper.

THE SWORD--The factory manager stands with a sword, which symbolizes "competent working force," and is saying: "This is a good sword." Then he puts it in the scabbard and hangs it on the wall. From Beijing's afternoon newspaper.

INTELLECTUAL--The work day of the intellectual is so taken up with all kinds of meetings that he has to do his work at night.

Taboos Broken

It is evident that the appearance of this kind of media criticism could only have occurred with the approval and sanction of the party. The reins with which the Chinese media are run are so tight that for the party to have played anything but an active role in this development is inconceivable. There is thus broad support from political quarters, at least so long as the media restrict themselves to keeping a watchful eye on producers of consumer goods.

The problem is that the media do more than that. In recent years formerly taboo-laden subjects in the political realm have become the object of critical scrutiny from the media. So the journalists have themselves, in such an august enterprise as The People's Daily, organ of the party's Central Committee, been busy covering corruption scandals in the leadership of Heilsongjiang Province.

This being the case, there is a distinct difference between, on the one hand, the journalists and their editor-in-chief, who press for increased opportunities for a critical journalism, and on the other hand the politicians, who for the most part think that the media should poke into areas outside the dangerously explosive political arena.

Freedom of Speech

There is no doubt that members of the Chinese media and their leaders are engaged in a battle over the limits of free speech. And many in the media are busily working to test the limits of their journalistic freedom. How far will they be able to go in their criticism of social conditions, which used to be taboo? That's the big question for Chinese journalists.

And it is often with their jobs on the line that they try to find the answer. A case in point comes from Hunan Province. It was much discussed in China during the spring of 1985.

The case involved a local radio station and the local newspaper, which in a series of features and articles criticized what was clearly an unwarranted closing of a privately run department store. The politicians who instigated the closing had not, however, anticipated exposure to any such public assessment of their actions. They therefore started a smear campaign against the journalists, making it impossible for them to continue their investigation of the affair.

Campaign of Fear

People the journalists wanted to interview simply became so nervous and suspicious that they refused to speak.

At the same time, the politicians involved sent out "gorillas" to shadow the journalists, scaring them off, preventing them from further pursuing the matter.

Repeated complaints from the journalists to the province's party committee eventually led to the dispatching of an investigative team which was to unravel the threads. However, the party leaders were hand in glove with the local politicians, and consequently refused to take the journalists' complaints seriously. After the biased investigation concluded, the journalists were reprimanded and suspended from their jobs, while the politicians responsible got off with their reputations unblemished.

Still, the story has a happy ending. The journalists poured out their troubles to members of the party's Central Committee, and got the most influential journalists' union to actively enter into the case. After two years (!) they finally succeeded in getting their due: the original decision on the case was overturned, the department store reopened, the journalists were reinstated in their previous posts, and the villains of the piece, the local politicians, got a public reprimand.

The Goal Is Profit

This story illustrates two points. First, there is obviously a long way to go before the Chinese media have genuine freedom to engage in criticism of irregularities in the political system. Second, there is the very fact that the story, despite all, ended well, and that the politicians were publicly criticized--pointing to a steadily increasing freedom of the press.

Why has this virtual metamorphosis occurred in the Chinese news establishment? How could it evolve from being merely the party's propaganda organ, into what it is now, to a considerably extent propagating critical, independent views?

The answer is simple: for the first time since a short period in the early 50's, Chinese media organizations must now produce economic profits. Whereas state and party for many years subsidized the press and the electronic media, so that the greatest losses were covered by public funds, a bone-hard need for economic rationalization now dominates.

Analysis of Readers

It is this economic knife at the throat that has forced the Chinese media to take society's demands and needs more seriously than before. And two major surveys of the population's media usage has made those needs crystal clear. From the surveys it appears that the Chinese want a news organization that sets truth above propaganda values; that deals with issues directly affecting the lives of ordinary people, and that does not wander off in a political, philosophical fog; and that also has some entertainment value.

The media have made arrangements for this. And they have done so to such an extent that the political leadership now thinks the extreme limits of press freedom have been reached. Thus, in spring 1985, Hu Yaobank, general secretary of the party, warned that the media should confine their criticism to limits acceptable to the party.

Here, then, is the dilemma facing the Chinese media: on the one hand political leaders demanding restraint and loyalty; on the other hand the community, demanding a more relevant news setup. The future will show which forces are strongest: respect for the political leadership or respect for media users. As the land lies now, it seems that the political leaders' influence on the presentation of news will decline even more, in recognition of conditions in which, increasingly, the market determines the editorial line.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FENG MU ON WRITERS' SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Beijing XUEXI YU YANJIU [STUDY AND RESEARCH] in Chinese No 3, 5 Mar 86 pp 11-14

[Article by Feng Mu [7458 3668]: "The Social Responsibilities of Writers and the Social Effect of Creative Works"]

[Text] Literature is a social activity and probably no one will openly dispute this fact. Since it is a social activity (although one with its own independent laws and creativity), it has to be concerned with social effect and take into consideration whether our literature (mainly literary creation and criticism) has, in practice, produced the necessary good social effect for our society and its members. According to our simple understanding, "social effect" asks the question whether, as a form of spiritual activity, it has produced for our society a useful and beneficial positive result. A socialist writer or artist should self-consiously make the fruits of his labor satisfy people's growing spiritual needs and, as much as possible, play a beneficial and significant role in the construction of the two civilizations. How can anyone dispute this point?

It seems that this is not the problem. What deserves our attention is that at a time when the literary situation is going through a comprehensive judgement and evaluation, when we are faced with burgeoning creations, theoretical activities and the appearance of new writers -- which fully affirms our literary mainstream -- and when we are pointing out the inadequacy and weaknesses appearing in the literary creations and criticism, we hear from everywhere an enthusiastic and concerned plea; our literature should pay attention to social effect and our writers should be more socially responsible. We have to listen carefully to such a plea coming from the people!

Almost simultaneously, our literary front itself has also felt a force from another direction: it is so widespread that our literary enterprise and many of our departments and comrades engaged in serious literary creation, editing and publication are faced with an unprecedented difficulty and challenge. What I am referring to is the disruption and harm brought about by the growth and spread -- as a result of various factors -- of vulgar popular literature and vulgar non-literature in the last 2 years.

As a unique social phenomenon, the reasons for its emergence are complex and multifaceted. They include the mistakes in policy and understanding of some of the literary publication departments regarding the relationship between the principal and the subordinate in social and economic effects. Our literary front must learn from this. I believe that for the literary departments whose job is to develop socialist literature, the publication of vulgar and harmful reading materials for the sole purpose of making money can only be considered to be an insult to our sacred duty. We know that attacks from the force of such vulgar culture can be dealt with effectively only through necessary administrative and policy measures. At the same time, we are happy to see that such phenomenon has received a great deal of attention once it appears and is being dealt with step by step, although we still cannot claim that the cultural dross which has spread nationwide has all been swept away.

At the same time, a fact which deserves our attention and reflection is that when confronted with the vulgar literature or non-literature which is such a strong force attacking and corroding our socialist literary front, our serious literature has not exhibited the proper fighting and resisting spirit. Compared with the wide cirulation of many of the bad, vulgar publications, the circulation of many of our better-managed literary periodicals have dropped markedly. Many of our fine literary works do not have the opportunity to be published because of a reduction in purchasing power. In our literary lives, the strange phenomenon of having "difficulties both in buying and selling" has appeared for the first time. Some publishers has worriedly said that such a phenomenon will still be serious in the next 2 years.

Many people have raised this question: the aforementioned phenomenon has shown that the number of readers of many of our literary works and publications, instead of increasing at this time, has declined markedly; except for various social factors unrelated to literature, should we search for some of the reasons for this development in literature itself, that is, in the writers and their works? In other words, should we be looking at ourselves and search for the reason in the ideology of our creations and their artistic quality (including the inclination and trend of some of the works)?

I believe that this is a question deserving our careful consideration and one which is closely related to the enhancing of the social effect of our literature. I am absolutely not equating social effect and box-office value with the number of readers. In fact, I believe that the quality of a literary work is not directly related to the number of readers. Certainly, we hope that there are plenty of fine creations which appeal to both refined and popular tastes, but in any country and era, there will not be many such works.

Yet, I also firmly believe that the most basic issue in enhancing the social effect of our literature is still the constant practical and effective improvement of th ideology and artistic quality of our literary creations.

We have already produced many fine works which, as far as the people and the era are concerned, we should not be ashamed of; but when measured against the needs of the society, we still have a long way to go. I can truly affirm that our literary mainstream is good, but I firmly believe that we can make our literature produce an even better social effect only if a large number of high quality artistic creations appear. At the same time, speaking for ourselves, if we can constantly give the people fine literary works of profound and strong artistic appeal and improve and enhance our literature both in ideological content and artistic creativity just as the rich and changing life of the era is being improved, then, our literature can possess a vitality which will become stronger everyday, and we can constantly strengthen and develop our position so that when we are confronted with the corrosion of any vulgar and decadent culture, we may have a powerful and invincible fighting and competing force. This is an obvious point.

At the same time, we must admit that among some people, there are still differences and controversies as to how the quality of literary works should be judged and evaluated. At present, I still insist that in the search for artistic methods and the selection of topics and content, writers and artists should have ample freedom, and only this can arouse the people's maximum creativity and enthusiasm. In fact, this is a question of continuing the firm and steady implementation of the policy of multi-schools in literary work. It is an important historical experience in the development of socialist literature in our country. At present, the new problem is this: when confronted with the new literary phenomenon which is exploratory in nature (besides the unprecedented multiplicity and novelty, this also includes the emergence of many new and complex artistic concepts), we should, on the one hand, be truly enthusiastic and concerned about all the new literary developments which are beneficial to the building of socialist spiritual civilization, regardless of whether such developments are still imperfect and immature. On the other hand, we should always maintain a cool head so that as far as the many complex literary phenomena are concerned, we can possess a relatively clear and correct understanding and analytical ability so that we can provide clear and forceful support and advocacy to the healthy and good creative activities. The purpose of such support and advocacy should and can only be beneficial to the strengthening and development of socialist literature.

The nature and characteristics of fine literary works of high quality may vary. As Lenin has said, what socialist literature cannot tolerate is "mechanical and forced uniformity and the minority obeying the majority." Unlike material production, literary creations, as a form of high level spiritual production, will be fatally affected by any formalization, standardization, duplication and the imposition of monolothic norms. It goes without saying that the adoption of simple administrative methods while ignoring the writers' freedom to create can never produce successful, not to mention outstanding, works.

However, viewed from the perspective of the basic interests of socialism and the hundreds of millions of people, I believe that those literary works that can be considered to have relatively high ideological and artistic quality should at least possess some essential and important features and character.

I believe that in content and inclination, those fine, popular works should be closely linked to the happy life and thoughts which are loved, treasured, and pursued by the people and which they can be proud of. Not only do we need large quantities of fine creative works, we also fervently hope that in the broadened scope, there will appear outstanding and great works which reflect the heroic historical process of the Chinese people's great realistic lives. Such works which will become part of the higher levels of our country's spiritual civilization and the thoughts, sentiment, and profound artistic appeal shown, by their glorious artistic image cannot but be linked to the progressive society of our people and the progressive enterprise that they are engaged in, as well as to the fundamental interests, fate and flesh and blood of hundreds of millions of people. Of course, to create such works need time, effort and outstanding creative activity, but it also requires the essential conditions actively created by us. But I firmly believe that, in the literary world, there are many people who are knowledgeable and willing to create such works. As many of us, they also think that the people's yearning for such works which can profoundly combine history and reality and express the people's historical longings is far stronger than the desire for the so-called "pure" literary works which stress only the analysis of the inner world of some of the intellectuals. I am concerned that at the same time when a lot of determined writers are diligently creating many fine works, a few writers are diligently creating many fine works, a few writers and critics often express incomprehensible indifference or even ridicule toward many of the exicting works which enthusiastically reflect the sharp contradictions and momentous changes in our lives and era. Their apathy toward our tumultuous and complex real lives makes me uneasy and perplexed because some of the writers, in their works, seems to excel in distancing themselves or even turning away from our tumultuous reality. Indeed, their exists such an noncommunicable and insurmountable gap in the ideological content and the ability to express artistically between some of the works which have been praised highly as "masterpieces" and the readers possessing ordinary habits and ways of thinking. Only a few individuals with such writing and artistic propensities bravely admit that they are following the old adages of "art for art's sake" and "the only purpose of creation is art itself." But it is not hard to see that it is not just individuals who deem such literary concepts to be new discoveries and use them as their creations' guiding ideology. In their declarations and practice (let me add that at present, there is the strange phenomenon of people vying to issue declarations before engaging in creative activities), those people holding such views (including many bright young people) often reveal certain non-historical, non-social and unrealistic tendencies as well as a strong exclusiveness. Some people often rashly reject and abandon realism and other traditional but vital

artistic experience. In some of the works which appears to be quite profound, what is worrisome is that we sometimes feel an apathy toward the glorious happenings and the heroic struggles in our real lives. In such works, form is often more important than substance, reflecting that although some of the writers are sincerely engaged in the renewal of artistic methods and techniques, their total lives are rather empty. It is not surprising that these comrades are rather apathetic toward the issue of the social effect of socialist literature.

On this point, some may argue that I have over-simplified literature's social function and effect. I do not believe I am doing that. I only want to emphasize the socialist nature of our literature. As far as this is concerned, it is indeed different from the literature of the past and from that of any westrn countries. Some may be reluctant to mention the irreversable direction and duty of our literature which is to serve socilaism and the people. Such a direction and duty is very specific and cannot be avoided. At the same time, I also believe that to serve socialism is a concept with a very rich and broad content. Narrow utilitarianism cannot coexist easily with true literature. Socialist literature with a high ideological and artistic quality must be the richest and most varied literature in human history; it must absorb the experience of all the advanced literature of this world to enrich itself. Our literature's educational, cognitive, inspirational, aesthetic and critical functions as well as all its functions which help to enrich and improve people's spiritual quality should be incomparably broad and irreplaceable. We should consider all literature which helps to enhance the people's spiritual world and cultural appreciation, or nurture and influence the people's thoughts, morality, temperament, beliefs, character, intelligence, self-cultivation, and interests from various perspectives, levels and aspects to have fulfill the purpose of serving socialism and the people. This is also true of all literature which uses good and profound artistic images to satisfy the increasing and healthy needs of the people's spiritual civilization. We should have our own viewpoints, but we should also have a broad artistic mind. I firmly believe that most of the writers and artists possess a sense of reality and history and are willing to follow this direction to improve the quality of their creations. Because only this can make our literature produce even better social effect. This is proved forcefully by the large number of fine novels, novelettes, short stories, poems, reportage and biographies published recently. Of course, I do not advocate artistic narrow-mindnessness; writers and artists should have the right to choose the method of creation that is best for them. But I also believe that those who are indifferent to the people's real lives will eventually confine themselves in a very small living and spiritual world. Under those circumstances, it will be difficult to expect that the fruits of their labor will have much positive social impact on the broad masses of people starving for culture.

Ultimately, the improvement of the ideological and artistic quality of literature cannot be divorced from the writers' genuine and deep concern for the rapidly changing era and the fate of the people and from the practical experience of the broad masses of readers. Success belongs to those who enthusiastically embrace life. History, the times, society, the glorious accomplishments of the motherland and the people, the ideals, beliefs, hopes, worries and joy of the hundreds of millions of people; these are the fertile soil which can truly produce literary creations with high ideological and artistic quality. Only such fertile soil can nurture and produce fine literary works which are ideologically profound, artistically exquisite and full of vitality. Such fine artistic creations will certainly be welcomed by the people and only they can produce the mighty social effect powerful enough to move the society forward.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERVIEW WITH 'TIANANMEN INCIDENT' PARTICIPANTS

Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 102, 1 Apr 86 pp 26-29

[Interview with Wang Keping, Wang Zhiping and Bo Yun by reporter Ming Lei [2494 5623] in Paris in February 1986: "Democratic Movement Pioneers Recall the 'Tiananmen Incident'"; first six paragraphs are source supplied introduction]

[Excerpts] On 5 April 1976, the Chinese people seized the opportunity presented by the mourning of Premier Zhou Enlai's death to raise angry shouts of protest at the fascist autocracy of the gang of four. A long pent-up fury ignited the "Tiananmen incident," which shook the world.

The "Tiananmen incident" is now history, having written a revolutionary chapter in China's annals. There is no more moving way to commemorate this significant movement than to listen to the reminiscences and thoughts of those who personally took part in it. In view of the incident's artistic overtones, I interviewed three young Chinese artists who participated in the incident and have now had considerable achievements. Currently settled in France or visiting that nation, they were all overwhelmed with emotion when they recalled their involvement in a mass movement in their native land 10 years ago. I interviewed them at the ruins of the Paris Commune in deference to the revolutionary nature of the incident. It was February, 1986. There was an unbroken spell of wet spring weather and we had to complete the interview indoors.

Similar in age, the three Chinese artists who agreed to be interviewed all belong to the young generation who came of age in Beijing during the Cultural Revolution. They took part in the same political movements--Cultural Revolution, Tiananmen incident and the democratic movement--but each charts his own path in life and in art. While the "Xingxing art exhibition" brought them together, the same exhibition's suppression had kept them apart. As chance would have it, here they are reunited in France. Following is a brief note on the three artists and their activities:

Wang Keping [3769 0344 1627]--Sculptor. A key member of the "Xingxing art exhibition." Also a playwright and actor. Screenwriter for the theatrical company of the Central TV Broadcasting Station in Beijing before settling in France. During the democratic movement in Beijing, he defied the regime for the cause of freedom of artistic creation. After he moved overseas, he

frequently holds exhibitions in France and the United States. On 21 February Wang Keping and several friends concerned with creative freedom in China performed Act 1--"Winter"--of the stage play, "We," with himself as director, as a gesture of support for the right to perform the play in China without interference. The performance was noted in the French press.

Wang Zhiping [3769 1807 1627]--Photographer (no relation of Wang Keping's). A major force behind the "April Photography Club" in Beijing. His photographic works were featured in the "Xingxing art exhibition" and have been noted in the foreign and Western press. In 1976, from the death of Premier Zhou Enlai to the "Tiananmen incident" in April, he ignored the ban by the gang of four and took a wealth of photographs of profound historical value. By capturing the grief and anger the Chinese people felt during that period, they bear artistic witness to the revolutionary movement. Later Wang Zhiping put out a photographic album titled "A Nation in Mourning" consisting of the hundreds of pictures he had taken, plus annotations. He also co-edited "A People Mourns," published by the Beijing People's Press after the "5 April movement." A collection of over 500 valuable pictures, including 60 by Wang Zhiping, "A People Mourns" reflects the Chinese society between January and April 1976. In April 1979, Wang Zhiping and a number of like-minded friends organized "Nature, Society and Man," the first art and photography exhibition, which was warmly received by the public. It was also then that the "April Photography Club" was set up. At a time when the ultra-leftist artistic and literary policy still held sway, the "April Photography Club" clearly introduced a breath of fresh air into Chinese photography. Wang Zhiping is currently visiting France. Before going abroad, he was art editor for the Agricultural Press all along. He is also into artistic photography.

Bo Yun [5631 0061]--Traditional Chinese painter. Member of the "Xingxing art exhibition." Currently art history teacher at an advanced art academy in Beijing. Bo Yun is one of the "Xingxing art exhibition" members with formal art training, but he was trained in Western painting; as a traditional Chinese painter, he is largely self-taught. He took an active part in the Cultural Revolution and belonged to the rebel faction in Beijing and Hunan. He is presently on a study trip overseas where he also attends his exhibitions in such places as England, the United States, France and Italy.

Interview

Question: Please tell us how you came to play a part in the "Tiananmen incident" that year. What do you think of it now?

Wang Zhiping: I studied art originally, but then I felt that as a mode of expression, painting is too slow. I wanted a more modern vehicle to convey my thoughts and feelings, so I chose photography. How I longed for a camera day and night then. In late 1975 my dream finally came true.

Between January 1976, when Premier Zhou Enlai passed away, and 5 April the same year, I went to Tiananmen Square to take pictures almost every day. I saw the wreaths the people kept sending to the square after the premier's death and witnessed how a mourning nation became an angry people in 2 to 3 months. I had lived in China so many years, but never had I seen the Chinese

people openly express their innermost feelings so intensely. In these feelings I felt the strength of character of the Chinese. The entire "Tiananmen incident" struck me as an epoch-making cultural phenomenon, a great epic. From January to early April, the Chinese people seemed to have placed all their feelings and abilities in Tiananmen Square. At the time I got more and more agitated. As sadness replaced anger inside me, I could not help acting and feeling like the masses.

Later, my camera-toting became a dangerous act and I was harassed by both the crowds and the public security bureau. But I continued snapping away furiously. I wanted to capture on my film the people's grief and anger so that it would bear real testimony to this historic event. The only time when I did not have the courage to take out my camera was during the chaotic moments after vehicles were overturned. I would be standing in front of the crowd, my camera all set to go in my satchel. But I knew that if I took it out then, I would be beaten to death--if not by the public security personnel, then by the crowds.

In this way I devoted my first camera and the film bought with all my spare money to recording the passing away of Premier Zhou Enlai and the "Tiananmen incident." From January to early April I took a total of 2,000 to 3,000 pictures and developed all of them myself.

Afterward, driven by a sense of duty, I decided to select the more valuable pictures from the lot and have them published in an album, together with annotations. I called the album, which includes over 400 photographs, "A Nation in Mourning" and dedicated it to society and the people as a memento. It became very popular and was seen by Deng Yingchao [6772 4481 6389] and Wang Zhen [3769 7201]. That gave me a good deal of encouragement. At the time some people called me one of the heroes of "Tiananmen incident." I do not agree with that. I think I have borne witness to a revolutionary movement. That's all.

Wang Keping: I was then working at a factory 60 kilometers from Beijing and had just been accepted by the theatrical company of the Central TV Broadcasting Station. Beginning in early April, I went to Tiananmen Square every day and took quite a few pictures. Those days wreaths were laid at the square daily only to be removed at night, each and everyone of them. Not a trace was left and the square was mopped and washed. In the morning on 5 April, the crowds, including myself, rushed into the Great Hall of the People. That same afternoon, we stormed the headquarters. Those were completely spontaneous moves. There was no central leadership: Whoever had the courage to come forward became the commander. There were some incidents, but they were led by separate individuals, who very likely just disappeared when the action was over. Later another group took over. Actually everybody then was unhappy with both the party and society in general, but nobody dared speak up. So they vented their frustration by seizing on the commemoration of the premier's death. The harder the authorities clamped down on commemorative activities, the stronger the public desire to go ahead with them. Wreaths might be removed, but they kept coming, day after day. Leaders at the units barred their subordinates from going to Tiananmen Square, but people went there secretly anyway. They had no way of telling who was there.

Witnessing the "Tiananmen incident," I felt very hopeful about China: The masses have woken up. When I returned to the factory that night, I right away told my co-workers about the events and said that Deng Xiaoping would be back in power soon and that Jiang Qing's clique was finished. Our unit's branch secretary at the time was still making plans every day to criticize Deng Xiaoping. When he heard what I said, he got nervous and stopped his plans. Two days later, however, Beijing ordered the investigation of people who had taken part in the "Tiananmen incident." I instantly became a target of criticism at the factory. Fortunately I was then processing the paperwork prior to joining the Central TV Broadcasting Station. When the factory's personnel guarantee group came to investigate me, the branch secretary told them my file had been transferred. According to the investigation order, poems and photographs must be handed over and people who had been to Tiananmen Square must be checked. Luckily I was spared all that and was soon transferred to the TV station.

Bo Yun: I was then working at the capital library and was not too happy with my job. In early April, I began visiting the square every day--to mix with the crowds and to see people sending wreaths. Those days young people were extremely dissatisfied with the social system and eagerly looked for a chance to change it. So they were very interested in Deng Xiaoping's possible comeback. As soon as we learned of the "Tiananmen incident," we felt that a change was imminent in the political system. As I saw it, the situation was becoming more and more serious every day. No longer was it a movement cooked up by the young people alone, but was something that would affect people at every level in society. We mourned the passing away of the premier. No doubt about that. But even more important, people were using the occasion to demonstrate their grievances against the gang of four. They had great hope in Deng Xiaoping. At the time people were telling one another this true story: Some guy tied a red thread around a small bottle and hung it from a railing on the square to suggest that "Xiaoping is on the red line."

On 5 April I left home early, went without food all day and did not return home until 7 pm. Once I got home, my family refused to let me go out again--and spared me a disaster. Probably only five or six people wanted to recover their wreaths, but they were followed by the crowds everywhere. Shouted a political opportunist who thought he was leading the leftist ranks, "Zhou Enlai was the biggest capitalist roader." Immediately the crowds surrounded him, dragged him before the monument and forced him to kneel down. He was badly beaten up by the angry mobs and barely escaped with his life. A fire engine was dispatched by the authorities to the site. After the vehicle was encircled by the masses, the driver said, "We have nothing to do with this, nothing..," and fled.

From 1 to 5 April, I was in the midst of the masses. Nobody had anticipated the turn the events took. Every single incident was spontaneous, unrehearsed, and there was no preparation, no organization. It was not until after they were thrown into jail following the incident that we came to know the handful of young people who had taken the lead.

The "Tiananmen incident" was a shot in the arm for China's subsequent political and social progress. How much progress, how fast--that is another story. But because of the incident, the downfall of the gang of four was accelerated. That much should be recognized.

Wang Keping, Wang Zhiping: The gang of four's downfall was the result of a struggle within the leadership. It had very little to do with grassroots movements like the "Tiananmen incident."

Wang Keping: The masses did not demand democracy during the "Tiananmen incident." That demand did not arise until the days of the "wall of democracy." In fact, the "Tiananmen incident" was suppressed within a single evening. Later the crowds even held a mass rally in support of the gang of four and claimed that the "incident" was counterrevolutionary. In China changes in leadership and the political climate are often the outcome of a struggle within the top echelons, beyond the intervention by the people. Moreover, the Chinese people have not made much of an effort to win democracy. Take this "creative freedom" business, for instance. It is being passed back and forth between the people and the leaders. The struggle for democracy resembles the traditional way in which Chinese serve tea: Everybody keeps saying, "You first, you first!"

Question: You are now overseas and have seen quite a bit of Western societies. How do they affect the way you see the Chinese political system?

Wan Zhiping: In my first days abroad, I felt frightened whenever I read magazine articles critical of the Chinese leadership. Although I have become used to that now, they still leave me very disturbed.

Why did China fall behind so many countries in the world? Because of historical, economic, industrial and other reasons, to be sure. But there is one other key factor: In China, the sense of human value, the sense of legality are just too fragile. Although things are getting better now, it must still attach more weight to the value of each individual, to his thoughts, personality and freedom. The fact that I am now in Paris makes me feel this even more poignantly. If it wants to modernize and join the international family of nations, China simply cannot resort to autocracy and oppression. Even the leadership is aware of this point.

Bo Yun: Since Deng Xiaoping came out to assume the reins of power, China's political system has become more and more open. This is a fact for all to see. I think the "Tiananmen incident" provided a populist basis for the smashing of the gang of four later. With Deng Xiaoping now at the helm, things are peaceful. If oppression and autocracy reappear in future, mass movements like the "Tiananmen incident" are bound to recur. The Chinese and Westerners resemble one another in this aspect: Neither tolerates autocratic rule and tyranny.

As I look at the democratic system in Western capitalist nations, I cannot but feel depressed about the Chinese political system. In China democracy has made very slow progress and is often subject to interference. Chinese democracy is a complex historical issue. We cannot point to Western standards

and demand instant change. Besides, there is no political party at the moment which can replace the CPC. The people can only hope that the party will become more and more open. For thousands of years, the concept and tradition of democracy were unknown in China. We can only educate our people step by step so that they will understand true democracy and the rule of law. For instance, once economic policies were liberalized, many people made a fortune and started evading taxes, speculating, profiteering. Give them freedom and democracy and they end up doing this kind of things. This is because there is no sense of legality to safeguard democracy and because the people do not know how to make democracy work.

Wang Keping: In France, I think of the "Tiananmen incident" every 5 April. China is now changing for the better, but ever so slowly. I think that things like the "Tiananmen incident" happen only when the Chinese people are pushed to the wall. It is the Chinese way to say, "Let's be patient! Let's wait. Let it be."

Actually China should keep alive the spirit of 5 April, the spirit of boldly expressing their views. If they behave the way they have traditionally behaved--not speaking out, not making a move--they will never get what they want.

Question: As artists, what do you think of "creative freedom" in China today?

Wang Keping: The slogan "creative freedom" is a joke. You are certainly free to create anything you want in the privacy of your home behind closed doors. Nobody can intervene there. But what you do not have is the freedom of public expression. To hold an exhibition, a Chinese artist must still go through bureaucratic screening and seek permission. Only things that suit the official taste will get clearance. Freedom is strictly circumscribed.

Bo Yun: China is different from the West. Creation and the opportunity to present a work of art to an audience are two separate things. But things are much better now. In the past, you could be found guilty of being a so-called "ideological reactionary" for saying what was on your mind.

Wang Zhiping: Apart from the limits on freedom, the opportunity of a work to be presented to an audience is also economically conditioned. In this China is no different from the West. One example is the current tabloids. The stories may be trash, fabrications, but if they attract readers to buy them and do not lose money, they will be published. On the other hand, a well-written novel and a serious paper will not be published if there is no market for them. This is not a question of freedom. People in the "Xingxing art exhibition" are free to create at home any work they want. The government does not object to their works, but to their presenting them to the public. I once held an exhibition at the French embassy in Beijing, and as many as four ministries and commissions were worried enough to issue documents about my exhibition. Later they sent along so-called experts to analyze my works and found that they were largely unobjectionable. They told me I could do anything I wanted other than holding exhibitions.

Question: The "April 5 movement" essentially used art to express political ideas. What are the social functions of art?

Wang Keping: Poetry seemed to be quite popular during that period but got less so later. It may be that people found poetry with its subtle language more useful for their purpose at a time when the public expression of political dissidence was prohibited. During the period of the democratic wall, far fewer poems appeared. What we had then were direct argumentative articles and big character posters.

Bo Yun: In revolutionary times, art is a political tool. A revolutionary-cum-artist should certainly express his genuine feelings in his works to serve the revolutionary cause. When the revolutionary period is over, however, it is perfectly legitimate for an artist to portray objects that have nothing to do with revolution.

There was another reason why poetry was popular in the "April 5 movement": For years everybody had to learn Mao Zedong's poems, which indirectly popularized poetry. As a result, the people also use the poetic medium. I know of one joke: One of the questions in the language part of the entrance examination at the Central Academy of Art asked the candidate to write down a few poems he has memorized. All the candidates could remember were Mao Zedong's poems. So you can imagine the impact of his poetry. Why was poetry less popular during the period of the democratic wall? Because that period was more concerned with the examination of issues, which, rendered through poetry, would suffer in analytical accuracy and detail. Hence more essays were written then.

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ERADICATION OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION'S IDEOLOGICAL DISASTERS URGED

Beijing XUEXI YU YANJIU [STUDY AND RESEARCH] in Chinese No 3, 5 Mar 86 pp 5-6

[Article by staff commentator: "Negate the 'Cultural Revolution' Completely; We Must Eradicate Two Ideological Disasters"]

[Text] It has been almost 10 years since the smashing of the "gang of four." With the comprehensive and earnest restoration of order since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, our party has experienced a major historic turning point, moving into a new era of socialist modern construction. The broad masses of party members and the masses work together with high spirits. They are hopeful and confident of final victory. Our country has indeed created a new and revitalized situation and found a way to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Yet we must see clearly that in the process of rapid development and radical changes, there exist also various negative factors which hinder our work's progress. At present, the most prominent ones are: first, the spread of the capitalist individualistic idea of "paying attention only to money" among certain people and the rise of the unhealthy tendency of using one's authority to seek profits among a few cadres. The other factor is that among some people, ideology has become unfocused and discipline has become lax and political liberalism has also emerged. Many reasons account for these problems. One of the most important is that in the new situation of reform, open-door and economic rejuvenation and the complex international and social environment, the decadent capitalist ideology has increasingly corrupted our contingents. At the same time, the negative influence of the "Cultural Revolution's" 10-year turmoil on the party's ideology and style has not been eradicated completely. In particular, the residues of the two ideological disasters of extreme individualism and anarchism have not been totally eradicated. This is another reason which cannot be ignored.

During the "Cultural Revolution," because of the mistakes in our party's guiding ideology and the sabotage of the counter revolutionary gang of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, many basic Marxist tenents were criticized as "revisionism" and many antisocialist elements were upheld as "new things," Feudalism and capitalist and petty bourgeois ideologies became unprecedentedly active and extreme individualism and anarchism seized the

opportunity to spread, causing a historic catastrophe. At that time, the major manifestation of extreme individualism was: "power above everything else." Encouraged and tempted by power and gain, the dregs of society emerged and opportunists, conspirators and ambitious persons all appeared. They shouted: "with power, you have everything; without power, you lose everything"; "power is tied to one's fortunes," and "if power is not used when you have it, it will be useless after a while." They competed for fame and fortune and created a mess in an originally stable socialist China. At that time, the major manifestation of anarchism was "to rebel is justified," and they engaged in fighting, smashing, pillaging, confiscating and seizing. The "rebel factions" with their different banners and their behind-the-scene instigators clamored that "the general target is to point the spear upward." They rejected the leadership of the communist party, destroyed the governmental machinery of the proletariat, and trampled on the democracy and legal system of socialism, causing the party, political and military disciplines to become lax and the country's political and social lives to fall into a state of confusion. After 10 years, people still remember vividly and painfully such developments.

Now, our party's political, ideological and organization lines have returned to the correct Marxist path and our country has entered the new era of modern construction and comprehensive reform. Yet, has the influence of extreme individualism and anarchism completely disappeared? We cannot consider that to be the case. Many things have shown that the pernicious influence of these two disasters is still substantial and is especially prominent among a few people. At present, the major manifestations of extreme individualism is: "paying attention only to money," resorting to deception, extortion, and blackmail and using one's authority to seek private gains. A few cadres are obsessed with seeking fame and position, and are preoccupied with their personal gains and losses, forgetting completely the ideal of serving the people wholeheartedly. Some go in for ostentation and extravagance, and compete in showing off, vying with each other in purchasing and replacing imported small cars. Using all kinds of excuses, they vie to go abroad, using public funds for entertainment, gifts, and travel, and squander the money away. Some run business to make profit, violating state laws. Contrary to organization principles, they hire their trusted friends and relatives, and seek personal gains for their children, relatives and friends, resorting even to bribery and corruption, speculation and deception and violating the laws. Some, in performing their work, insist on "bargaining according to quality and exchange based on equal value." If there is neither raises nor bonuses, they pretend to be sick and procrastinate in their work. Some, violating state laws, ignore their own work to seek "outside income," requesting long-term sick leaves to engage in buying and reselling for a profit; or, using the excuse of "mobility of talented personnel," they leave without resigning to seek higher wages or run businesses. At present, only a few openly advocate anarchism, but political liberalism, which is tied to petty bourgeois anarchism, has begun to emerge. Some, regardless of the situation, always find fault with the party's line, principles and policies, making frivolous comments and spreading discontent. Some like to listen to gossips, sow discord and spread rumors, even helping to transmit malicious

lies. Some has allowed their discipline to become lax, and they neither follow nor enforce orders; they do whatever they want, carrying out only those party orders that they agree with. Some are in pursuit of the "democracy" and "freedom" of the capitalist class, cherishing the "big democracy" of the "Cultural Revolution," and use the means of the "four big" which has been abolished by the constitution to damage the hard-won stable and unified political situation. All these show that once an erroneous ideology begins to spread, it is difficult to eradicate completely its influence and damages. Although it has been 10 years since the "Cultural Revolution," yet we still have to exert our utmost efforts to eradicate completely the pernicious influence of extreme individualism and anarchism. This is still a very important ideological political task for our party which cannot be ignored.

In order to uphold the four basic principles to protect the party's correct line, implement its policies and guarantee the smooth progress of socialist modern construction, we must continue to carry out in depth the negation of the education of the "Cultural Revolution." Through party rectification and the strengthening of party nature and style and party discipline education, we must make the broad masses of party members, cadres and people really understand that, ideologically and theoretically, extreme individualism and anarchism are thoroughly decadent and have nothing whatsoever in common with the communist ideological system, moral standards, and behavior. They are the ideological basis for the development and continuation for 10 years of the "Cultural Revolution." During the "Cultural Revolution," it ran rampant as a social thought, leaving a legacy of trouble. No matter how their contents and forms have changed, they have always been a corrosive affecting our thought and a force opposing the advance of our enterprise. Through education, we have to make the broad masses of party members, cadres, and people clearly realize that whether it is the individualism which has its objective the pursuit of power or one which has its objective the pursuit of wealth, it belongs, by nature, in the realm of capitalist morality which is characterized by selfishness and benefiting one at the expense of others. Whoever possesses such ideas will, as Engels put it, "become insatiably avaricious and overcome by covetousness," so that "anything in his mind will not be pure." We are communists with high ideals and to serve the people wholeheartedly is our only goal. We cannot let ourselves fall into the mire of individualism and become the prisoner of money worship. Also through education, we have to make party members, cadres and the masses clearly understand that both the anarchism of the petty bourgeoisie and the individualism of the capitalists are contrary to the historical materialism of Marxism and are forces which destroy socialism. After the October Revolution, Lenin had repeatedly severely criticized anarchism and Engles had also ridiculed the freedom of the capitalists as "merely an non-existent dream." After the proletariat has gained power and in the course of socialist modern construction, there must be the leadership of the communist party, a sound system of democratic centralism and highly self-conscious and strict organizational discipline. Only these can guarantee the success of the socialist enterprise. China is working for socialist modernization, not capitalist liberalization. As far as this basic principle is concerned, we must be firm and have a clear-cut stand.

The eradication of the two ideological disasters which ran rampant during the "Cultural Revolution" and which had left a legacy of trouble until now is a long-term process of political and ideological education. Thus, at the same time while we are strengthening the construction of material civilization, we cannot for one moment relax the building of socialist spiritual civilization. As for the capital, we must put the building of spiritual civilization in a prominent position. We firmly believe that under the new situation and conditions of reform, open-door and economic rejuvenation, as long as we firmly strengthen the communist ideal, morality and discipline education of the party members, cadres and the masses, and, with the changes in the situation and tasks, continue to enhance their current affairs policy education, implementing seriously the rectification of party style and the different forms of unhealthy tendencies in society, then, we can certainly eradicate the pernicious influence of extreme individualism and anarchism and gradually overcome the negative effect of the capitalist liberalism of "paying attention only to money." We can then further call forth the high ideals of communism among the broad masses of party members, cadres, and the people, arousing their initiative and enterprising spirit so that the socialist modern construction of the capital and the city-centered comprehensive reform can advance in a healthier and livelier pace.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CAUTION IN CRITICIZING LIBERALISM DISCUSSED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 2 Apr 86 p 3

/Article by Deng Weizhi /6772 0251 1807/: "Caution Is Required in Criticizing Theoretical Liberalism"/

/Text/ To serve socialism and the people and promote the great cause of modernization, adherence to the four basic principles in literary creation and academic research is our common political base. Under this major premise, all activities in literary creation and theoretical research must also follow the principle of "a hundred flowers blooming and a hundred schools of thought contending" and mobilize all positive elements, in order to promote vigorous and lively progress in free discussions and in comparisons and differentiations and achieve a greater development. Only by upholding the socialist orientation and implementing the "dual-hundred" principle will it be possible to forestall and overcome the incorrect tendency of bourgeois liberalism. It is a truth repeatedly demonstrated in historical practice. However, some of our comrades take a rash and arbitrary attitude on this issue. Ignoring the full text and taking words out of context, or discovering unfamiliar terms in other people's articles, they accuse others of liberalism. What is even more serious is that some comrades, without discrimination, actually call the freedoms of creation, publication and learning liberalism. Their imprudence has led to the confusion of proletarian freedom with bourgeois freedom.

A political concept, bourgeois liberalism refers to resisting the party's leadership, negating the socialist system and following the capitalist path. To determine issues of this nature, one must take an extremely cautious attitude and guard against indiscriminately attaching political labels on academic issues. Rashly criticizing theoretical liberalism violates the law of academic development. Precisely like plants which must adjust to the ecological environment, the growth and progress of learning must adapt to the academic environment. Academic freedom is the air and water of learning. It is conducive to the rectification of the practice of seeking common ground and rejecting the different, our traditional mode of thinking. Only with academic freedom will new ideas and theories emerge in an endless stream. Rashly criticizing liberalism will inevitably restrict the development of intellectual productivity and fetter the enthusiasm of intellectual producers.

Members of our theoretical community make a high appraisal of the discussion of the goal of socialist production, but do they recall that it was once abruptly suspended? Why? Today they make a high appraisal of the theory of socialist commodity economy, but do they recall that it was once denounced by certain individuals? Why? Perhaps they still remember that, during the spell of purging spiritual pollution, many viewpoints considered as absolutely valid today were the targets of purge. Again why? Does it not indicate the absence of full academic freedom in many realms? Recently I asked some theoretical workers: "At what stage of your article were you happiest?" Some answered after proofreading, others after galley proof, but very few said after publication. Not only thus, but some indicated that, instead, they felt apprehensive after publication. The situation is unfavorable to academic development. Without question, the theoretical community should prevent liberalism, but there is a greater need for bold exploration. It is the starting point of finding truth. Its result may be positive, negative, or both. Both the positive and the negative are the need of science. Constant criticism will turn boldness into timidity, and timidity into cowardice. In the absence of bold exploration, one will fear to acknowledge truth even when faced with it. What good will it do to the modernization program?

Caution in criticizing theoretical liberalism means placing our attention on theoretical construction, not on criticizing by labeling. The impact of a theoretical contribution far excels a large batch of mediocre articles of criticism. If one must criticize, the criticism must be constructive. Criticism is for the purpose of construction. Only with construction will there be civilization. We must no longer believe in such formulas as "give first place to the word destruction, and construction is implied."

Caution in criticizing theoretical liberalism means a high respect for knowledge and the intellectuals. Rashly labeling the fruits of their labor as liberalism is most discouraging to the intellectuals. The question of right and wrong in art and learning should be resolved by free discussions in the artistic and academic communities, not by oversimplification.

As mentioned above, some comrades criticize the freedoms of creation and learning as liberalism. It is poles apart from the principle of the party Central Committee. The freedoms of literary and artistic creation and other cultural activities are written into the constitution. Upholding the freedoms of creation, learning and publication on the basis of the constitution is an expression of unity with the party Central Committee. How can it be called liberalism? Why do some comrades always yield the banner of freedom to the bourgeoise while they themselves are afraid to raise it high? Does it not all for pondering? Of course, some comrades favor liberalism, but it is also their academic freedom, which should be respected. The point is that we must have our own theoretical constancy and guard against stopping exploration the moment liberalism is heard, or joining others to trample on academic freedom.

In the violent years of class struggle, we loudly sang the battle songs of freedom and roused the masses. After basically eliminating the hostile classes and providing the conditions for the true achievement of creative and academic freedoms, we should heartily sing the victory song of socialist freedom.

"Never has there been such a country where one can breathe so freely." It is the pride of our socialism.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DETAILS OF BEIJING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PROTESTS REPORTED

Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 109, 1 Dec 85 p 38

/Article by Li Min /7812 3046/: "Details of Students' Protest at Beijing University Discussed"/

[Excerpts] There is a reason for the slogan about "staging a comeback." Two months have lapsed since 18 September, a date which has caused concern and uneasiness to the authorities in mainland China. However, the gloomy shadow it cast among the people has not yet dissipated.

In an effort to calm down the grievances among the students, provincial and municipal leaders have made personal appearances, held all sorts of briefings, and carried out ideological work among the students. Each university has been given instructions to serve more palatable meals to the students. Each food supplier has received orders to commit themselves to providing the student cafeterias with inexpensive, yet delicious foods.

"An empty cave invites the wind. Everything has its cause." The authorities have taken precautionary measures with respect to 9 December and have gone out of their ways to show concern for students. All this is by no means prompted by groundless fears or by a sudden impulse. The reason for this is that, after 18 September, students of Beijing University put up a gatepost couplet with a menacing tone, which read: "After 18 September, strengthen our resolve with self-imposed hardships. On 8 December, we shall stage a comeback." It was topped off by a horizontal poster that read: "There is a long time ahead."

Large-character posters accused Japan of hostility to China. On 13 September, there appeared on Beijing University campus several large-character posters. Most of the articles on the posters protested the visit of the Japanese prime minister to Yasuhiro Nakasone and demanded the designation of 18 September as a day of national humiliation. Those large-character posters were low-key and basically followed by the lines of the government's diplomatic pronouncements. Ever since the deletion of the provision about the "four great freedoms" from the new constitution, large-character posters, once advocated by Mao Zedong, have doubtlessly lost their legality, but have not been spoken of as a "crime." The sudden appearance of these posters had the effect of creating ripples in a calm lake and attracting the attention of people both within and outside of the university. Then, from 14 September onward, more and more large-characters

made their appearance. These articles were no longer limited to such topics as Yasuhiro Nakasone and the day of national humiliation. Some of these posters enumerated the anomalies in the Sino-Japanese trade for the past few years. Students of economics had, with the help of computers, figured out with great precision how much money had been conned out of Baoshan Steel in Shanghai and how many color TV sets were indeed pieces of junk, etc. One such poster, whose author used the pseudonym Isoshichi Yamamoto and the language of the Japanese invaders of China, recalled the number of Chinese he had slaughtered in the past and mentioned how much money he had now made by selling all kinds of junk to the Chinese. According to knowledgeable persons, everything mentioned in the poster, with the exception of the author's name, was based on fact and, because of this, the entire poster was highly readable.

In those few days, when more and more large-character posters appeared, public sentiments on the campus of Beijing University grew more and more violent, in order to "put out the fire" before it was too late, the Beijing municipal government, the CPC propaganda department and the Foreign Ministry all dispatched representatives to the university to hold briefings, talk with the students and did ideological work among them. But the flames of fury had by now spread to the People's University, Qinghua University and other well-known institutions of higher leanring. Students of these universities had decided to show solidarity with their peers at Beijing University by going to Tiananmen Square on 18 September, laying floral wreaths at the Monument of People's Heroes, and mourning the deaths of Chinese soldiers who had fallen in action during the war of resistance against Japan and the Chinese civilians killed by Japanese troops.

Eighteen September was a day of utmost tension. At dawn, the municipal government began to mobilize its entire public security police force for a tight stakeout along the roads leading from Tiananmen Square to the front gate of Beijing University. Police cars were stationed at every intersection of the city streets, waiting for instructions. The atmosphere was extraordinarily tense. By mere coincidence, the regular session of the party congress was to open on the same day. This gave many people the wrong impression that all this was done for the protection of the congress. But there were quite a few people who were skeptical, since numerous important conferences had taken place before, yet there had never been such an atmosphere. At the same time, university authorities cut off all links of communications between the students and the outside world at dawn. Campus guards would not allow students to leave the campus. As a result, students of Beijing University could only demonstrate on campus grounds. Despite the repeated exhortations of the university president announced by loudspeakers, students did not stop their protests. On the contrary, they demanded permission for them to go to Tiananmen Square. The enraged president ordered the south gate locked. Students, fuming with anger, pounded the lock with smashing blows but failed to open the gate.

This situation lasted until about 3 pm when the university president, realizing that the problem could not be solved by merely locking the gate, ordered it thrown open. Thereupon, about 300 Beijing University students marched out in good order toward the city. As the students did not appear "riotous," the public security police could find no reason to stop them and could only watch them file past.

Rumors about "backstage manipulators" and "countercurrents" were rampant. When the marchers reached Xidan and turned into Changan Street, they were sudenly stopped by several members of the public security police. "We only want to pay homage to our dead heroes," the students said. "We have no other purpose. Let us go if you are really Chinese." The public security policemen were at a loss for words and let the students pass through.

The students marched into Tiananmen Square, formed neat ranks in front of the memorial to the people's heroes, laid floral wreaths in homage to the dead, observed a moment of silence, then started marching around the memorial, singing "On the Songhuajiang." The sky over the square was filled with the mournful and stirring words of the refrain: "18 September, 18 September..."

The ceremony ended at dusk. The marchers broke up their ranks and dispersed.

So the day of 18 September passed in peace. And people began to think that calmness and tranquility had returned. Little did they expect that, from 19 September on, large-character posters on Beijing University campus would create another upsurge and would go one step deeper in substance. Slogans such as "We demand freedom. We demand democracy." began to appear. Students of Beijing University wrote to other major universities throughout the country with an appeal for support. According to reliable sources, college students in Xian, Chengdu, Wuhan and other localities also demonstrated in the streets in a manner more violent than the demonstration on the campus of Beijing University.

Campus upheavals have now subsided, but the CPC leadership has made an assessment of the campus upheavals and drawn the alarming conclusions that there had been a conspiracy, that the students had been controlled by evil persons, and that there had been "backstage manipulators." The students' action was, they said, not an expression of patriotism; it represented rather "a countercurrent." The public were shocked by such an assessment, since statements about "backstage manipulators," "countercurrents" and the like were too familiar to the ear. The very sounds reminded people of those horrible years in which countless people had suffered horrible persecution on such charges. Now the academic life of the students at Beijing University has returned to normal, but only heaven knows what is in their minds. The scroll bearing the words "There is a long way ahead" seems to be hovering over the heads of people like a specter.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMENTS ON CONTROVERSIAL BOOK 'THE OTHER HALF OF MAN IS WOMAN'

Wei Junyi's Remarks

Shanghai WENYI BAO in Chinese 28 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Wei Junyi [7279 0689 1355]: "Thoughts on a Bestseller"]

[Text] I am anxious and apprehensive about the publication and unprecedented popularity of the book "The Other Half of Man Is Woman," and I am worried about our literature.

Ordinarily it would have been a joyous occasion to see a magazine article be quickly turned into a book. It would be great if all works could be published this way. But it has not been possible for other works. At a time when serious works of literature (I am not calling them pure literature) are experiencing a crisis, as bookstores refuse to sell them and printing has fallen off drastically, popular literature has cornered the market, yet this book has created a furor. Without waiting for rave reviews from the critics, young readers have rushed out to snatch up copies. They were sold out in no time. It can almost compete with the martial arts novels. This is most amazing. Ordinarily it would be a good thing.

But we must look at this closely. Why are so many young people interested in buying this book? It seems the popularity lies in its discussion of "sex," a term many would avoid and only refer to as "that." The fact that many readers buy this book is not an indication of higher aesthetic value. Therefore its popularity only adds to our concern about the crisis in serious literature.

I am not accusing the writer of pandering to the vulgar interests of the public, nor am I equating the book with obscene pornography; however the book does have excessive descriptions of natural relationships, especially in the latter part of the book, it departs from the serious theme of the repression of human sexuality in the labor camps and concentrates on details around the ideological turmoil and family upheaval caused by Zhang Yonglin's virility and impotence. The writing then has no bearing on society as a whole, or at least the relationship has greatly diminished. (Here is where this book differs from the "Lu Hua Shu" ["Mimosa"] which follows the social background closely and is not just a story of one person who suffered starvation.) The ensuing lack of sufficient character development leads to a credibility problem. Zhang Yonglin eventually left Huang Xingjui in

contempt, but the readers will find it difficult to believe his reasons for leaving. One may decide that he is a liar and find Huang Xiangjui rather endearing instead. The readers cannot be blamed for the unhealthy social effects of the book; the work itself should bear the brunt of the responsibility.

As a woman, I cannot tolerate this kind of naturalistic depiction in the book. I think many female readers will share my feelings. This is not only because of the traditional fastidiousness of most Chinese intellectual women, but also because we have always valued our ideals, innocence, individuality, and careers, and do not want to be treated simply as sex objects, or exist only as the opposite sex--that would be most insulting.

Every writer must be responsible for the effects of his or her work on society. Especially in China today, our work is no longer "literature shared among friends" but has been accepted by the general public (for example, "Ling Yu Rou" ["Spirit And Flesh"]). Every serious writer must consider the question of how to replace vulgarity with elegance, to replace superficiality with depth. Sometimes one must simply avoid even causing others to have vulgar thoughts.

These are my comments. I do not want to see the whole literary circle being denounced, as has happened before, because of this one piece (especially since the author has written some good articles in the past.)

Zhang Xinxin's Remarks

Shanghai WENYI BAO in Chinese 28 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Zhang Xinxin [1728 6580 2946]: "My Views on the Depiction of Sexual Psychology in 'The Other Half of Man Is Woman'"]

[Text] When it comes to "sex" we must first simplify the question to avoid adding confusion to chaos.

First, I should leave myself out of the picture. Naturally, it is difficult for a woman to be entirely objective in discussing the psychology of human sexuality. It may even increase the problem.

Second, we should set aside the controversial title of the book. Recently, the terms "man" and "woman" have appeared in the titles of seven or eight novels. If it had been 70 or 80, it might even be statistically significant. Can the reason be found in the writers' ulterior motives or in the readers' subconscious or conscious minds? "Star Wars" movies have been made and remade; in fact, the movie producer is in court over the copyrighted term "Star Wars" used by the U.S. president to describe the Strategic Defense Initiative plan. Obviously, it does not make sense to get bogged down with the title of a book.

The third point may be sticky. We have invented the notions of "tasteless and vulgar depiction of sex" and "serious literature depicting sex." First, let us agree that "The Other Half of Man Is Woman" is a serious piece of literature, and then let us discuss the latter notion. But in fact there

are contradictions in this notion. Is it the actual description of sex in this serious literature, or is it the writer trying to demonstrate his more important purposes behind sex through the depiction of the psychology of human sexuality. Put more directly, it is the depiction of sexual psychology that makes this book serious literature.

My personal view naturally cannot be excluded. I think the description of personal sexual experience in the book is psychologically and physiologically accurate. Especially in the first three-quarters of the book, it depicts a man in his puberty who is shoved into an extremely confined environment and who has natural biological yearnings for the opposite sex. There is also the element that she personifies his ideals; his dream comes true in a tangible form and they are united, although in an unnatural way. He is impotent; they live under the same roof and are literally just partners. The story is then moderated and balanced by hints of sexual jealousy and continuous self-analyses which reinforce the suggestion of sexual jealousy. Then an important segment appears; the structural transition takes place in an episode of "disaster relief" when, after a heroic act, and after sufficient passive and active suggestions--this is the important segment on the realization of male sexuality--suddenly the man regains his virility. His recovery is significant. He is then depicted as a man who is consciously immersed in civilization; he has morals, but his morality is tinted with hypocrisy. But what is the relationship between his sexual consciousness and his personal conduct? This is where I have doubts about the last part of the story.

The writer obviously feels strongly, and is serious and analytical, about this piece of work. But when I read this book, it did not conjure up any hallucinations. This kind of sobriety, upon self-analysis, was not interrupted by the long philosophical arguments which the author was quite inclined to use: in fact the "discussions" in this book are more vivid and mature in comparison to the writer's earlier works. My detachment is perhaps because we do not belong to the same generation... But even those who are part of the same generation and share the same experiences will not share the author's emotions in this work. This book is an attempt, through the depiction of an individual's sexual psychology, to analyze the essence of surviving in an environment which distorts and changes the most basic, but the most important human instincts. This may be an art form, but at the same time, it is a profound piece of analysis. Sometimes stories about life and death, about life's ups and downs, cannot compare to a story about a man who has been twisted around; whether it is a man or a woman is not important, but what is important is to reveal the extent to which a person can be distorted. This is more tragic: people leading lives of living death in an impossible world. From this point of view, the heroine's extra-marital affair is quite natural and human. We can say that in this book, the psychological distortion of basic human sexuality reveals, denounces, and analyzes the atmosphere of a specific era, an atmosphere which is made up of and in turn is determined by society as a whole, as well as by what lies deep inside every individual. The reason I have not been engrossed in or moved by the book is because I find the author's handling of the male character's psychological condition too hesitant, and it is a conscious hesitation. Even before the final reflection, the distortion has already set in.

While people are arguing over this book, two other novels come to my mind. D.H. Lawrence's "Lady Chatterly's Lover" is yet to be translated. From synopsis and hearsay, supposedly there is too much sex, and it is too pornographic. Once I came across a pre-1949 edition of the book, but found that the author had not written anything about private sexual experiences or sexual exaggerations, whether perverted or natural. In fact it is just an early work, a more daring expresion, on the emancipation of women in this century. There is nothing new either in style or in content. When the ban on this book is finally lifted, many readers will be disappointed by this important piece of work. The other book, "Jing Ping Mei" ("The Golden Plum Blossom"), some parts of which have been deleted and censored and finally some 10,000 copies have recently released. Many lined up at the writer's union for a copy. Others moralistically condemned the book. But among those who bought or condemned the book, how many were just interested in the characters, they had heard so much about?

As I see it, a writer has written a book about personal sexual psychology, with emotion and at the same time soberly, in an attempt to reveal and at the same time conceal something; readers have snatched up copies and responded with enthusiasm or outrage or indifference; critics, including myself, seriously critique the work. This perhaps is a rather interesting artistic phenomenon, and perhaps an important reality.

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EAST REGION

VALUE OF RESEARCH ON SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE DESCRIBED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 7 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Bao Zonghao [7637 1350 6275]]

[Text] For a long period, research on epistemology in our philosophical circles has focused only on the source, process, nature, laws, and standards of cognition for deciding truth or falsehood. Research on scientific knowledge has been a neglected issue and has even been refuted as an old philosophy or a subject of modern bourgeois philosophy. This is not a scientific attitude and is harmful to the exploration and deepening of the Marxist theory of knowledge.

The reason why epistemology should pay great attention to the research on scientific knowledge is that ever since ancient times knowledge has always been a subject for philosophical introspection. Since the 17th century, as science emerged and epistemology became the central theme in philosophical research, the study and introspection of scientific knowledge became more and more important in philosophy. Great philosophers such as Bacon, Descartes, Locke, Hume, Kant, and Mill all approached epistemology with an analysis of scientific knowledge. Engels' "dialectics of nature" and Lenin's "materialism and empirico-criticism" developed Marxist epistemology and also refuted attacks from various idealists and metaphysicists by summing up and analyzing the new knowledge in their times. Recently, scientific knowledge has also become an important field for epistemological studies in the Soviet Union, Japan, and the GDR. The development of human consciousness needs knowledge for enrichment, and the process for obtaining new knowledge is itself called cognition (which is realized in different forms, or different levels of knowledge such as abstract vs. concrete, empirical vs. theoretical, and realistic vs. conceptual). These levels of knowledge differ by the way they understand the object, the scope and depth with which they reflect the object, and the nature of the knowledge system. It is the task of epistemology to analyze these different levels of knowledge. The development of epistemology is closely related to how scientific knowledge is mastered. If, as a theory about how the subject (i.e., people's thoughts) understands an object (i.e., the objective world), epistemology developed in philosophical studies on nature, society, and the results of knowledge, then the fast growth of modern scientific knowledge

provides tremendous empirical and theoretical knowledge to epistemological studies, and we cannot talk about the development of Marxist epistemology if we do not conduct epistemological studies of the achievements of this knowledge.

Currently, research on scientific knowledge must answer the following five questions:

1. The concept of scientific knowledege. What is knowledge? Certain foreign Marxist epistemology texts emphasize that knowledge is the reflection of objective reality but neglect the fact that knowledge is an element in the free, creative, and actual activities of people. I believe that knowledge is the total of all human concepts and that these concepts reflect the process by which people from a theoretical viewpoint purposely grasp and reflect objects.

However, knowledge does not mean scientific knowledge (though sometimes it can be used with the same meaning). To grasp the concept of scientific knowledge, we must take two things into consideration, and through practice we must inspect knowledge in two ways. On the one hand, knowledge should be analyzed from an epistemological angle to see if it is true or false, essential or nonessential, realistic or conceptual and to prove if the knowledge is scientific and can reflect the nature, relation, and law of matter. On the other hand, we should evaluate such knowledge by what material and spiritual needs it satisfies. Any scientific knowledge always unites what is scientific and what has value. How should we define scientific knowledge? We should analyze the answer to this through research.

2. The starting point of scientific knowledge. This question includes two levels of meaning. One is the starting point where scientific knowledge forms, in other words, the starting point for scientific research. Another meaning is the starting point where scientific knowledge grows. Are these two starting points the same or different? Some comrades think that the "question" is the starting point for scientific research and the growth of knowledge as well. I believe that scientific research must take completed and accumulated empirical knowledge (which contains the elements for new scientific knowledge and common sense transformed from scientific knowledge (as the premises and the medium and accordingly consciously raise questions about the unknown. The formation and growth of new scientific knowledge are not only a linear process of accumulating knowledge consisting of solutions to many "questions," but more importantly they are a release from the bonds of old knowledge and a replacement of the previous knowledge and theories with the new and scientific ones. Is "question" or "empirical knowledge" or "previous knowledge" (including empirical and theoretical knowledge) the starting point for conducting scientific research and for the growth of scientific knowledge? This merits our further exploration.

3. The structure of scientific knowledge. In the history of epistemology, Bacon, Spinoza, and others studied scientific knowledge by categorization. Engels categorized scientific knowledge into five types by the mode of motion of matter, namemly, mechanics, physics, chemistry, biology, and social science. Modern scientific philosophers in other countries study the structure of scientific knowledge by analyzing the concepts of "theory," "reduction," "cause," and "law" actually used in scientific activities. According to the degree of abstraction of scientific knowledge, some comrades in our country divide the structure of scientific knowledge into three levels: 1) philosophy and mathematics; 2) natural science and social science; and 3) engineering technology. These different views on the structure of scientific knowledge reveal to us that in studying the structure of scientific knowledge, we must first define what are the bases or principles for categorization. Meanwhile, we should discuss further what their ranks and levels are. How can we analyze their dynamics when modern science has complicated the structure of scientific knowledge?

4. Scientific knowledge and truth. Truth is a scientific knowledge system, yet not all scientific knowledge is truth. Because one's social existence influences what nature he reflects in real life, even under modern conditions, some natural knowledge is still cluttered up with misconceptions and colored by myth. What is the difference between the two? Do they differ in the attributes, nature, scope, and depth of objects they reflect or in the ways of their representation? Scientific knowledge moves toward and is transformed into truth. What is the process, path, and mode of such movement? How does not determine the truth of scientific knowledge? Can we derive the pluralism of truth from the "many-sided" scientific knowledge and theories? All these questions require us to study further the dialectical process which scientific knowledge has developed.

5. What is the medium necessary for scientific knowledge to transform into practice? [Kepuning] of the USSR and Yoshitane Iwasaki and Masatoshi Miyahara of Japan think that the concept is the highest form of scientific knowledge and is the medium for transformation into practice. Why is such a "concept" the medium? What characteristics does it have? They do not discuss these questions. A concept is formed by the transfer of matter and energy through the acquisition, transmission, and processing of outside information. The transformation of a concept into practice is the transformation of knowledge information (including information on ideal objects) in a concept about relative objects into information about new objects (i.e., the practical information of ideal objects). Can we therefore consider "information" the "medium" for scientific knowledge to transform into practice? This question waits for our further proof.

Above are my preliminary views on the study of epistemology. They are intended to evoke my theoretical colleagues to study epistemology thoroughly and to develop Marxist epistomology under new historic conditions.

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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI POLICE CRACKDOWN NETS LARGE NUMBER OF THIEVES

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 16 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Zhang Hu [1728 3337]: "More than 3,000 Thieves Turn Themselves in Shanghai; Policy of Crackdown Stressed, Division and Disintegration Encouraged:]

[Text] Since March Shanghai City's mammoth crackdown on theft and robbery has struck terror in the hearts of some thieves who have rushed to turn themselves in to organs of public security and public security bodies. Their numbers now exceed 3,000.

In this anti-theft crackdown, the vast ranks of the police paid careful attention to the policy of crackdown. The scope of their activities was large and they conducted repeated propaganda offensives, using not only broadcasting, slide presentations, pictures and theatrical performances, but engaged in solid anti-theft propaganda work at every factory and home as well. The repetition and depth of their activities created a stupendous social environment in which the "masses opposed theft."

While engaging in large-scale propaganda, the police utilized various methods to focus on the education of "suspect masses." On one hand, people who had been treated liberally after surrendering appeared personally to speak in order to appeal to the "suspect masses," while on the other hand, "low pressure" was placed on those suspected of stealing and one-on-one education was provided, breaking down their ideological walls of defense. The Zhanghia Police Substation of the Jingan Police Station held such a meeting on 1 March at which four persons raised their hands indicating their desire to surrender and confess. One hour after the meeting, 18 others came throughout the night to surrender to the police, providing 28 leads and clues to various criminal cases. At a propaganda meeting on the legal system for residents held by the Changchunlu Police Substation of the Hongkou Police Station, accurate education work was done on a criminal who stayed behind after. After an intense ideological struggle, the criminal finally confessed to 17 thefts of goods worth more than 1,100 yuan and handed over 350 yuan and some stolen items on the spot. While conducting individual education, the police encouraged the thieves' friends and knowledgable persons to assist in the counseling. Using this method, 37 persons were encouraged to turn themselves in.

In order to maximize results, the police went down into industrial and enterprise units where the security situation was complex and mobilized the masses to expose, discuss and investigate. The chief of the northern substation of the Zhabei Police Station led seven policemen into the security problem plagued Weixing Hardware Factory to conduct propaganda and mobilize the masses. In only 2 or 3 days, 7 people turned themselves in.

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EAST REGION

WENHUI BAO PUBLISHES ARTICLE 'DISCUSSION ON MISTAKES'

Authors Express Views

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 30 Jul 85 pp 3-4

[Article by Deng Weizhi [6772 0251 1807] and Zhu Changchao [2612 7022 6389]: "A Discussion on Mistakes"; first three paragraphs are sources supplied introduction]

[Text] Editor's note: Deng Weizhi and Zhu Changchao, in their article, "A Discussion on Mistakes," express their own views on the place and function of mistakes in the cognitive process. This will undoubtedly help us to liberate our thinking and aid our exploration of the issues.

According to Marxist epistemology, cognition cannot possibly be completed at once, but must undergo a gradual developmental process based on practice. Because we are limited by objective historical conditions, the level of social practice, our position in society, subjective conditions, and the complexity of the cognitive process, we are very likely to make mistakes every step of the way. Of course, we should sum up our experiences and try to avoid and eliminate mistakes in order to discover and develop truth from practice.

How do we deal correctly with mistakes, and how do we eliminate and defeat cognitive mistakes in order to allow more and more people to accept the truth and progress? This is an issue which merits further study, and we welcome all readers to respond with their views.

Some people regard mistakes as a plague. People cast sidelong glances at whoever makes mistakes. Some people treat other's mistakes as their vulnerable points whenever they please and render them unable to raise their heads or straighten up. If someone writes an article and receives criticism, then nobody will dare to publish his articles again. Those who make mistakes also act like inferiors and shrink back when matters arise. Are mistakes really so evil, horrible, and unforgivable? Not necessarily. We should also conduct multi-dimensional research and analyze cognitive mistakes from all directions.

Mistakes are the companions of human beings. From the collective point of view, ever since there were people on earth they have made mistakes. From the perspective of the individual, the moment a person leaves the womb mistakes are already being made. As Wen Tianxiang [2429 1131 4382] said before: "In the history of the world, who has not died?" Using his words, we can ask: In the history of mankind, who has not erred? Who has not made mistakes in his life? Throughout the ages, who is absolutely correct? Who has never made a small mistake?

Nobody can know how many mistakes the Chinese sage, Confucius, made. Once when he passed by Thief Spring he and his disciplines; throats were parched, but he still would not drink the water because of the improper name. He made the idealist mistake of stressing formality but neglecting reality. The foreign sage Aristotle also made mistakes yet became a famour scholar later.

Scientists should be the most scientific and should not make mistakes, should they? Not necessarily. Francis Bacon, the father of modern science, whose mistakes are well known, made even scientific mistakes. Harvey, a good friend of Bacon's, discovered the circulation of blood, and Bacon questioned and opposed him. Edison was a great inventor, yet he rejected another's correct theory on alternating current. Watt was the inventor of the steam engine, but he hindered the development of the high-pressure steam engine.

The great Marxists also made various mistakes. Liebknecht and Lafargue did; so did Stalin and Mao Zedong. Surely, Marx couldn't have made any mistakes, could he? Yes. He also made mistakes. When Marx first met Engels at the editorial department of RHEINISCHE ZEITUNG, he thought that the capitalist's son was a playboy, so he didn't pay much attention and was impolite to Engels. He almost lost the best friend in his life. Engels mistakenly thought that the platypus was not a mammal because it laid eggs and, consequently, had to "ask the platypus' forgiveness."

Human beings always fall into the mudhole of mistakes. One important reason is that our understanding is limited by the times, by class, and by our cognitive ability. The world is boundless, forever changing, and interrelated. It is obviously impossible for people to have a correct understanding of everything in the world. Therefore, mistakes are unavoidable and nothing is surprising. The French philosopher Sartre (whom we criticized 2 years ago) once said that when he went to God's sacred temple to tell his faults, everyone stared at him in anguish. But when he asked: "Will anyone here dare to swear that he has never erred?" No one said a word.

Mistakes have their unique position and contribution in the history of knowledge. Without mistakes, there would be no truth; without failure, there would be no success. Mistakes are people's guide in the search for truth and the scientific explorer's road mark. Einstein strongly objected to the traditional view of the history of science because the traditional

history of science tended to describe the development of science as the process of discovering one truth after another. This did not match with the true history of scientific development. Actually, in the process of discovering each truth, there are many trials, errors, and misfortunes. Those who succeeded were the fortunate ones who absorbed others' trials and errors. Einstein thought that the history of science should also record the contribution of mistakes.

Some "mistakes" are in fact the truth before redress. They can vividly describe how difficult the path to truth is and show people how to uphold and defend it. Copernicus' theory on the planets revolving around the sun, Harvey's theory on the circulation of blood, and Darwin's theory on organic evolution were all considered wrong and were suppressed time and time again. Bruno was burned at the stake at the Flower Market Square in Rome. Servetus presented a theory on the human body and was burned at the stake for 2 hours by Calvin. Galileo announced the theory of the earth's revolution and was given a life sentence by the church until it was redressed 300 years later by the Roman Catholic Church. When truth arrives in the world, it is not always welcomed with flowers and applause. It is more often squelched by the imposition of a prison term or worse, burning the victim at the stake. To uphold such "mistakes" takes courage and willpower. Such "mistakes" are like flint which shines more brilliantly the more it is chipped.

Some mistakes are the twin brother of truth. Mistakes and truth are combined together and inseparable and rely on each other. If anyone tries to clear away the mistakes, he'll unavoidably end up clearing away the truth. The pillar of modern physics, the theory of relativity, was developed from Mach's philosophy. His thoughts included idealistic portions and therefore were criticized by Lenin. Nevertheless, his thoughts also included rationalistic portions. He questioned Newton's classic law of mechanics which shed the first light when Einstein began to establish his relativity theory. Didn't the founding of Marxism assimilate the achievements of British classical economics, the nutrient of French utopian socialism, and the essence of classical German philosophy? Even though British classical economics was a theory of the exploiting class, utopian socialism was a fantasized theory, and classical German philosophy was idealistic, still these erroneous theories were the important sources of Marxist theory. Isn't it strange?

Some mistakes are the opposite of truth, but they also make their contributions. They can inspire people to turn back and search for truth and remind people to restore their thinking to the correct path. Engels once said the best way to learn was to learn from one's own mistakes and painful experiences. When taking lessons from one's mistakes one will subsequently make fewer mistakes and may also achieve a great leap in thinking. Joule once believed in the theory of perpetual motion and became absorbed in the attempt to make a perpetual-motion machine. After many failures, he summed up his lessons, returned to ponder the transformation of heat and work in mechanical movement, and discovered the law of the conservation of energy. Engels called it one of the three greatest discoveries of the 19th century.

One German chemist extracted a substance from marine algae and threw away without inspection what he thought to be some common compound. Later others repeated his experiment and discovered the new element bromine. After he heard this news, he keenly regretted his mistake and wrote this painful lesson on his headboard. Ever since then he worked carefully and contributed much in the field of chemistry. As we can see, if one learns a lesson after making mistakes, those mistakes may become a treasure.

Others' mistakes can also become your wealth and be your starting point to progress. Lenin's brother opposed the tsars but chose the wrong path and adopted the wrong method. He failed in the assassination of the tsar and was hanged. His mistakes made Lenin realize that revolution was the only way to overthrow the tsars. Bolyai spent all his life trying to prove the fifth postulate in geometry. This incorrect path swallowed up his wisdom and produced no results. In his later years, he passed this lesson on to his son, saying: "I hope you won't try to prove the parallel postulate. Even if you spend the time, you can never prove it.... I have buried a lifetime of light and joy.... It will deprive you of your time, health, leisure, and happiness." No only did he engage in the wrong kind of research, but he also left us the lesson of the mistake. However, the young von Bolyai and Lobachevski assimilated his mistakes, derived the counter-proposition to this postulate, and founded non-Euclidean geometry. The overturned cart ahead is a warning to the carts in back. The success of the younger generation cannot be separated from the enlightenment gained from the elder Bolyai's mistakes.

In short, mistakes have their function and place in the course of cognition. However, people usually treat mistakes with the wrong attitude. Some people look upon mistakes as their enemy, always wanting to eliminate mistakes and be uncontaminated. It is an uncanny world, however, and there is no one who is not soiled by a mistake. Those who don't make mistakes often tend to be mediocrities who don't do much. We cannot eliminate mistakes just as we cannot eliminate truth. "If the water is very clear, there won't be any fish. If one is too scrutable, he won't have any followers." If you close the door to mistakes, you may also lock truth out. When you eliminate mistakes, you will invariably make new mistakes.

Not only can mistakes not be eliminated, but they also sometimes need to be protected. The truth or falsehood of certain things cannot be perceived in a quick glance. Truth is the daughter of time, not the daughter of authority. What is prevalent is not what is necessarily correct, and what is being criticized is not what is necessarily wrong.

Why does China, a country of a billion people, always feel short of talented people? One important reason is that some comrades believe in the commandment that talented people cannot make mistakes, or at most will make only a few small mistakes. Actually, talented people often make errors, and people of extraordinary talent also may make some big errors. Hundreds of

rivers flow into the sea, and it is big because it contains them. If we dare to use those of creative talent who have earlier made mistakes, then our undertakings will definitely be more prosperous and developed.

Our article: "A Discussion on Mistakes," may also contain some mistakes and we welcome your criticism. If the mistakes in our article result in your corrections, then we take great comfort. If we correct our errors after receiving some deserved criticism, then the historical function of his erroneous article in making progress will be assured. If anyone treats our article, "A Discussion on Mistakes," with the wrong attitude, we will also cut their mistakes in half.

Readers' Comments

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 12 Aug 85 p 3

[Letters to editor by Sun Jieren, Fon Pu, and Yi Shengyun; first paragraph is source supplied introduction]

[Text] Editor's note: On 30 July we published the article, "A Discussion on Mistakes," which generated much interest among readers. Within a week, we have received more than 70 letters from 11 provinces. Many readers feel that the authors presented their opinions in the article and enlightened others. At the same time, readers pointed out that the article is biased since it lacks concrete analysis and indiscriminately stresses the contribution and place of mistakes in the history of cognition. The responses either agree or disagree with the theme of the article, while some supplement it. Each fully expresses a view and creates a lively atmosphere. We now print three of these letters for the reader's reference.

We Should Not Elevate the Position and Function of Mistakes

After reading the article, "A Discussion on Mistakes," I felt refreshed and benefitted a great deal from it. At the same time, I felt this article perhaps "speaks from an extreme point of view" and definitely speaks with a one-sided view. Of course, just as there is no perfect person, there is probably no perfect article.

First of all, under the article's supposed proposition it would be necessary to reveal the intension and extension of the concept of mistakes. At the beginning of the article, it said that "some people regard mistakes as a plague. People cast sidelong glances at whoever makes mistakes. Some people treat others' mistakes as their vulnerable points...." The discussion here is about mistakes in general. Later, as the article furnished proof, the discussion was basically limited to "cognitive mistakes." This conceptual inconsistency does not make the article well organized or very convincing. I feel that to "regard mistakes as a plague" is not necessarily bad. Casting sidelong glances at whoever makes mistakes does not necessarily mean that one has ulterior motives. What seems to accord with normal human psychology is to consider mistakes as disgusting, not to consider mistakes likable. The key depends on the nature of mistakes and the attitude of those making

mistakes toward their mistakes. There are no abstract mistakes separate from people, but only concrete mistakes connected with people. To abstract certain mistakes and then mix them with concrete mistakes made in the process of cognition cannot explain the issue clearly. For example, it is hard for people to treat mistakes made by leading cadres in pioneering an undertaking the same as bureaucratic mistakes, and they should not. These two mistakes are of different natures, and it would be a mistake to lump them together.

Second, from the statement, "mistakes are the companions of human beings," the article drew inferences to prove the unique contribution and place of mistakes in the history of cognition. The conclusion seems to be that mistakes are more commendable than correctness. I cannot agree with this view. Mistakes, if we recognize them, are relatively negative when compared with correctness. To raise and praise such a negative thing can only lead to making exceptions or even taking pride in making mistakes. To a great extent, the article concludes that the positive elements of those experiences drawn from mistakes are the contribution of the mistakes themselves, which is incorrect. Mistakes can be the mother of success, or can be the source of failure. They can temper people's indomitable aspirations, or they can make people who have no will power wallow. That failure is the mother of success is not a truism, for some successes are not born of failure. The article said: "Mistakes not only cannot be eliminated, they also sometimes need to be protected.... What is prevalent is not what is necessarily correct, and what is being criticized is not what is necessarily wrong." This view is obscure. The crux of the "mistakes" discussed here which "need to be protected" is "correct." Since they are correct, it is inappropriate to refer to them as mistakes for the argument.

Third, "A Discussion on Mistakes" is aimed at and offers salutary advice to the common misconception that "talented people should not make mistakes." This is undoubtedly a necessary task. However, our national conditions are quite complicated. Another misconception coexisting with the common belief that "talented people should not make mistakes" is to "take exception to mistakes" and to "shirk responsibilities when problems arise." People will shirk their responsibilities to higher authority by blaming inexact instructions, or shirk responsibility to "predecessors" by blaming the former administration for not laying a good foundation, or shirk responsibility to "history" by blaming history for leaving problems that were hard to solve, or shirk responsibility to subordinates by blaming them for not taking orders, or lump together their responsibilities and appear to have received their share of the "bamboo stick for punishment" when none actually is hit. In the end everybody passes through a bland "investigation." If we give these people an excuse that "mistakes are hard to avoid" or "mistakes make contributions," they will receive exactly what they have eagerly sought.

Sun Jieren [1327 3381 0086]

Let's Make As Few Mistakes As Possible

"A Discussion on Mistakes" is an article with original ideas which enlightened me very much. The blemish on an otherwise perfect object is that while the article gave much credit to the function and place of mistakes in the process of cognition, it lacked further concrete analysis on the nature and consequence of mistakes. This bias could possibly cause confusion and misunderstanding among readers.

Some mistakes are hard to avoid completely in the process of cognition and the exploration of new things, but many mistakes are made with such subjective and avoidable causes as selfishness, ignorance, and prejudice. Mistakes can only bring about difficulties and setbacks in our undertakings. Mistakes are the obstacles and traps we must watch for and remove as we advance forward.

We cannot just emphasize that "talented people often make errors, and people of extraordinary talent may also make some big errors" in order to ignore and be indulgent toward mistakes. If big figures make big mistakes, big tragedies will result, which will be even more distressing. People should always try their best to make the fewest mistakes or no mistakes at all. For instance, in the process of pioneering reform, those who dare to do things sometimes cannot help making a few mistakes. As long as they are public-spirited and can boast real talent in managing, they can continuously correct their mistakes through practice and creatively perfect various reform measures. Nowadays, some people pose as being unafraid of making mistakes while engaging in unhealthy tendencies under the pretense of reform. What positive effects will they have in our undertakings if they do not recognize their mistakes and change course thoroughly?

Mistakes are mistakes after all, and they often bring disaster to society. Were not the lessons of "left adventurism" and the "Great Cultural Revolution" painful enough? As our nation advances on the way to resurgence today, let us not forget to cry out to ourselves and others: Let us make as few mistakes as possible!

Fan Pu [5400 3184]

Comrades Deng Weizhi's [6772 0251 1807] and Zhu Changchao's [2612 7022 6389] article, "A Discussion on Mistakes," discussed how mistakes are unavoidable and how recognizing mistakes can help in the understanding of truth. This will undoubtedly enlighten people in dealing with cognitive mistakes.

However, I would like to remind everybody that placing too much stress on being unafraid to make mistakes and even overlooking the basic difference between the nature of truth and mistakes msy create the wrong inclination. In fact, such a wrong inclination is already appearing in our real lives. For example, because certain leading cadres act of their own volition and

have no respect for science, some engineering and scientific research projects have failed. Yet at the summing-up meeting they simply shrik all their responsibilities by stating that "it's impossible for human beings not to make mistakes, isn't it?" Consequently, if we simply emphasize the unavoidability of cognitive and behavioral mistakes and forgive those who make big mistakes and who cause our nation great damage in economic construction, those who already act with their own will without respect to knowledge and science might ignore their social responsibilities even more. If we do not make clear the essential distinction between truth and mistakes, those who think they have the truth in their hands may behave recklessly.

Therefore we should define the boundary between truth and mistakes. We should make people understand that although we acknowledge the possibility for making mistakes in the search of truth, still it is not making mistakes, but seeking, recognizing, and upholding truth which are the ends. We cannot deny the essential distinction between truth andmistakes with the excuse that they are occasionally in close proximity. What standard do we use to distinguish between truth and mistakes? I believe that the discussion about practice is the only standard for testing truth, since the events of 1978 have already supplied us with a measure for accuracy. Only if we make clear the basic difference between truth and mistakes and make clear the objective standard for differentiating truth from mistakes, will people be more respectful to science and more enthusiastic about the search for truth. Only then will the bureaucrats who subjectively act of their own violition and those who use the excuse of being "unafraid to make mistakes" be vigilant.

Yi Shengyun [2496 0581 6663]

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES IN GUANGDONG ATTACKED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO [CHINA LAW REVIEW] in Chinese 14 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Li Weixiong [2621 0251 7160]: "Guangdong Province Conducts Overall Attack on 'Three Unhealthy Tendencies'"]

[Text] The noxious practices that had at one time been rampant throughout Guangdong Province of indiscriminately raising prices, charging fees and issuing fines (referred to as the "three unhealthy tendencies below"), have been basically halted after more than a half year of overall reorganization.

In recent years some localities and departments in Guangdong had, under the influence of the "everything for money" thinking, abused their authority and vied to set up a plethora of fees and fines. In one place more than 55 different types of miscellaneous fees were charged in every middle and primary school. Quite a few grassroots units would charge fees of 2 to 3 yuan each time they issued a certificate or stamped a document for the masses.

The Guangdong Province People's Congress heeded the masses' grievances and at the 3d plenary session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress held last May, a bill was passed after discussion to correct the "three unhealthy tendencies." Last August the provincial CPC committee and government began work to deal with the problem provincewide and local governments at all levels in the province set up offices to clean up the "tendencies." All units throughout Guangdong established agencies to investigate and clear up internal problems relating to the setting of fees and collection of fines. Then the agencies of governments at various levels in charge of cleaning up the "three unhealthy tendencies" organized finances, auditing, commodity prices and taxation. The appropriate departments held joint hearings and reported their findings and opinions to the people's government at the same level for approval. Remarkable results were achieved after more than a year of reorganization. By the first 10 days of this January, the first steps in stopping the indiscriminate claiming of expenses from enterprises, self-employed industrialist and merchants and peasants were taken. More than half of the organs directly subordinate to the province and various prefectures and cities were affected, and decisions were made to reduce or eliminate charges on 96 percent of the relevant items. For

example, appraisals and decisions were made on the scope of the collection of three miscellaneous fees in middle and primary schools levied in addition to tuition, and the 5 yuan fee for marriage registration was reduced to 3 yuan. Regarding indiscriminate fines, organs directly subordinate to the province and the various prefectures, cities and counties eliminated a group of self-imposed irrational fines and dealt with some fine collectors who had violated the law. In addition, price hikes for color televisions, bicycles and the illegal resale of chemical fertilizer and fuel were investigated and dealt with--a total of 117 major cases which resulted in the confiscation of 11.02 million yuan in illegal revenue. Violations of discipline involving arbitrary price increases for soap, salt, kerosene and other items necessary in daily life were disposed of and measures were taken to control commodity prices which played an important role in stabilizing them.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

RECTIFICATION OF PARTY'S WORK STYLE HOLDS KEY TO ORGANIZATION

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mei Songwu [2734 2646 2976]: "The Rectification of the Party's Work Style Should Be Viewed As the Key to the Streamlining of Basic-level Party Organizations"]

[Text] From 25 to 27 February, a meeting of directors of party consolidation offices of various prefectures, municipalities, and counties was held in Chengdu by the party consolidation guiding group of the Sichuan provincial CPC committee to sum up the early stage of basic-level party reorganization and to plan its next stage.

Nie Ronggui [5119 2837 6311], deputy secretary of the Sichuan provincial CPC committee, addressed the meeting.

The meeting maintained that the streamlining of party organizations at basic levels has been proceeding along a sound line and as of mid-February, the majority of more than 61,300 party organizations in various districts, townships (or zhen), grassroots enterprises, and urban neighborhoods of Sichuan have completed study and are expected to subject themselves to cross-examination. Involved in the streamlining of party organizations were more than 320,000 party members. Of them, more than 95 percent have participated in the study program aimed at streamlining party organizations. Of all counties in Sichuan, 119 have moved the study aimed at streamlining district- and township-level party organizations to areas where county people's governments are located and the remainder have chosen districts or blocks as their study centers. After summing up and exchanging experiences, participating comrades agreed to the view that the strategy for streamlining basic-level party organizations at the early stage is sound and correct and has achieved its intended results.

At the end of the meeting, Comrade Hie Ronggui emphasized the following three points outlining the way to bring the next stage of party reorganization to a successful conclusion:

1. The rectification of the party's work style should be viewed as the key to the streamlining of basic-level party organizations and the entire process

of party reorganization should be pervaded with this theme. There should be close coordination between the strengthening of education in the party's fundamental principles and the inspection and rectification of unhealthy tendencies. Party members must conscientiously pay attention to problems that exist in their minds, to a tendency to abuse power, and to their work style. They must oppose political liberalism, the bureaucratic work style, and ideological individualism. Leading cadres must behave themselves well, dare to hit back at challengers, and concentrate on investigating and prosecuting major and important cases.

2. There should be a close coordination between streamlining party organizations and implementing the Central Committee's and State Council's Document No 1 of 1986. We must take advantage of the opportunity for streamlining party organizations to push forward the second phase of rural reform and economic development in Sichuan. Party members, particularly party cadres, who are involved in the streamlining of party organizations should use Document No 1 as the basis for summing up their experiences and for studying and analyzing new situations and new problems which have come to the fore through rural economic reforms. Only in this way can they bring their thinking into line with the contents of Document No 1. While subjecting themselves to cross-examination, all units involved in the streamlining of party organizations must concentrate on accurately assessing major problems that exist in collectives and individuals, correctly point out the shortcomings in the implementation of Document No 1, persist in streamlining and transforming their organizations simultaneously, and make conscientious efforts to resolve problems concerning ideas, organization, work style, discipline, systems, and measures that are incompatible with the spirit of Document No 1.

3. The leadership over the work of streamlining party organizations should continue to be strengthened so that the quality of this work can be effectively guaranteed. Earlier, steps were taken by CPC committees at various levels and offices in charge of the streamlining of party organizations to strengthen effectively their leadership over this work; initiatives were taken by principal leading cadres on municipal, prefectural, and county CPC committees to carry out this work, and more than 13,000 inspectors (or liaison officers and lecturers) were sent to the grassroots units by authorities at various levels in order to provide guidance for this work and to carry out other work. All this will serve to insure the development of this work along a sound line. However, the development of this work in many localities is still not well-balanced. Some localities remain unaware of how important is the rectification of the party's work style, while some party organizations are still far from being able to get a clear understanding of the ideology guiding the streamlining of party organizations. As a result, a mood of impetuosity that has led them to rush against time and fight for speed has prevailed. At present, we must pay special attention to strengthening the leadership over the work of streamlining party organizations on the industry, finance, communications, and trade fronts and in enterprises and other units. In an effective effort to guarantee the quality of this work, principal leading cadres of various prefectures, municipalities, counties, and comrades of their offices in charge of this work must make their presence widely felt

in grassroots units so that investigations and study can be conducted and effective measures can be taken to overcome some weak links in connection with the streamlining of party organizations. Particular attention must be paid to the streamlining of party organizations on the industry, finance, communications, and trade fronts and in enterprises and units. There should be coordination between lower and higher levels and between different departments and regions in this connection. We must concentrate attention on doing a good job along this line. We must also help these units rectify the ideology guiding their professional work and solve the major problems facing them. Only in this way can we guide them to serve the purpose of rural reform and the masses wholeheartedly.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

CPC ORGANIZATIONS BEING STREAMLINED IN GUIZHOU

Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by the secretariat of the CPC consolidation office of the Guizhou provincial CPC committee: "Effective and Successful Efforts Must Be Made To Streamline District- and Township-Level CPC Organizations"]

[Text] On 22 and 23 January, the CPC consolidation office of the Guizhou provincial CPC committee was briefed by the same offices of Tongren Prefecture, Liupanshui Municipality, Tongren County, and the Panxian Special Zone on the current situation in which the CPC organizations are being streamlined. Also under study by responsible comrades of the CPC consolidation office of the provincial CPC committee and comrades who gave briefings was the problem of how to take a step forward in bringing the work of streamlining CPC organizations to a successful conclusion.

Counties (or districts) of Tongren Prefecture and Liupanshui Municipality began to streamline their district- and township-level CPC organizations in an all-round way last November and December. At present, their study of documents has basically come to an end, and ahead of them are cross-examinations and the prospect of thorough transformation. Before the spring festival, some units involved can be expected to complete this phase of work of streamlining CPC organizations. Through a conscientious study of documents and as a result of cross-examination, those party members who are involved in the streamlining of CPC organizations have raised their political consciousness to a new level, which has enabled them to achieve a better understanding of the current excellent situation in the countryside and the correctness of the party's principles and policies for the rural areas. It has also led them to heighten their faith in communism, develop a greater interest than ever in serving the people wholeheartedly, and build up the strength of leading bodies in terms of improved ways of thinking, work style, discipline, and organization. Efforts have also be made by some district- and township-level leading bodies to change their poor management and overcome their weaknesses, and initial steps have been taken to investigate some party members and leading cadres accused of violating laws and discipline, engaging in corruption, and granting loans for personal gains. In the end, some problems of greatest concern to the masses have been solved.

In addition to endorsing fully the aforementioned prefecture, municipality, county, and special zone for their achievements in streamlining district- and township-level CPC organizations and for their correct approaches in this connection, the CPC consolidation office of the provincial CPC committee also pointed out some shortcomings and problems as follows: (1) The misinterpretation by responsible comrades of some prefectural, county, district, and township CPC committees of relationships between streamlining CPC organizations and economic development has led them to foster the idea in favor of "fulfilling the streamlining of CPC organizations as quickly as possible so that people can devote full time to promoting the economic work" along with an atmosphere marked by impetuosity and rashness. (2) Some districts and townships have found themselves unable to describe their major problems accurately or come up with realistic and effective measures to correct their mistakes because of their inability to link study with practice. (3) A situation marked by low standards and a lack of strict demands has developed due to the lack of strong leadership provided by some CPC streamlining units for this work and due to the inadequate guidance, supervision, and surveillance from their next higher CPC committees.

At the end of the briefing, responsible comrades of the CPC consolidation office of the provincial CPC committee emphasized that the key to success in streamlining district- and township-level CPC organizations lies in strengthening their leadership and depends on whether secretaries of county, distirct, and township CPC committees can pay attention to streamlining their CPC organizations; attention must be focused on building up the strength of district- and township-level leading bodies in terms of improved ways of thinking, organization, and work style; and a well-organized effort must be made to coordinate regular education with the investigation of major and important cases and the rectification of unhelthy tendencies. Only in this way can they take a step forward in bringing about improved work styles and enhance reform and the development of the economy through streamlining CPC organizations.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN CONFERENCE ON STRENGTHENING DISCIPLINE HELD

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Hou Chengliang [0230 2052 5328] and yin Wanghan [4440 3769 3353]: "Crack Down on Unhealthy Tendencies, Strengthen Education on Party Character, Strongly Tighten Up Discipline; Provincial Commission for the Inspection of Discipline Arranges This Year's Work at 2d Plenary (Expanded Session)"]

[Text] At the 2d Plenum of Yunnan's Province's Commission for the Inspection of Discipline (expanded session), which concluded yesterday (2 April), it was stressed that CPC committees and discipline commissions at all levels must, based on the dispositions made by the CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the 7th Plenum of the Central Commission for the Inspection of Discipline, clearly guide ideology and work priorities, study practical, feasible measures, solidly strengthen the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization and work hard to correct the party's workstyle in order to ensure the smooth operations of all aspects of the reform and economic construction in the province.

The main purpose of the conference, held under the direct leadership of the provincial CPC committee, was to transmit and study the spirit of the 7th Plenum of the Central Commission for the Inspection of Discipline, integrating it with the realities of Yunnan Province to study how to arrange this year's discipline work. The deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Li Shuji [2621 2885 1015], addressed the conference which was also attended by a delegate from the Central Commission.

Those at the conference had the belief that since the fourth quarter of last year, from the provincial CPC committee to the CPC committees and discipline commissions in most perfectures and units provincewide, the spirit of the National CPC Congress was being resolutely implemented, the strengthening of the construction of a spiritual civilization and the correcting of the party's workstyle had been placed in an important place on the agenda, and that the relevants units were proceeding from the handling of large, major cases and the reorganization of "companies" and "centers" to crack down hard on unhealthy tendencies and serious economic crime. In particular, after receiving instructions from the general offices of the CPC Central Committees and the State Council on resolving several serious current problems in the workstyle of government organs, the CPC committees and discipline commissions of the great majority of

prefectures and units dealt with corruption in leadership organs and various problems relating to leadership groups and leading cadres, beginning with themselves, and achieved remarkable success in clearing up, reorganizing and correcting the party's style of work. However it must be clearly noted how the unhealthy tendencies stubbornly reoccur. We must realize the complexity and difficulty involved in correcting them, and proceed to relentlessly crack down on them and spend a long time correcting the party's workstyle in order to achieve the goal of making a basic turn for the better.

It was proposed that the goals for Yunnan's discipline work this year be: basing ourselves in the guiding ideology of the spirit of the relevant speeches made at the National CPC Congress and by leading comrades of the Central Committee, to seriously implement a crack-down on unhealthy tendencies as enunciated at the 7th Plenum of the Central Commission for the Inspection of Discipline, strengthen education on party character, and strictly enforce discipline, integrating our work with the realities of the province and making concerted efforts to deal with the following six problems: 1. Maintaining political discipline in the party, resolutely correcting political liberalism, failure to follow orders, doing as one pleases and other disorganized, undisciplined behavior. 2. Putting an end to the use of position and power to hassle and blackmail the masses, and to encroachments on the interests of the state and masses. Illegal, undisciplined activities involving the use of Yunnan's natural resources and materials to engage in exchange and resale for profit must be seriously investigated and dealt with. We must persist in attacking speculation, fraud, smuggling, bribery and other serious economic crimes. 3. Resolutely correcting the unhealthy tendencies involving the misuse of financial and material resources to build huge construction projects, indiscriminately appropriating farmland and building houses. 4. Strengthening political and ideological work, showing concern for the masses' problems, resolutely correcting unhealthy tendencies and undisciplined, illegal behavior such as the use of force, the indiscriminate meting out of punishments, causing of obstructions, and [character illegible] cliques. 5. Resolutely opposing the participation of party members and cadres in activities involving feudal superstitions. We must put a firm stop to leading party cadres taking advantage of weddings and funerals for personal gain and to give banquets and send gifts, wastefully spending public funds. 6. Resolutely correcting organizing personnel work for personal gain.

It was emphasized that in order to complete this year's tasks for work in the inspection of discipline, we must, under the unified leadership of the CPC committee, mobilize and organize the entire party to tackle the problem of party workstyle. We must constantly continue to improve party workstyle, and level by level, tirelessly and strictly investigate and deal with major, important cases involving the CPC committee system of responsibility. In correcting unhealthy tendencies and overcoming corruption, we must insist on initiating investigations in leadership organs and with leading cadres to really strengthen the construction of leading groups and improve the self-education of leadership cadres. The

various organs for the inspection of discipline at all levels of the party must assist and cooperate with the CPC committees in coordinating and putting to full use the positive role of various departments of all functions in correcting the party's workstyle. The party's discipline inspection cadres must work energetically and constantly raise their ideological consciousness and political level at the same time.

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NORTHWEST REGION

LANZHOU HOSTS ORGANIZATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Ji Xiaoyang [4764 0879 7122]: "Party's Principles Should Be Strictly Observed in Promoting Cadres and Rectifying Their Unhealthly Work Style"]

[Text] From 7 to 14 March, a provincewide conference on organizational work was held in Lanzhou. In addition to summing up the 1985 work in general, participants in the conference conscientiously studied and discussed the Central Committee's "Circular on Promoting and Appointing Cadres in Strict Accordance with the Party's Principles" and the Gansu provincial CPC committee's "Decision" on its implementation. They also took this opportunity to study and plan Gansu Province's organizational work for 1986.

As it was pointed out at the conference, the primary objectives of the organizational work for 1986 are calls to implement conscientiously the Central Committee's "Circular" and the provincial CPC committee's "Decision," promote and appoint cadres strictly according to the party's principles, and resolutely rectify their unhealthy work style. To this end, forces must be organized by various localities to carry out a survey of methods used by various departments and units to promote and appoint cadres, and to make resolute efforts to rectify the unhealthy tendencies to add new agencies, enlarge organizations, upgrade their structural status, and provide additional positions for leading cadres without authorization or a tendency to promote and appoint cadres without taking into consideration the party's principles of appointing people on the merits of their moral quality and political integrity should be upheld, and organizational procedures should be strictly observed in promoting cadres. The principle of letting the party control cadres and the system for the organizational work departments of the CPC committees to exercise overall control over cadres should be upheld as a general measure to tighten their control over cadres.

With regard to the urgent need to improve the quality of leading bodies in "four different ways" and to rectify the party's work style, the conference emphasized that in building up the strength of these leading bodies, the organizational work departments must focus attention on shifting the emphasis of their work from building them organizationally to rectifying their ways of thinking and their work style. Education in the party's spirit, discipline,

principles, policies, legal system, democratic centralism, and basic Marxist theories must be conducted with specific objectives in mind or in a way appropriate to the actual conditions of leading bodies. We must consider those bodies troubled by more problems reflected by the masses as the key targets of scrutiny and make conscientious efforts to solve problems that bother them. We must educate leading bodies that have been proven ineffective in rectifying the unhealthy tendencies. We must make resolute efforts to revamp those bodies which have resisted any corrective measures.

To meet the need to reform and develop the urban and rural economic systems, the conference called for unreserved efforts to step up the building of basic-level party organizations in 1986 under the Central Committee's overall plan for streamlining party organizations. The emphasis of this work should be shifted to the countryside. CPC committees and organizational work departments in various localities must concentrate on successfully revamping township- and village-level leading bodies and equip them with adequate personnel. Successful efforts must be made to help basic-level cadres in the countryside rectify or develop their ways of thinking while careful and active steps must be taken to recruit new party members and strengthen the education of party members in management. The way the basic-level party organizations in cities are built should be investigated and studies, experiences in this connection should be summed up, and guidance for this work should be strengthened.

The conference maintained that 1986 is a crucial year for the successful implementation of policies toward intellectuals and cadres and for seeking solutions for problems left by history. This year we must concentrate our energy and focus our attention on solving problems through the adoption of effective measures. Provincial- and prefectural-level agencies serving intellectuals must keep constant contact with units troubled by numerous problems and take the initiative to investigate major, old, and difficult cases. Experiences gained in this way must be used to promote all other work. In carrying out the policy for cadres, we must throw our weight into investigating cases involving people who have been unfairly, falsely, and wrongly charged so that remedial measures can be taken in this direction. Some old and longstanding cases must also be investigated and dealt with. We must pay attention to reinvestigating and handling some clandestine party members left by history.

Also discussed at the conference were problems of how to step up the training of cadres and improve their qualities as well as how to take a step forward in strengthening the building of organizational work departments. According to the plans, this year our province will expand the scope of testing self-educated students by increasing the number of college-level professional courses open to testing from 8 to 10 and the number of secondary school-level courses open to testing from 3 to 6. This year, nearly 18,000 cadres, the same number as before, are expected to receive a college education and the number of cadres participating in secondary vocational education will rise to nearly 12,000.

Liu Bing [0491 0393], deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, concluded the conference with a speech pointing out that the organizational work departments must pay attention to rectifying the party's work style as a matter of prime importance. He said that to shift the focus of our organizational

work to the cultivation of new ways of thinking and a new work style by leading bodies and ranks of cadres is not only essential to the full-scale implementation of the policy of building leading bodies in "four different ways" and of improving their political qualities but also important to the rectification of the party's work style and to the strengthening of its fighting power. The problem concerning the party's work style is in effect a problem stemming from cadres. Since the organizational work departments are considered to be the principal departments responsible for placing cadres under the party's control, whatever they do will have a direct impact on the rectification of the party's work style. He then called on organizational work departments at various levels to give full consideration to this point, to display a determination to reverse the trend in which they have paid more attention to the streamlining of leading bodies and the dismissal and appointment of cadres and little attention to the development of their ways of thinking, and to rectify the party's work style as a matter of prime importance.

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NORTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON PARTY RECTIFICATION IN GANSU HELD

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Zhang Yan [1728 3601]: "Provincial CPC Committee's Leadership Group on Party Rectification Calls for Doing a Good, Solid Job of Party Rectification at the Rural Township Level at Forum; Provincial Party Committee Secretary Li Ziqi, and Deputy Secretary Liu Bing Address Forum and Stress Strengthening Party Building"]

[Text] At the Provincial Forum on Party Rectification at the Rural Township Level convened from the 25-29 March by the Provincial CPC Committee's Leadership Group on Party Rectification, experiences were exchanged on township rectification work and specific proposals were made regarding how to further improve this work.

Attending the forum were secretaries in charge of party rectification work of the CPC committees of seven prefectures (cities) and counties including Lanzhou, Dingxi, Zhangye, Yuzhong and Weiyuan and responsible comrades from party rectification offices of all the prefectural, city and autonomous prefectural CPC committees.

The forum was addressed by Li Ziqi [2621 1311 1142], secretary of the provincial CPC committee, who demanded that attention be paid to strengthening rural party building in party rectification work at the rural township level, that grassroots rural party organizations be further improved so that the party can fulfill its fighting fortress role in the countryside and that advanced elements in the countryside be cultivated and absorbed into the party, especially the young and talented. We must strive to conduct education among the vast ranks of rural cadres on the party's line, principles and policies, on basic party knowledge and on party character. We must seek to improve the workstyle of rural party members and cadres, continue to build the two civilizations in the countryside, treat the task of leading the masses from poverty to wealth as an important one and further promote more economic development in Gansu's rural areas. We must seriously investigate and deal with rural party members and cadres who use power for personal gain, break the law and violate discipline, correct the party's style of work and strengthen party character. While rectifying the party, we must also spur on work in all fields in the countryside.

Liu Bing [0491 0393], deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee emphasized that: in rectifying the party at the township level, the basic guiding concept that the party must ensure and promote the reform and economic work must be correctly understood and implemented. We must take on rectification and economic work together, strive to resolve problems relating to party workstyle, ensure the smooth operation of rural reform and promote the further development of the rural economy. Liu demanded that each county (city, prefecture), take rural party rectification work as a central task, take full responsibility, genuinely strengthen leadership and come up with good results. While conducting party rectification at the township level, we must seriously do preparation work for party rectification at the village level and take advantage of opportunities to create a good ideological, organizational and leadership base for that work.

Party rectification work at the township level has already begun. In summary, the leadership of prefectural and county CPC committees have taken it seriously, but development has been uneven, and work in party character education and in correcting party workstyle in quite a few townships and towns has been shallow. In some places stressing production has replaced party rectification work. The belief was expressed at the forum that while rectifying the party in the townships, equal stress must be placed on the economy as well as on rectification and an effort must be made to build the two civilizations. Problems relating to principles, policy, and organization must be resolved and the reform promoted to ensure the development of economic work. Each party member must, in line with reality, find discrepancies and begin serious, genuine criticism and self-criticism. In investigating and dealing with violations of discipline and organizational problems, we must strictly abide by party discipline, stress principle instead of our personal feelings and avoid overly mild treatment in organizational cases. In the registration of party members we must strictly adhere to party standards, keeping out those who do not meet them. Of particular importance is the appraisal of people who do not function well as party members, and avoiding lowering standards to make entry too easy. In internal party life, a feasible system must be adhered to. While grasping this opportune moment to rectify the party, CPC committees at the county, township (town) levels must further clarify the separation between the responsibilities of party and government, improve political and ideological work, adhere to democracy in party committee meetings and the party branch "three meetings, one class" system in institutions, enterprises and units, regularize education for party members and normalize party life as rapidly as possible.

In township party rectification, quite a few units are lead by both departments directly under the county's jurisdiction and by the townships and towns. In light of this, participants at the forum called for the party committees of all prefectures and counties to improve rectification work at these units. The supervisory departments directly subordinate to the counties must go down to the grassroots and assist units there to enhance their understanding, accurately find problems, investigate and correct unhealthy tendencies such as using position and power over the provision of credit, water, electricity and grain for personal gain,

correct professional leadership work and better serve the masses in augmenting production and enhancing living standards.

It was unanimously agreed upon at the forum that township party rectification is the key to rural party rectification work. The party committees at the county (city, prefectural) level must take overall responsibility for leadership, and the county party committee secretaries must be personally involved. We must continue to adhere to the two group system, plan and arrange work in party rectification, the economy and other fields. County level party members and leading cadres in the party and government must implement the system of point contacts, divide up work and assign a part to each town, and co-prehensively guide party and economic work. Party committees of each prefecture, autonomous prefecture and city must spend a good deal of time and effort in investigation, research and supervision, and dispatch mobile rural rectification teams to investigate the situation at the grassroots level. Contact personnel sent by the counties to towns and townships must maintain standards of quality and genuinely play a supervisory, liaison and guiding role to the best of their ability.

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NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG MOVES TO ERADICATE ILLITERACY

Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 86 p 2

[Article: "'Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region's Regulations Regarding the Eradication of Illiteracy' Adopted by the 18th Session of the Standing Committee of the 6th Autonomous Region People's Congress on 1 February 1986"]

[Text] Public Notice No 1 of 1986 of the standing committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region people's congress:

"Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region's Regulations Regarding the Eradication of Illiteracy" are hereby made public after their adoption by the 18th session of the standing committee of the 6th autonomous region people's congress--5 May February 1986.

Article 1. These regulations, which are consistent with the requirements for the development of socialist modernization and compatible with the reality of this region, are enacted for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the provisions pertaining the eradication of illiteracy contained in the constitution of the PRC and the by-law regarding the autonomy of minority regions.

Article 2. Included in the targets of this endeavor to eradicate illiteracy are illiterates ranging in age from 16 to 40 who must be enrolled in the study classes if they are able to receive an education.

Illiterate youngsters or dropouts from primary schools ranging in age from 12 to 16 must receive popular compulsory primary education or education aimed at eradicating illiteracy.

Illiterates older than 41 may feel free to participate in the study program aimed at eradicating illiteracy.

Article 3. The work of eradicating illiteracy is the responsibility of the people's governments at all levels. It must be organized and carried out by county (or municipality or district) or township (or zhen) people's governments and neighborhood administrative offices under the leadership of their next higher level people's governments.

Every agency, civic body, and enterprise is held responsible for eradicating illiteracy in its own unit under the well-organized leadership of the local people's governments.

The people's governments at all levels must move to establish and improve organizations overseeing the eradication of illiteracy and equip them with cadres specializing in this work so as to strengthen its management and supervision.

Article 4. The work of eradicating illiteracy calls for implementing the professional cadre responsibility system as well as the three-level responsibility system with county (or municipality or district), township (or zhen or neighborhood administrative office), and village (or residential committee) as its administrative units and should be accomplished within a specific period of time. Units and individuals devoted to eradicating illiteracy with outstanding successes shall be commended and awarded. Other units and individuals unable to fulfill this task within a designated period of time shall be investigated and shall be given another date in which to fulfill this task. Punitive administrative or economic measures may be taken by local people's governments against those found guilty of dereliction of duty in this connection.

Article 5. Funds earmarked for the purpose of eradicating illiteracy shall be drawn from local education budgets. In preparing their fiscal year budgets, the people's governments at all levels must set aside a specific percentage of their education budgets, based on the real needs of each specific locality for eradicating illiteracy, as a guarantee for continuing this form of education. They can also devote specific amounts of their local contingency funds and rural public savings to carrying out this form of education whenever conditions permit. Funds earmarked for this purpose cannot be made available for any other purpose.

In allocating the funds used in the eradication of illiteracy, the people's governments at all levels must give first consideration to pastoral, remote mountain, and economically backward areas and must insure that their funds for this purpose will exceed the general areas.

Factories, mining enterprises, state farms, and ranches must draw such funds from their education budgets for workers.

Individuals willing to make financial contributions to this form of education should be commended.

Article 6. Pursuant to the relevant government regulations, schools are allowed to hire part-time teachers under the program aimed at eradicating illiteracy whose services shall be compensated at a reasonable rate.

Our society as a whole should pay them due respect and their educational activities should be protected by law.

Article 7. Beginners in this education program aimed at eradicating illiteracy must take an active part in the study according to the arrangements made by the

township (or zhen) people's government and the neighborhood administrative office and must get rid of illiteracy within a designated period of time. Those failing to participate in the study without any reason shall be subject to criticism and shall be helped to mend themselves through education.

Article 8. Education aimed at eradicating illiteracy should proceed from reality, should take various forms, and should be carried out in many ways.

A primary reader compiled by the autonomous region's department of education should be adopted as standard teaching material. Beginners in this education program will be asked to pay nothing to participate in this study within a designated period of time and will be provided with free books. After passing examinations, all beginning participants in the study of their own minority language or other minority languages will be declared successful learners no matter whether they achieve this through collective study or self-education.

Article 9. No one is permitted to interfere with this form of education under any religious pretext.

Article 10. No unit of ownership by all the people is allowed to hire illiterates as cadres or workers. Nor is any organization allowed to recruit apprentices from among the youngsters or children younger than 16 years old need to receive education.

People hired by organizations or individuals against this rule shall be declared null and void by their local people's governments and punishment may be meted out to those directly responsible in a way appropriate to each case.

Article 11. As soon as their learning reaches a level where they can get rid of illiteracy, and as soon as they have passed examinations given by the villages or residential committees, these beginning learners shall be issued certificates with the approval of township (or zhen) people's government or neighborhood administrative office.

After their effort to eradicate illiteracy reaches a level where they can rid their areas of illiteracy, all townships (or zhen or neighborhood administrative offices) and counties (or municipalities or districts) shall be inspected by their next higher level people's governments and shall be issued certificates in recognition of their successes in eradicating illiteracy. Acceptable standards and inspection procedures shall be decided upon and made public by the autonomous region people's government in the form of further notice.

The work of inspecting those counties (or municipalities or districts) with their collective learning rising to a level where they can declare their effort to eradicate illiteracy a success should be carried out along with the work of inspecting popular compulsory primary education.

Article 12. Units whose efforts to eradicate illiteracy have reached a desired level should actively move to develop various forms of adult education and organize former illiterates to study culture and science and continue to do so until the fruits of their learning take root.

Article 13. Our society as a whole should pay attention to and lend support for the work of eradicating illiteracy. In addition to carrying out their own work in this respect, agencies, civic bodies, schools, enterprises, and other units should actively help their localities carry out similar work.

Article 14. The people's governments at all levels in this region should work out their own plans for the implementation of these regulations.

The Xinjiang production and construction corps should also make their own arrangements for carrying out this work according to the autonomous region people's government's regulations and should draw funds for this purpose from its education budgets for workers.

Article 15. These regulations shall go into effect by the time they are proclaimed.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LATE MAY NAVAL EXERCISE REPORTED

OW040125 Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 4 KYODO--China conducted a naval drill in the Western Pacific near Iwo Islands in late May, China's first naval exercise ever in the area, western military sources here said Tuesday.

The drill was joined by six warships and several bombers, including a Luda-class destroyer (standard displacement of 3,250 tons) armed with ship-to-ship missiles, the sources said.

The sources regard the drill as an indication that the Chinese Navy is expanding its major functions from coastal guard only to a wider deployment in the high seas as well.

The naval drill followed China's dispatch of warships to Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh on friendly port calls from last November through January this year. These were the first port calls abroad by Chinese warships.

The Chinese warships conducted a small-scale "joint exercise" with the U.S. Pacific Fleet on their way home from the friendly port calls to the three Asian countries.

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CSO: 4005/294

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

TV COMMENTARY ON DUAL-PURPOSE TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

HK010642 Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 May 86

[From the "New Hookup" program's announcer-read editorial notes entitled "An Undertaking in Which Much Can Be Accomplished," which focuses on the dual-purpose training of personnel]

[Text] The PLA has achieved great success in the work of dual-purpose training of personnel. This has evoked strong repercussions inside and outside the army. Last year some 900,000 people in the entire army took part in dual-purpose training classes, and some 55,000 people have received passing certificates or obtained their technical grades. According to incomplete statistics, in recent years local governments have recruited some 420,000 specialized technical personnel from among the demobilized soldiers. Practice has proven that the work of dual-purpose training of personnel is an undertaking of great significance in the history of construction in our country and our army. It is an undertaking closely connected with the vital interests of millions upon millions of the masses. It is also an undertaking in which much can be accomplished.

/8309
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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG LEADERS AT COLLEGE FETE--According to NANFANG RIBAO, yesterday morning, over 500 old students of the Anti-Japanese Military Affairs and Political College who fought for several decades for the motherland's liberation gathered in the Guangzhou Military Region hall to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the college. Guangzhou Military Region Commander You Taizhong extended cordial regards to the old comrades on behalf of the PLA commanders and fighters. He called on the cadres and fighters of the military region to inherit the cause developed by the older generation of revolutionaries, carry forward the revolutionary traditions of the college, become fighters with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline in the new era, and boldly clear the way to forge ahead. Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo spoke at the gathering. He extended greetings on behalf of the provincial CPC committee. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 2 Jun 86] /8309

JIANGXI COMMANDER AT COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY--The Jiangxi Provincial Military District held a forum yesterday afternoon to mark the 50th founding anniversary of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military Affairs and Political College. Present at the forum were Wang Baotian, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and commander of the provincial military district; Wang Guande, political commissar, and Shen Shanwen, deputy commander, of the provincial military district; 17 college alumni who were in the Nanchang area; and some representatives of the headquarters and political and logistic department offices of the military district. Participants in the forum recalled their own experience when studying in the college as well as the accomplishments of the college. They said: The historical accomplishment of the college is more than having trained a number of cadres outstanding in both military and political skills and having both ability and political integrity. More importantly, the spirit of the college has become a valuable spiritual treasure in pursuing the cause of socialism. Wang Guande, political commissar of the provincial military district, addressed the forum. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jun 86] /8309

JINAN COMMANDER OPENS EXHIBIT--The exhibition of photographs taken on the Laoshan battlefront, entitled "The Motherland Is in My Heart," opened in Jinan on 2 June. More than 200 photographs are on display in the exhibition. Li Jiulong, commander of the Jinan Military Region, cut the ribbon at the opening of the exhibition. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Jun 86] /8309

CSO: 4005/749

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

U.S. RELUCTANT TO SELL ADVANCED ARMS TO PRC

OW031211 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] After hearing a report on Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi's visit to the United States recently, leading comrades of the three general departments of the PLA are now more doubtful about the possibility of realizing our army's modernization by relying on the United States than before.

During Comrade Yang Dezhi's visit to the United States, American military leaders, especially Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, all talked about so-called friendship with us but at the same time flatly refused to supply us with relatively advanced military technology and weapons. This really means that the United States is continuing its policy of discrimination against the People's Republic of China.

For many years the United States has been selling various kinds of modern weapons and military technology and equipment to scores of countries in the world. However, it has been reluctant to sell them to our country. Although the United States has sold a small quality of common defensive weapons at high prices to us, it made a big issue of it.

Before and after Comrade Yang Dezhi's visit to the United States, American government officials and members of the U.S. Congress made a lot of absurd statements on the issue of selling weapons to us. From those statements, we can see that there are three purposes in furnishing weapons to China:

1. It is to have China gradually accept the military and political viewpoint of the West and lean closer to the so-called Free World.

2. It is to make China estrange itself from the developing and socialist countries and drag China into the anti-Soviet front at an appropriate time.

3. It is to soften China's attitude on the Taiwan issue so as to permanently control Taiwan.

There are also three conditions in furnishing weapons to China by the United States:

1. China must not attack U.S. diplomatic and military activities in the world in protecting U.S. national interests.

2. According to the relations between the United States and China at the present stage, the United States can provide us only with common defensive weapons to oppose the threat from the north.

3. The supply of weapons and military technology to mainland China must be made under the condition that the government of Taiwan and the freedom of the people in Taiwan will not be threatened by Communist China.

The above-mentioned three purposes and three conditions once again show that U.S. imperialism has not given up its hostile stand toward the People's Republic of China. Its promise to furnish some relatively outmoded weapons and military technology is for the purpose of realizing selfish goals the United States has not been able to accomplish in the past by relying on force and prolonged economic blockade.

All these facts prove that U.S. imperialism can never become the genuine friend of developing socialist China. It will never sincerely provide us with necessary aid. Relying on the United States to realize our modernization is in fact a dangerous illusion. It will be beneficial to the state and the army if those people who harbor this illusion can overcome their political blindness at an early date.

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